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THE

BROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.



VOL. III.

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To Correspondents.

OLD INHABITANT.—We must obtain additional particulars of the circumstance, before calling public attention to the encroachments complained of.

ENQUIRER.—The Bromley Record is registered for transmission abroad, and can be sent to any part of the kingdom, or the British Colonies for one postage stamp.

Our numerous correspondents will, no doubt, be disappointed at not seeing their Mercurial observations and calculations in print. We can assure them such kindness is always welcome to us; but to publish it in such quantities as have poured in on us this month would be tiresome to our readers, who will be pleased to know that our sale has not diminished.

Several applications for an Index of the "Bromley Record" have been received; should there be a sufficient number to cover the expenses of printing, we shall be happy to comply with their wishes; to comprise the two volumes, now complete, which may be bound in one, in cloth at 1s. 6d. each.

A brief sketch of the Life of BISHOP WARNER in our next.

MOON'S CHANGES—JUNE.

First Quarter	5th day,	at 2.43 morn.
Full Moon	12th day,	at 6.17 after.
Last Quarter	19th day,	at 3.12 after.
New Moon	27th day,	at 6.54 after.

The Bromley Record.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1862.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

AMERICAN affairs as far as have been known to us, have shown a succession of victories on the Federal side, but the probability of the south becoming again a portion of the United States, appears as remote as ever. The South complains of the great Powers, for looking on without interfering, whilst the North offer up thanksgiving for the same.

At home, the opening of the International Exhibition was the all engrossing topic for several days in the early part of the month.

In Parliament, the annual vote on the Church Rate question was taken on the 14th ult., when the numbers were, for the abolition 286, against 287, giving a majority of 1 in favour of matters as they stand. On the last occasion, when this question was before the house, the numbers happened to be equal, and it fell to the speaker's lot to give the casting vote.

Distress in the manufacturing districts, we are sorry to learn, is considerably on the increase, and the injurious effects of the American war is now being generally felt throughout England and France. Some political economists, by way of consolation, inform us that this distress would have come without the aid of the war, inasmuch as all markets were overstocked with cotton goods, and a diminution of labour must have been the consequence for some time to come.

Another wide spread calamity, which we regret to have to record, is the erruption of the sea near King's Lynn, Norfolk, on Sunday the 4th ult. The tidal water having undermined the works of the outfall Sluice at St. Germains, on the west bank of the Ouse, it soon made an extensive breach in the strong barrier, placed there by the skill of some of our most eminent engineers, and by the inhabitants considered almost impregnable, so long had it withstood the unwearied attacks of the impetuous waves without showing any signs of giving way. An opening being made of about 50 feet wide, the water at the following tides, rushed in and ultimately took possession of about 8000 acres of rich and highly cultivated land. The inhabitants had to fly for their lives, taking as much live stock as possible, but in many instances leaving all their furniture behind, which, with their farmsteads and cottages, growing crops, &c., have since and probably are now, for several miles inland, covered by the sea, and steam packets plying over them. Great efforts are being made to repair the damage, so far as stopping the breach, but, however successful these attempts may be, the crops are destroyed for this year and perhaps for the next. An appeal to the nation will no doubt be made to alleviate their sufferings, as well as that in the manufacturing districts, and we would recommend our readers who are uncharitable, if there are any such, to call to mind the "Good Fellow of Knockholt."

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Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

The county of Kent has furnished two native celebrities to whom England is indebted for the two most important events recorded in her annals. Caxton, whose biography we have already given, was the first to introduce the art of Printing;

"And Gospel light first shone from Boleyn's eyes."

Now although we cannot agree to this extent with the Poet, as the change in the National Religion was the inevitable result of causes long at work, though quickened in their development by the impetuous passions of an arbitrary monarch, still as Anne Boleyn became the wife of Henry VIII., the downfall of Wolsey, and the rise of Cromwell and Cranmer, were consequent upon her elevation to the throne. She was also the mother of Queen Elizabeth, who ultimately completed the Reformation commenced by her father, and thus perfected one of the most signal revolutions which a nation has ever undergone. But in writing the life of Anne Boleyn we shall confine ourselves strictly within the confines of personal biography without trespassing upon the domains of political history; marking all the points of chief interest in the eventful career of this ill-fated beauty, —not less disastrous in her fortunes than that other frail and fair sovereign, Mary of Scotland,—the rival of Elizabeth.

Anne Boleyn was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn and the Lady Elizabeth Howard, but much uncertainty prevails both as to the date and place of her birth. Some historians state that she was born in 1501, others in 1507; some assert that the place of her nativity was Blickling Hall, whilst others,—and they are in the majority —are in favour of Hever Castle, Weighing these contradictory authorities dispassionately, we come to the conclusion that she was born at Hever in 1501. Here, it is certain, that her early years were spent with her sister Mary and her brother George, afterwards the unfortunate Viscount Rochford, as well as with another companion, a youth who, in later life, as Sir Thomas Wyatt, exercised so fatal an influence upon her destiny. Moreover as it was at Hever where her Royal lover sued and won her, and as the ancient edifice is still in existence, a brief account of her birth place will not be uninteresting to the reader.

HEVER CASTLE is very pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Eden, which meanders with a gentle ripple through the broad meadows and leafy vales of the Weald of Kent. It stands too,—does this time-honoured old mansion,—on classic ground, for within a morning's walk lies the Penshurst of the immortal Sidneys,—the ancient castle of Tunbridge,—and Somerhill, once the residence of President Bradshaw, who condemned Charles I. to the block. The splendid pile of Knole, is also within the limit of a day's moderate ramble. The present mansion was built by William de Hevre,—probably on the site of an earlier Norman fortress,—in the reign of Edward III.; and still remains pretty nearly in the same form and character of that period. It is built of stone in a quadrangular shape, enclosing a large court yard, and surrounded by a deep Moat which still derives its waters from the adjacent river. The principal front was the fortified part, consisting of a large and lofty gate-house, flanked by two square towers. Over the gateway impend bold machicolations or parapets, from which missiles could be hurled on the heads of assailants, and the chambers above the guard rooms were supplied with furnaces for melting lead and pitch, to be poured upon them for the like purpose. The towers are pierced with loopholes, through which arrows might also be discharged without fear of reprisal. Three stout gates, and as many portcullises are arranged one behind the other within the gateway. One room in the Gatehouse has been recently fitted up. The rest of the building is occupied as a farm residence, but the arrangements are still those which existed three centuries ago. The dark oak panelling remains within, just as the quaint gables remain without. There is a grand staircase, such as would put to shame its flimsy and modern prototypes in Belgravia; and a long gallery, echoing every footstep, with a recess once used, it is said, as the council chamber of "bluff Harry," as well as a trap door which opens into dark,

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damp dungeons; and into a subterranean passage leading to the Moat. There is also a chamber in which Anne of Cleves died, besides a picturesque boudoir connected with a bedroom, once tenanted by the ill-fated Anne herself. In this long gallery has Henry held many a splendid revel, —in its recesses has he drawn aside the beautiful daughter of his host, and whispered *in* her ear those soft nothings which led her to a throne and a scaffold. In one recess there is a bay window,—a famous, ever to be noted oriel,—where Anne was wont to sit in silent expectation of the coming of her royal lover, whilst watchmen were stationed on the hills between Hever and Chiddingstone, who, when the monarch came "galloping from Eltham or Greenwich," sounded their bugles in token of his approach—and in this recess, as tradition tells us, was their favourite seat, where she prattled to his eager ears, of state affairs and theological mysteries, of laces, silks, lutes, and love.

There is another tradition, a strange story, at Hever, when the King's fickle affections passed from Anne Boleyn to Jane Seymour, he became desirous, as all historians tell us, of getting rid of the obnoxious wife; but as he had already *one* divorced Queen living in the person of Katharine of Arragon, *two* divorced Queens might prove exceeding troublesome. He therefore decided, says the Hever tradition, upon starving poor Anne to death; so he dispatched her to Hever and cast her into a dungeon, where she lay until the gaoler thought all life must be extinct: then he went to remove the body, but to his horror, Queen Anne revived. He had not the heart to repeat the cruel experiment, so he sent her back to London, where the king, as we all know, got rid of her by another method. True it is that history tells a different tale, still as a faithful Biographer we are bound to record the fable. However as we have made a digression from Hever and its owners, we will now retraco our steps.

After William de Hevre's death, the Castle and Manor passed, by his daughter's marriage, into the hands of Lord Cobham, of Starborough, from whose grandson it was puchased in the 37th year of King Henry the VI., 1459, by Mr. Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer, and Lord Mayor of London. His grandson was also a worshipful Knight, Sir Thomas Boleyn, the father of Queen Anne, and afterwards, Earl of Wiltshire. On the attainder of him and his son, the Viscount Rochford, Henry the VIII. seized upon the domain, and afterwards conferred it upon Anne, of Cleves, his fourth wife, who died here in 1556, when it again reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Queen Mary to the Waldegrave family, from whom it was purchased in 1745 by Mr. Thomas Waldo, and in whose descendants, the Sibthorpes, it still remains.

Such is the historical record of Hever Castle, where the Childhood of Anne Boleyn was spent, and here after she had attained the age of eleven, her mother, the Lady Elizabeth, expired in the year 1512, after which Anne was placed under the guidance of a French governess, named Simonette, and instructed by competent teachers in needlework, music, and dancing; she learned to write legibly, and to express herself clearly, both in French and English, accomplishments sufficiently rare in those days, and which recommended her at the early age of 14 to the post of Maid of Honor to Henry's youngest sister, Mary Tudor.

She followed this Princess to France, on the occasion of her espousals with Louis the XII. in 1514, and at that Court she soon became a pivot of attraction to the gay French gallants, where her fresh and blooming English loveliness was duly appreciated. A French chronicler of that period describes the costume which enhanced her natural charms. "She had a bourrolet or cape of blue velvet, trimmed with points, and at the end of each hung a little bell of gold. She wore a vest of blue velvet, starred with silver, and a surcoat of watered silk, lined with miniver, to which were attached large hanging sleeves that hid her hands from the too prying curiosity of lovers and courtiers; her little feet were covered with blue velvet brodequins, each of the insteps being adorned with a diamond star; on her head she wore a golden-colored Aureole of some kind of plaited gauze, and her hair fell in ringlets."

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Such was the dress of the youthful Anne Boleyn.

To be continued.

BROMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE CHAPEL.—This excellent and necessary work has, we learn, been commenced, and will shortly be roofed in. It is a plain unpretending structure, but has all the appearance of a building set apart for divine worship. The neighbourhood has in general responded handsomely to the appeal made to it by the committee, but Bromley seems to form an exception to this rule. Only a few, and those chiefly the wealthiest residents, have as yet subscribed. As forty or fifty pounds will in all probability still be needed, we hope that one, two, and three pound subscribers will be induced to forward their contributions (which may be paid to any member of the committee), to assist a work, which, in respect of utility and importance, is second to none that has been undertaken of late in this neighbourhood.

CRICKET.—BROMLEY *v.* HAYES.—This match came off at Hayes on the 30th. Bromley went in first and scored 47, twenty of which were got by C. B. Griffith, and sixteen by F. A. Raynes. Hayes then made their appearance at the wickets and scored 141; Mr. F. A. Norman making a score of 66 runs. The morning being unfavourable delayed the commencement of the game, so that one innings terminated the proceedings. Last year a match was played with a similar result in favour of Bromley. The return match will be played on the 10th of this month. We intend giving the scores of the future matches.

FIELD PATHS. Burke complained that the age of chivalry was gone; and the booksellers say that the age of poetry has followed it. And truly it seems so. "Those brown old lines of rural liberty, the field paths—those outlets to the poetry of the country, almost by association poetry themselves—are fast disappearing. And it is now more than ever requisite that they *should not* disappear, with an enormously increasing population, when many a pleasant village green has been appropriated, moor and commons enclosed, and even the ancient forests contracted to the narrowest dimensions. Sir Thomas Moore, in his "Utopia," describes a plot of land, in his imaginary region, in the neighbourhood of towns, set apart solely for the healthful sports, athletic exercises, and pastimes of the people—a project lately resuscitated by Lord Brougham, not unwisely. Yet, after all, there is nothing so pleasant as footpaths, leading on from village to village, through all the fair variety of fields; in spring, through scenes wrought as by enchantment, to the most tender, vivid, delicious greenness and floweriness; in summer, through hayfields, with their picturesque groups of haymakers and merry makers; in autumn, to the golden corn fields, where the partridge "chirrs" in the twilight, and the rook is seen duskily winging its flight to the distant woods. Over breezy hills do you pass, with the fairest of prospects; through woodlands, with their cool shades, in the sound of rippling brooks; over rustic bridges; in pleasant glooms, where the "chil-chal's" notes make felt the soothing solitude; and on by old farm houses, brimful of health, wealth, and quiet. A stile seems to me the key of fairy land—the entrance to "that unsubstantial fairy place," the home of the cuckoo and the nightingale; and no less the home of all those whose senses are awake, who have their eyes and their hearts open to participate in its delights. You enter, and, if cares go not with you, the town, with its sights and sounds, is soon forgotten, or brought back only for the pleasant contrast. You there meet your own infancy, there your youth is restored to you—more especially if you were born and brought up in the country. The dryness as of dust which seems in the very heart, the thirst for something long delayed or undefined, the unsatisfied feeling of those whose golden age has passed by—is, for the time, soothed or intermitted. You feel that the scent and aspect of flowers died not upon the senses, that they entered your soul, and, woven with your being, became a part of your being. O delightful field-paths; sacred to memory and to love, to health, and to hope! "Stopped by an order of sessions!"—verdict, "died of appoplexy." Awful are sudden deaths. These veins of the public health are closed at once. Would man suffer nature to record "a natural death," it were better. Did they miss the accustomed tread to human feet, it were well that nature should erase the traces of past intercourse, all remembrance of pleasant communion. Oh, for an act of

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ST. PAUL'S CRAY.

CONCERT.—On Tuesday evening, May 20th, a spirited Concert took place in the National School Room, when a selection of above twenty glees, songs, choruses, &c. were sung by the following members of the Choir:—Miss Baker, Miss Linsdell, Miss Uden, Miss Pollard, Miss Waller, Miss Harland, Miss Groombridge; Mr. Antram, Mr. Harris, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Whitehead, and Mr. Uden. Pianoforte—Miss Edlmann. Conductor—Mr. Griffiths. The Concert was commenced with two or three verses of "God Save the Queen," which was followed by a part song, "See the Chariot at Hand," then a solo and quartett, "Ellen Bayne," the solo was sung by the Antrams; "Hark the Lark," a glee; then a song by Mr. Harris, as "Burns the Charger," which was rapturously received; "A Christmas Madrigal;" then a duet, by Messrs. Antram and Harris, "All's Well." Miss Baker then sung "Troubadour Enchanting," (from Lurline,) and was *encored*, to which she responded again, and the chorus from "The Waits," concluded the first part. The second part commenced with "May-Day," a quartette, and was well executed, Mr. Griffiths taking the lead, followed by the "Gipsy's Tent," a solo and chorus, this called forth a burst of applause, and was repeated; then a song by Miss Linsdell, "Sweet Spirit," (from Lurline,) which was well sung; after which a part song, "Dawn of Day," a trio, "Winds Gently Whisper," and "The Blue Bells of Scotland; this Quartett was *encored*. Mr. Antram then sung a serenade, entitled "Good Night Beloved," admirably, and, but for the lateness of the evening would, no doubt, have been repeated; a trio and glee, "Breathe Soft ye Winds," and "The Forester" were well performed; and the chorus, "Hearts of Oak," brought to a close the first public concert given by the St. Paul's Cray Choir. There was a large attendance of the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood present, so that the School-room was filled. At the rehearsal on the previous evening a general invitation was given to the poorer classes of the village, and the children of the above school to attend free of charge.

MARTIN'S HILL.

MR EDITOR.—The preservation of Martin's Hill as a public promenade and place of recreation for the inhabitants of Bromley is undoubtedly, at the present moment, a subject of paramount importance to the welfare of the town; and altho' much has been said and written on the subject it appears to me that the "*vexata questio*" has not as yet been placed in its true light. The recent attempt at mystification by claiming the Hill as "private property," which the freehold undoubtedly is, is simply an absurdity. The right of an individual is one thing, that of the public another, and yet both can be co-existent in one and the same estate. Here there has been a right of enjoyment established by long usage with the consent of our ancestors on both sides, a right which has acquired all the force of "Custom," and as such, becomes engrafted on the Common Law of the Land. As a proof, I will quote the decisions of our ablest judges upon this matter;—"when a reasonable act once done, was found to be beneficial to the people, then did they use it, often, and by frequent repetition thereof, it became a custom; which being continued time out of mind without any interruption, it obtained the power of a law to bind the places, persons, and things contained therein. All customs ought to have a reasonable commencement, be certain, and not ambiguous, have uninterrupted continuance, and not be against the King's prerogative; these are incidents inseparable; yet a custom is not unreasonable for being injurious to private persons or interests, so as it tends to the general advantage of the people; but if any custom be contrary to the public good, or if it injures a multitude, and benefits only some certain persons, such custom is repugnant to the law of Reason, and consequently void." (3 Salkeld 112—Davis—32—Dyer—60.) Every one must admit that the time-honored enjoyment of Martin's Hill by the inhabitants of Bromley, as a favorite resort for the attainment of health, exercise, and recreation, has become a custom within the rules above described, and as such a part of the common Law of the Land, against which no individual or private interest can at this day prevail. Our townsfolks therefore may set at defiance any attempt either of owner or occupier to interfere with their ancient usage; but as my object is to prevent any collision which may create feuds amongst neighbours, I will endeavour to point out a mode by which litigation may be avoided. Martin's Hill is attached to the Rectory of Bromley, which is well known to be an appropriation to the See of Rochester, and during the Episcopacy of the late Dr. King was leased by him to his son the present holder for three lives:—the revenue he derives from it is estimated at £1200 per annum;—on the removal of the Bishop's seat from Bromley to Danebury Park, in Essex, some few years ago, the Palace and grounds were sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Mr. Coles Child, the present proprietor. Now a similar course might be adopted by our Town for the acquisition of this favored Hill, when the *public right* of the inhabitants would be taken into consideration in valuing the freehold, and assessing the amount of the purchase money. The present occupier of the Hill has no beneficial interest whatever in the freehold, he is simply a tenant paying an annual rent to his landlord, and his holding is subject to any *ancient custom* attached to the place; neither he, nor the owner, can legally plough the field or exercise any act whatever, which could interfere with this custom; but the annual rent of £11, assumed to be payable during the continuance of the surviving lives in the lease, would be valued and apportioned to Mr. King as his share of the purchase money. I do not suppose that any obstacle will be thrown in the way of such an arrangement either by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners or by Mr. King, as neither the interests

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of the church, or its lessee would be prejudicially affected by the sale.

Having thus pointed out the "way," let us next consider the "means." There is very little doubt but that the greater portion, if not the entire amount, of the purchase money, may be raised by voluntary contributions; but should there be any deficiency from this source, it might be supplied from the £1666 stock funded for the benefit of this Parish on sale of the £40 rent-charge formerly payable out of the estate then belonging to Mr. Dent. Here again I anticipate no difficulty on the part of the Poor Law Commissioners, as the annual rental of £11 will be fully equivalent to the interest derivable from that portion of capital to be transferred from this stock and invested in the purchase of Martin's Hill.

Such are "the ways and means" which to me seem applicable for the attainment of this desirable object;—not that the *ancient custom* so long and uninterruptedly enjoyed by our fellow-townsmen can be defeated,—of that I have no fear;—but I recommend this course as a preventative against litigation, and as a safe-guard against legal chicanery, which, in these days of "cold-blooded utilitarianism," may be strained by the unscrupulous for upsetting all moral obligations, in the attempt to foist upon the public an *imaginary* private right, for the purpose of annihilating the benefit of future generations.

Let the inhabitants of Bromley, therefore, lose no time in calling a public meeting, and appoint a deputation to wait upon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to treat for the purchase of Martin's Hill; and, when once the price is fixed, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds by which the freehold may be secured in perpetuity for the benefit of the Town.

Trusting that these observations may lead to some beneficial results.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your very obedient Servant,

Bromley 24th May, 1862. SCRUTATOR.

NATURAL PHENOMENA OF JUNE.

JUNE, in this climate, is what the Grecian poets represented May. It is the most lovely month of the year. Summer has commenced, and warm weather is established; yet the heats rarely rise to excess, or interrupt the enjoyment of those pleasures which the scenes of nature at this period afford. The trees are in their fullest dress, and a profusion of flowers is everywhere scattered around. One of the earliest rural employments of this month is the shearing of sheep; a business of much importance in various parts of the kingdom, where wool is one of the most valuable products. England has for many ages been celebrated for its breeds of sheep; which yield wool of various qualities, suited to different branches of the woollen manufacture. The downs of Dorsetshire and other southern and western counties, feed sheep, the fine short fleeces of which are employed in making the best broad cloths. The coarser wool of Yorkshire and the northern counties, is used in the narrow cloths. The large Leicestershire and Lincolnshire sheep are clothed with long thick flakes proper for the hosier's use; and every other kind is valuable for more particular purposes. In the hedges, the place of the hawthorn is supplied by the flowers of the hip, or dog-rose, the different hues of which, from a deep crimson to a lightish blue, and even pure white, form a very elegant variety of colour; and of some, the smell is peculiarly fragrant. Some time after, the wood-bine, or honey-suckle begins to blow; and this united with the rose, gives to our hedges their highest fragrance and beauty.

The several kinds of corn come into ear and flower this month; as do likewise numerous species of grass. In Europe, the principal kinds of corn are wheat, rye, barley, and oats: in Asia, rice is most cultivated: in Africa and the West Indies, maize or Indian corn. The grasses are valuable for their leaves and stalks, or herbage, which are the principal food of all domestic cattle. This cut down and dried is *hay*, the winter provision of cattle in all the temperate and northern climates. The early part of June is the beginning of hay harvest for the southern and middle parts of the kingdom. This is one of the most busy and agreeable of rural occupations—both sexes of all ages are engaged in it. The fragrance of the new mown hay, the gaiety of all surrounding objects, and the genial warmth of the weather, conspire to render it a season of pleasure and delight.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

An Anonymous Author Astonishes Admirers of Alliterative Ability, by the Subjoined Singularly Successful Specimen:—

Surpassing sweet seraphic strains she sings,
Softening sad spirits' sympathetic strings,—
Such soul subduing sounds so strangely soothing,
She seems some saintly spirit sorrow smoothing.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—We are very happy in being able to congratulate our readers upon the propitious weather we have been enjoying lately, and the good appearance of the crops consequent thereon; the more especially as the past two seasons have been rather unfavourable to vegetation. In looking over the Record of last year's temperature, we find that the thermometer fell to the freezing point on the 6th of May, whereas this year, although we have had cold winds and cold wet nights, we have had no frost, the lowest range of the thermometer having been 36 dgs. or 4 dgs. above freezing, and at the end of April it rose, on one occasion, to 87, rather unusual temperature for the time of year. The continuous heavy rains which we experienced in the early part of the season, have got well into the ground, so that we are not likely to suffer much from drought, and their beneficial influence is evidently felt by the grass crops which promise plenty of work for the haymakers bye and bye. There has been perhaps rather too much wet for the corn crops, which, in some places begun to look a little bit yellow, but the warm weather in May altered their appearance, and there is every prospect of an average crop. Fruit also promises well—apples especially; and if all goes well many a tree will require propping up to enable it to support its heavy load; strawberries also look remarkably well and are likely to be in early. Of the gooseberries we hear very bad accounts, many of them having been nipped by the late frosts

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and in most places the trees have suffered severely from the attacks of caterpillars, the larvæ of a moth called (*Abraxas grossularista*), but these in their turn having been very much injured by the rains and thunderstorms, which considerably diminished their numbers, have not done so much damage in this neighbourhood as is sometimes the case. Currants appear to be plentiful, and we have seen some plum trees with plenty of fruit on them, but on the whole they seem to be a partial crop. Altho' the weather has been so far favourable to the farm and garden crops, it has also been productive of a good crop of slugs which have been a great nuisance in most places, for Mr. slug is an epicure, and will not dine off a tough old cabbage leaf, but prefers young seedlings which he devours as soon as they are out of the ground, and the frequent rains, rendering useless the application of lime and soot, his slimy majesty had pretty much his own way for some time. The turnip fly was also very numerous and troublesome in the early part of May and made great havoc among the early turnips and the young cabbage worts, which have suffered more or less in most places. Put grumbling aside, and let us have a look at the right side of the picture, where the first thing that strikes us is the pretty English May or white-thorn, which, for a whole month has been regaling our optics and olfactory nerve, with its delicate and fragrant blossoms, and further promises a good winter store for the feathered choristers which have been singing to us from among its branches. The holly too is flowering as we don't recollect to have seen holly flower before, affording a good prospect of red berries for next christmas decorations. The black-thorn flowered so strong and kept in flower so long that we should think there will be some sloes about next autumn; and then how beautiful the laburnums have been, and the guelder roses are perfect snow-ball trees. Nor have the fields been behind in floral display, for the buttercups have very profusely distributed, and have been, we think, more than usually bright this season. The same may be said of the cuckoo-flower or ladies smocky, and one or two others; and now there is a grand galaxy of fox-gloves, moneyworts, orchises, honeysuckles, clematis, etc., etc., just ready to come out in their summer dresses and increase the beauty of the fields and hedges by their presence. But we must not forget the birds,—the nightingale, cuckoo, wryneck, etc, which have been singing and chattering to us for some time past: but talking about birds, the best time to hear them is between two and three o'clock in the morning, just as it begins to get light, when they are all saying their prayers, and no one who has never heard them would credit the effect they produce. The profound stillness of the soft twilight naturally marks an impression on the mind, which is considerably increased by listening to these little creatures "humming their little orisons to morn."

THE "RECORD" AND THE "MERCURY."

We have received several letters from correspondents, shewing up the plagiarisms of our contemporary, and that although wearing the mask of the "Bromley Mercury," he is, neither more nor less in substance than "The Kent Times";—that in one instance he has suffered his identity to escape him by subscribing his editorial remarks "ED. K. T." instead of keeping up his disguise by the initials "ED. B.M." Another tells us, that although his boast of "numerical quantity" of matter may be greater, the 'intrinsic quality" is not comparable to our own. Then again "Mirabile dictu" is very sarcastic, upon the want of scholarship evinced by "The Mercury" in referring to him as "Mirabile dicten," which, he says, can be no typographical error, as *two* letters are substituted for *one*, and no such word as "dicten" exists in Latin. Nay, more, that had he even consulted the boys' common spelling book, he would have found the cognomical phrase and its translation. All these remarks may be very true, and although we feel grateful for the kindly interest taken by our correspondents in the exposure of these errors, still we beg to assure them that we entertain no hostile feeling whatever against any one who enters the lists to tilt a lance against us; and that if, through life, they meet with no more formidable rival, than our friend, "The Mercury," they will have nothing to discompose the quietude of their pillow. All we can say to him, is:—

"Let the gall'd jade wince,
Our withers are unwrung."

And in bidding him farewell, we only hope that the morn of *his* fourth anniversary, should he live so long, may beam upon him as cheerfully and as brilliantly as it now does upon us.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—By informing the public the proper height sun blinds should be from the pavement, you will confer a favor on a great number of your neighbours, and especially on yours, &c. SIX FEET.

We are not able to answer the question, but the Police most likely can supply the information, and apply a remedy.—ED.

PETTY SESSIONS.

BROMLEY—May 26th.

Present: C. L. WILSON, Esq., COL. LONG, F. M. LEWIN, R. BOYD, and W. WARING, Esqrs.

Nimmo, Inspector of Police v. *R. Green.*—This was an information preferred at the instance of the Metropolitan Police, against Mr. Green, the landlord of the "Plough and Harrow" beer-shop, in the Parish of Bexley, for opening his house for the sale of beer, before one o'clock on Sunday, the 11th May.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

In support of the information, the Inspector called P.C. 267, R. who proved that on Sunday the 11th, he visited defendant's house, in plain clothes, and that he saw several persons in the wash-house and some out—17 in all; three pots were standing with the froth round them; but he saw no beer drawn, nor any drunk.

Another Constable was called to confirm the last witness; but the Bench did not consider the case was proved, and the information was accordingly dismissed.

POUND BREACH AT BROMLEY.—*William Hilton* was charged with pound breach, at Bromley, on the 25th.

From the evidence of Sergeant Gray, it appeared that some horses, belonging to the defendant, and others, who are hawkers, had trespassed on the land of a Mr. Blinkhorn, a builder at Bexley, and had been impounded by him, and that subsequently the lock of the pound had been broken and the horses released.

Mr. Edward Dunn, the lessee of the Manor of Bromley, proved the broken lock produced, to be his property, and the defendant was convicted in £2 and costs.

MANOR OF CHISLEHURST.—TRESPASS IN PURSUIT OF GAME.—In this case *Mr. William Cooper*, of Perry Street, Chislehurst, was charged with having on the 30th April last, committed a trespass on Chislehurst Common, within the Manor of Chislehurst, the property of the Lord of the Manor, in pursuit of game.

Mr. Gibson appeared for the Complainant, and Mr. Pearce, barrister for the Defendant.

On the case being called, Mr. Gibson stated he was instructed to appear on behalf of Lord Sydney, the Lord of the Manor of Chislehurst, within which the offence was committed. His Lordship's object for instituting the present proceedings was intended simply to shew the defendant that he had no right to do the act complained of, and that if he was prepared to plead guilty to the charge laid in the information, he would be content with a nominal fine.

To this course, however, Mr. Pearce, on the part of his client, said he could not consent, as a charge of this character against a young gentleman like Mr. Cooper, might at some future time be exceedingly prejudical, besides which he had stated he would submit as a complete answer to the charge, and which, he trusted, would satisfy the Bench that there was no intention whatever on the part of the defendant to commit the offence imputed to him.

Mr. Gibson, on the part of the prosecution then proceeded to state the circumstances of the case, and called in support thereof, a lad named Robert Clarke, who deposed that on the day in question he saw the defendant on Chislehurst Common, with three dogs, viz. a Spaniel, a Retriever, and a Greyhound; that Mr. Cooper had a stick in his hand, and was hunting the furze with the dogs; that he told the dogs to lie in, a rabbit was put up; that defendant told the dogs to go after it. they did so, and defendant too.

The evidence of Clarke was confirmed in many particulars, by George Norton, Lord Sydney's keeper, who stated that in speaking to the defendant he said, "I shall hunt the Common, when, and as often as I please."

Mr. George Golding, late steward to Lord Sydney was called to prove that the Common in question was within the Manor of Chislehurst, and that Lord Sydney was the Lord of the Manor.

After hearing Mr. Pearce, and his witness, a gentleman by the name of Weeden, for the defendant, the Bench, after consideration, inflicted a penalty of 1s. and costs.

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COUNTY COURT.—May 10th.
Before J. 'Espinasse, Esq.

The Summonses for hearing at this Court were as follows: adjourned 2; original 17; adjourned judgment 5; original ditto 8.

In the case of HARRADINE *v.* ELLIOTT, which was a claim for dilapidation. The Judge intimated, on looking at the particulars of the plaintiff's demand, that the matter had much better be referred to some competent person, as it was quite impossible for him to go into so long an account; to this course Mr. Head, the defendant's attorney objected, unless it were referred to the Registrar of the Court; to this course all parties agreed, and it was referred to the Registrar accordingly; but later in the day it was stated by the defendant's attorney that possibly the reference would not be necessary, as it was likely an arrangement would be effected.

The Court rose at an early hour.

CRICKET. A match was played at Beckenham, on Wednesday 28th, between the Bromley and Beckenham youths. Beckenham went in first and made 22 runs: Bromley then went in and made 67. Beckenham in their second innings made 66, making a total of 88 runs. Bromley in their second innings scored 24, making a total of 91 runs, thus beating their opponents by 3 runs, with 5 wickets to spare. The return match we believe is to come off on Whitsun Wednesday.

Things to be remembered.

On the 2nd, opening of the new organ in Hayes church, at 4 p.m.

3rd, Lecture at the White Hart Hotel, by the Rev. J. Mc'Connel Hussey.

12th, Sale of a Freehold Estate, by Mr G. B. Baxter, at the Bell Hotel, Bromley, at 6 pm.

11th and 12, Chislehurst Fair.

19th, Sale of Household Furniture, at Hayes, by Mr Nettlefold, at twelve o'clock.

SEVENOAKS RAILWAY. Trains leaving Victoria Station at 7.30 10.0 12.5 3.0 and 6.35 on week days, and 8.25 11.55 4.0 and 9.0 on Sundays, will meet the Sevenoaks Railway at St. Mary Cray, when the arrangements for opening the line are completed, which are at present uncertain. Passengers will have to change carriages at St. Mary Cray.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE MONTH.

Plant out early celery, shade and water after planting; sow turnips for a main crop; kidney beans and peas for a late crop; plant leeks on rich deep soil; sow spinach, lettuce, and all salads; sow cabbages, for coleworts; plant borecole, brussels sprouts, cabbage, for succession, brocoli, for main crop, savoys; sow parsley, for winter and biennials and perennials, on light poor ground; if not already done plant out all bedding plants without delay.

Births.

On the 8th, at Bromley Common, the wife of Richard Philpott, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th, at Chichester Lodge, Beckenham, the wife of F. Chater, Esq., of a son.

On the 22nd, at Chislehurst, the wife of G. F. Denny, Esq., of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 8th, at Chislehurst Church, by the Rev. Charles B. Taylor, M.A., rector of Otley, Suffolk, Mark Wilks Collet, Esq., at Rosemont, near Liverpool, to Antonia Fredericka, eldest daughter of the late J. Edlmann, Esq., of Hawkswood, Chislehurst.

Deaths.

On the 16th, at Hayes, Henry Oxley, 33 years coachman to Miss Traill, aged 56.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MR NETTLEFOLD will sell by Auction, on Thursday the 19th of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, the neat HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects, upon the premises at Hayes, Kent, by order of Mrs Alp, who is removing. Catalogues may be had at the neighbouring Inns, and of the Auctioneer, Bromley, Kent.

N.B. The pleasantly situate House is to be Let.

WANTED. A good General Servant and a Nursemaid. Apply to No. 2, Bexley Villas, Freelands Road, Bromley.

PETER NISBET,

Bromley and Beckenham Carrier,

Finding business flat, and having given up all all hopes of compensation from the Railway Companies, and to go to law with them he thinks will be no use, begs to offer his services as Hall Porter, in a good family. Should he be fortunate enough to get a place where there is plenty of good living and no work to do, it would not be his fault if he ever left it.

P.S. Character as supplied by himself, is, that a better looking man, might be, but a more honester never was. For his numerous other good qualities, which he is too modest to mention, he begs to refer enquirers, to everybody in Bromley, Beckenham, Penge Common, Norwood, and Forest Hill.

ROBERT COOPER,

MILLER,

CORN AND COAL MERCHANT,

Market Place, Bromley.

Dealer in Hay, Straw, Corn, Malt & Hops.

Agent for Thorley's Food for Cattle.

GERMAN DRIED YEAST.

OATMEAL, SPLIT PEAS, BIRD SEEDS, &c.

Hire-work done with Spring Vans,

By Contract or Otherwise.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, on Bromley-common, for 3, 6 or 12 months, TWO HOUSES with good gardens, coach-houses, stabling, &c., with or without meadow land and shooting. One containing 3 sitting, 8 bed and dressing rooms; the other, 3 sitting, 6 bed and dressing rooms. —Enquire of Wm. Pawley, Cooper's farm, Bromley-common, Kent.

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A DIRECTORY FOR BROMLEY and Neighbourhood will shortly be published price SIXPENCE—early application for copies should be made at the *Bromley Record* Office, as a limited number only will be printed

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter page	0	5	0

To Correspondents.

CRICKET.—We have not been able to give the scores of the cricket matches, as promised last month. through not getting them in time. All scores sent to us for insertion should be written out plainly, as they ought to appear in print.

It has been suggested to us, as the interest in cricketing is becoming so general, that the scores of all the matches in the neighbourhood, printed in a book form, at the end of the season, would be a great desideratum. We anticipate the cost would amount in the aggregate to about 1d. *per match to every member of the club or clubs who may wish to be represented.*

CHISLEHURST. We are not disposed to find fault with the decision of the magistrates, a small offence no doubt had been committed, and the smallest fine was inflicted.

BIOLOGY. The "secret revealed," by Mr Sheldon Chadwick, omitted for want of space.

There has been no county court sitting the last month.

The few unimportant petty session cases did not come to hand till too late.

This being our 50th number we shall probably have to give some account of our jubilee in the next. As that will necessarily occupy considerable space, we shall give four pages extra next month.

The publishing of our journal has been delayed in consequence of having to wait for the Time Table of the Beckenham and Norwood branch line.

MOON'S CHANGES—JULY.

First Quarter	4th day, at 10.51 after.
Full Moon	11th day, at 1.38 after.
Last Quarter	18th day, at 5.13 after.
New Moon	26th day, at 9. 5 after.

The Bromley Record.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1862.

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Civil War is an anomaly of terms which we should like to hear explained. If we look to America for an explanation we must come to the conclusion that it means war of an unusually *savage* nature, in which the ordinary rules of warfare are disregarded. The news from that part of the world has lost none of its red hue; the difference, if any, being, that the tint deepens, and the object for which the first blow was struck farther from being accomplished than when the quarrel commenced. Unqenchable hatred has taken possession of the contending parties, and nothing but extermination of the weaker appears likely to satisfy the stronger. The position of the great armies, according to the latest accounts, may be compared with that of two bloodthirsty beasts unable to move, from the exhaustion caused by their late contests, lying panting side by side, till they shall be sufficiently recovered to recommence their ferocious attacks on each other. This state of things according to the opinion of some writers is likely to continue during the summer months.

What has become of the Peace society? Surely if ever their services are to be of any avail, now is the time for them to exercise their mediatory powers in the cause of humanity, and prevent further useless sacrifice of life. The great powers of Europe have hitherto refrained from interfering, probably from the knowledge that to take either side would only increase instead of diminishing the existing calamity.

STEAM PLOUGHS.—A variety of steam agricultural implements will again be put on their trial at Farningham, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 1st and 2nd inst., in connection with the agricultural show in Battersea park.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse will take place this day, July 1st, at Osborne. The nuptials will be of a strictly private character.

The International Exhibition continues to be the centre of attraction, and although much larger than the Exhibition of 1851, it has lately been inconveniently crowded; this is in some measure accounted for by the cheap excursion trains from all parts.

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The Kentish Rambler.

CHISLEHURST, *continued from page* 157

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory within the deanery of Dartford, and anciently paid 9*d.* chrism rent to the diocese of Rochester. Hasted in his history of Kent tells us, that "King Henry I. gave the church of Chislehurst with all the tythes, rights, and appurtenances belonging thereto, to the church of St. Andrew, and Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, and the monks there; and he afterwards confirmed this gift to them by another charter. Bishop Gundulph, when he had separated his own maintenance from that of the monks, assigned them this church, among others, for their support, and he afterwards granted to them the free disposition and presentation of it." This church of St. Andrew was attached to the priory of Rochester which was much enlarged by Gundulph, who also rebuilt a considerable portion of the cathedral, particularly the great tower which to this day bears his name; and his effigies is placed in the north-west wall.

Bishop Gundulph's grant was afterwards confirmed to the priory of St. Andrew by the primate Anselm, and several of his successors, as well as by king Henry II.; but bishop Gilbert de Glanville, about the commencement of king Richard I. reign, on the pretence that his predecessor Gundulph had impoverished the See by his too munificent donations to the priory of Rochester, divested the monks of all right and title to it. However, he reserved to them a pension of half a mark (6*s.* 8*d.*) to be received by them yearly out of the profits of the benefice; which pension was subsequently confirmed to them by Henry, bishop of Rochester, in the 11th year of king Henry III. reign, as well as by several of his successors. Since this period the patronage of the church of Chislehurst has continued part of the possessions of the bishopric of Rochester and so remains to the present day.

At the dissolution of the priory of St. Andrew in March 1540 (32nd Henry VIII.) the pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* payable from this church, together with the revenues of the priory reverted into the hands of the king; who in the year following settled it, with other possessions, by his letters patent, on the newly created dean and chapter of Rochester, who are now entitled to it. At the dissolution of the priory the king, also settled on the same corporate body, the portion of tythes anciently belonging to it, in the hamlet of Mottingham, lying partly in this parish and partly in that of Eltham, and which in the 15th of king Edward I. had been valued at 5 marks (3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*)

In the same year (15th Edward I.) the church of Chislehurst was valued at ten marks (6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*); and in the *Liber Regis*, after the dissolution of monastaries, at 16*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* and the yearly tenths at 1*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* By virtue of the parliamentary commission of enquiry into the value of church livings issued on the 29th March, 1650, it was returned that Chislehurst was a parsonage sequestered, with a house and nine acres of glebe land and two tenements attached thereto; which were altogether worth 80*l.* per annum, one Master Pearce performing the cure.

The rectors have been invariably presented by the bishops of Rochester previous to the 14th century up to the present period, with one exception, which occurred on the 6th of April, 1630, when Anthony Topham, D.D., was presented by the lord keeper, on a lapse to the Crown; but the circumstances out of which this lapse arose are not recorded.

It may be here mentioned that another rector, the Rev. George Wilson, who died on the 11th of October, 1718, was a liberal benefactor to the charity school at Bromley of which parish he had been the curate.

Having thus sketched the early history of the church; before proceeding to describe the present state of the edifice, and the variety of monuments therein contained; it will be proper to enumerate the charitable bequests that have been made to the poor of this parish.

In the year 1630 JOHN CANAN gave 10*s.* yearly charged upon his land in North Cray.

In 1638 SARAH COWELL gave 12*l.* out of the interest of which she willed that 16*s.* should be paid every year on Maunday Thursday to eight poor widows or poor men.

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In 1682 Sir PHILIP WARWICK, Knight, gave 100*l.* the interest of it to be laid out yearly in putting a child of this parish to some sea service.

These two latter legacies have been laid out in the purchase of land called the Friths, the rent of which now produces about 10*l.* per annum,

In 1680 THOMAS PHILPOT, Esq., gave several tenements in Eltham parish for the purpose of building there an alms-house and for the maintenance therein of six poor people, four to be chosen out of Eltham and two out of Chislehurst.

JOHN RANDS, who died in 1714, left by his will 6*l.* a year for ever, and two houses and land to be given to the poor of this parish by Mrs. Mary Farrington,—in whose service he lived,—his executrix and feoffee, and by the minister and churchwardens, on the first Sunday in November.

These several bequests are inscribed on a tablet in the church, to which is added a memorandum, that all the wills relating to them are enrolled in the prerogative office.

In the 33rd year of the reign of king George II. (1760) an act of parliament was passed for vesting several lands and tenements in the parish of Chislehurst, given to charitable uses for the benefit of the said parish, in the Rt. Hon. Robert Bertie commonly called Lord Robert Bertie and his heirs, and for making provision of greater value instead thereof, for the benefit of the poor of the said parish; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

To be continued.

BROMLEY COMMON CHURCH. This church which stands by the road side, on land that a few years ago was a *common*, but is such now only by name, was, on Tuesday the 10th, filled with gay company to witness the marriage ceremony of Sibella Charlotte, eldest daughter of G. W. Norman, Esq., with Henry Bonham-Carter, Esq., of Keston. The morning was all a bride could wish for, which brought out the villagers both old and young, in holiday attire, to present bouquets and blessings to the happy couple, as they passed in and returned from church. It will be some time before the cottagers will become reconciled to the loss of a constant visitor and friend, such as they found in Miss Norman. Feasting and fun were kept up at the paternal mansion for several successive evenings, to which the neighbours and tradesmen were invited. A new organ, placed in this church was used for the first time on this occasion, when Mr Griffiths, who is appointed organist, played Gluck's March in *Alceste*, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The only drawback with reference to this little organ of Gray and Davison's, is, that it is unfortunately placed, and the power is thereby greatly diminished. This is the more to be regretted as the instrument appears to be as much too small as the one at Hayes is too large for the respective churches. However, we believe that this defect will soon be remedied by the addition of a side gallery, and a few more stops in the organ. We quite expect that Mr Griffiths will not rest satisfied till his choir is perfect, and second to no other in the neighbourhood.

BANK IN BROMLEY. We are informed that a Branch of the London and County Bank, will shortly be opened in Bromley. An establishment of this kind has long been wanted, and cannot fail to prove a great desideratum to the neighbourhood.

GAS LIGHTING. We are informed that arrangements have been made by the owner of the Bickley Estate, with the Gas Company, for carrying their Mains through the Park to the top of Chislehurst hill. This will be a good opportunity for parties resident in Chislehurst, desirous of having gas, to apply to the Company to extend their operations through their district, and which, no doubt they will do, providing a sufficient number of lights are required.

MID KENT RAILWAY. A Wharncliffe meeting of this company was held at the Southsea-house, on Tuesday the 10th, Mr W. Dent in the chair. The heads of a Bill having been read by Mr Bell, the solicitor, for a lease of the undertaking of the Mid-Kent Railway (Bromley to St. Mary Cray) Company to the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company: the Chairman explained that the object of the Bill was to enable the Cray Company to lease their line to the L. C. and D. Company for 999 years at a rent equivalent to 4 per cent. per annum on the share capital of £61,550, and the interest, whatever it might be, on the debenture debt of £23,000, which, together, formed the capital of the company. The lease would commence from the 1st of September, 1863. The Bill also provided for the sale of the undertaking to the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, and for the dissolution of the Company. A formal resolution approving the Bill was carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The Railways are now open from St. Mary Cray to Sevenoaks; also from Beckenham to Norwood Junction. The Time Tables for which will be found in our last page.

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BROMLEY RIFLE CORPS. It is with much satisfaction, we learn that the Fête, for the benefit of the Band Fund, as referred to in our last, will most probably take place the first week in August next. The arrangements are, as yet, very incomplete, but we can confidently say that no pains or exertion will be wanting on the part of the managers, to render it as popular an entertainment as was ever given in Bromley. We trust that the surrounding gentry and public will aid the scheme and place the Band upon a permanent footing.

FORESTERS.—The eight anniversary of court Robin Hood, No. 2,629, will be held on Tuesday, 22nd July, at the Crown and Anchor, New Bromley, with a dinner and ball. A procession will be formed, headed by the rifle band, at four o'clock to parade the town.

CRICKET.

The return match with Hayes was played on the Bromley Cricket Ground on the 10th. There was some excellent play on both sides, but the scores, owing to the superior bowling, was unusually low, and we may add an observation containing some truth, we heard on the ground, namely, that the Bromley players would have got more runs, but for their opponents stopping the ball so cleverly. The result was, Bromley was again defeated. Score—Bromley in their 1st innings scored 35 runs: Hayes 33. 2nd innings, Bromley 32; Hayes 41.

A match between Bromley and the students of Bartholomew's Hospital came off on the Bromley ground on the 17th Bromley came off second best, or "beaten 'shamefully," and even that would be a mild term to apply to the whacking they got. "They'll never hold up their heads again after this," "Bromley lost again," "Beaten again," &c., &c., were common observations in the field.

Bromley *v.* Westerham. A match was played on the Bromley ground on the 23rd, between the above clubs, in which the Bromley players regained their laurels, and altho' some of their best men were unfortunate they won the match in the 1st innings.

A match between eleven of the Bromley and eleven of the Meopham clubs, played on the 30th. Meopham first innings scored 102 runs, Bromley 62. Meopham second innings 22, Bromley second innings 63, thus winning by 1 run with three wickets to spare.

The Bromley *v.* Beckenham youths played their return match on the 11th. The Bromley were again victorious. Score: Beckenham first innings 31, second ditto, 32, total 63 runs. Bromley in their first innings scored 72 runs, thus beating their opponents by 9 runs, and 10 wickets to spare.

CHISLEHURST.

The annual match between the West Kent Gentlemen and the Chislehurst Tradesmen's Club, was played on Monday the 9th, and was decided in favour of the West Kent in the first innings, by 17 runs. The Chislehurst went in for 108 to win, and obtained 56 for the loss of 4 wickets. Willis and Crowhurst both in, the former with 22 and the latter 15, when time was called; otherwise it would most likely have been a very close game.

A very pleasant evening was spent at this place on Monday 10th ult. Mr and Mrs Moore, of Furzefield house, invited upwards of a hundred children from the village of Prickhend, to a plentiful tea, with cake and preserved fruits. The village juvenile band played lively tunes, dance and song following, kiss in the ring with other rural sports. At nine o'clock, the children sang the National Anthem, and gave nine cheers for Mr and Mrs Moore. About twenty-five of the young folks adjourned to the servants' hall where the dance was kept up till midnight.

DOWN,

THE ANNUAL FEAST of the Down Benefit Society was held on Whit-Tuesday, the 17th, at the "George Inn." The members with their band, attended divine service at the church in the morning, when an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. T. S. Stevens. After partaking of an excellent dinner provided by Mr Duck (the landlord), the chairman, Mr Snow, read the financial statement, by which it appeared, the society (which numbers about 60) was in a flourishing condition, insomuch that, after meeting the current expenses, they had a balance in hand of between £600 and £700. The chairman then gave the health of C. Darwin, Esq., (their Honorary Treasurer), Sir J. W. Lubbock. and the Honorary Members; all which toasts having been heartily responded to, the members adjourned, and finished the afternoon with cricket and other out-door games.

CONCERT. A concert was held in the large school-room, erected by Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., on the 6th, when the children, under the management of Mr Newbery, assisted by Messrs. C. Mead, Olney, and Parslow, went through their performance to the entire satisfaction of all present, and were loudly applauded. It has been reported that the children were ignorant of music only a few months ago, but that we have reason to believe is a mistake.

CHILDRENS' TREAT. A grand treat will be given by Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., again this year, on Tuesday, the 19th of August. We see by the announcement that all the children of the parochial schools in the vicinity are invited. Sir John will

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provide tea, coffee, and buns. The children are expected to bring a mug each. A band will be in attendance, and Sir John hopes as many of his friends and neighbours will honour him with their company on this occasion as can do so conveniently.

ST. MARY CRAY.

PAPER MILLS The extensive paper mills at this place have lately been very much enlarged, in order to meet the increasing demand for first class paper, of the kinds made by Messrs. Joynson, the proprietors. A great quantity of expensive machinery for drying, pressing, &c., is being placed in the newly erected building, and a boiler of enormous dimensions arrived from Messrs. Horton, Son, and Kindrick, on Tuesday the 12th. It was brought from the manufactory by steam power, and great was the sensation produced as it passed through the quiet villages to St. Mary Cray. The tidings of its coming travelled much faster than the boiler itself, which was 18 hours on the road, and the people in the line of route left their work to go to meet it, so that by the time it reached St. Mary Cray a great concourse had collected The Lilliputians were not more wonder-struck at sight of Mr Gulliver's telescope than were the rustics of these rural districts in seeing this gigantic tube of iron, weighing 21 tons, moving along without any horses. Some considerable difficulty in consequence of the great length of the boiler, occurred in turning the sharp corners here and there on the road, which was soon overcome by using leverage to lift the end of the boiler and carriage sufficiently to allow it to pass. Want of water, where there was none to be got, was likely at some part of the journey to impede their progress, but they managed to get to a farm house by the road side and obtain sufficient to help them on to where a stream run close by the road, from which they took a good supply and travelled on, arriving at St. Mary Cray about 4 o'clock.

BIOLOGY. Mr Sheldon Chadwick has recently given a series of demonstrations of the *bios logos* in this village to large attendances. Several of the youths from the audience were put into a state of *coma* and made to move to music, "grave or gay," enacting various scenes suggested by the operator who seemed to have them perfectly at his command. Many of the experiments were highly provocative of risibility, and the fun grew "fast and furious." We venture to give no opinion of this science, our duty as journalists is simply to record the fact, but, if it be true, it is desirable that so important a science should be taken out of the hands of quacks and charlatans. and be made useful in some remedial way to the human race.

TREAT TO RIFLEMEN AND WORKPEOPLE. On Wednesday the 18th, Mr Joynson, Jun., gave a substantial treat to the Rifle corps of this district, and also to the public at large. At about seven o'clock in the evening the Bromley Rifle Corps Band played through the village and up to Mr Joynson's pleasant residence, where a plentiful repast was provided for them. The gardens and grounds of Mr Joynson, were thrown open to the public, and as might have been expected, were thronged with delighted people, who were also invited indiscriminately to partake of the substantial fare and goodly cheer. The band performed a "concord of sweet sounds" in the garden, and the lovers of Terpsichore lightly footed it over the lawn, while the more meditative roamed amid the bowers in silent joy. Songs and music, and social merriment, held the guests captive until a late hour, when all retired, having spent a happy and agreeable evening, with the conviction that he is the most respected and best served master, who acts on the principle that servants have heads and hearts as well as hands.

THE VALLEY OF CRAY CHURCH CHORAL UNION. We are glad to announce the formation and practical working of this Choral Union, for the improvement of choirs and the music in the respective churches which are united. By the zealous exertions of the Rev. G. L. Langdon, of St. Paul's Cray, five parishes are at present under training by Mr Griffiths, choir-master and organist of the association, and the different classes shew great attention to his instructions. At present about 130 members are receiving a course of training to fit them for the choirs of the churches.

NATURAL PHENOMENA OF JULY.

JULY is the hottest month of the year. The direct influence of the sun, indeed, is diminishing; but the earth and air have been so thoroughly heated, that the warmth which they retain, more than compensates for the gradual diminution of the solar rays. The effects of this weather upon the face of nature, soon become manifest. All the flowers of the former month lose their beauty, and the whole plant hastens to decay. Many plants, however, do not begin to flower until July. The lily is one of the principal garden ornaments of this month, and gives an agreeable sensation of coolness, by its whiteness, to the eye. Whilst the animal creation, seem oppressed with langour during this hot season, and either seek the recesses of woods, or resort to pools and streams, for cooling their bodies, and quenching their thirst; the insect tribe, are peculiarly active and

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vigorous. These minute creatures are for the most part annual, being hatched in the spring, and dying on the approach of winter.

The excessive heats of this period of the year cause such an evaporation from the surface of the earth and waters, that, after some continuance of dry weather, large heavy clouds are formed, which, at length, let fall their collected fluid in extremely copious showers, which frequently beat down the full grown corn, and sometimes deluge the country with sudden floods.

JOHN WARNER,

BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, 1666.

The reconstruction of Bromley College Chapel, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 22nd May, as reported in our columns, affords us an opportunity of submitting to our readers a biographical sketch of this remarkable man. In 1637, King Charles the First advanced him to the See of Rochester, and under various vicissitudes of fortune, he died Bishop of Rochester on the 11th October, 1666, "eighty-six years old," as he states in his will, dated 4th September, 1666. By that will he founded Bromley College, a foundation in the language of Hasted, our Kentish historian "as unexampled at the time of its institution, as it has been without compare since," a handsome monument in a small chapel at the east end of the north aisle of Rochester Cathedral marks the spot near which his mortal remains are interred.

John Warner was born in *London*, where the labours of his earlier life were usefully employed in the service of the church; yet considering his great munificence in his bequests to Canterbury, and Rochester Cathedrals, and especially, in his foundation of Bromley College, for Clerical Widows, and his long connection with the See of Rochester, he is entitled to rank high among *Kentish Worthies*.

On the eastern wall on the north side of Bromley Church is an elaborate monument erected to the memory of Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, in 1756—to Dr. Pearce we are indebted for many particulars carefully collected, in relation to Dr. Warner's history, some of which we present to our readers.

John Warner was born in St. Clement's Dane's, Strand, about the year 1580. After some grammatical education in which he made rapid progress, he was sent to Oxford in 1598, and in the year following was elected demy of Magdalen College; he took the degree of B.A. in 1602; commenced M.A. in June 1605, in which year he was elected to a fellowship.

In 1610 he resigned his fellowship in consequence, it is supposed, of a fortune (£16,000,) which came to him from his Godmother. In 1614, he was presented to the Rectory of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, by Archbishop Abbot, which he resigned in 1616, and remained without preferment till 1625, when the Archbishop gave him the Rectory of St. Dionis, Backchurch, in Fenchurch Street. In the interim he had taken both his degrees in Divinity at Oxford and Abbot continuing his esteem collated him to the prebend of the first stall in the Cathedral of Canterbury. He was also appointed Governor of Sion College, London, and was made Chaplain to Charles the First. In the second year of this Monarch's reign; Dr. Warner preached before him whilst the Parliament was sitting during passion week, on Matthew xxi. 28, and took such liberties with the proceedings of that Parliament as very highly provoked some of the members who happened to be present. Some measures appear to have been taken against him, but the dissolution of the Parliament soon after protected him, yet, we are told, that a pardon from the King was necessary, which pardon was extant in Dr. Pearce's time.

In 1633, he attended the King on his coronation in Scotland, and the same year was collated by him to the Deanery of Lichfield; in 1637, the King advanced him to the Bishopric of Rochester, and notwithstanding the small revenue attached to this See, Dr. Warner resigned his deanery, and his prebend, besides a donative of £200 per annum in Kent (probably Barham, or Bishops-bourne,) of which it is said he was parson—in 1640 he assisted the King with £1500 on the Scotch invasion of England, and gave his attendance when there was only one prelate present besides himself in the council held at York. In the same year he had the courage to oppose the *præmunire* in the House of Peers, and asserted the rights of the Bishops sitting in Parliament. With equal zeal he joined in the declaration made by some others of his brethren on May 14, 1641, to maintain and defend, as far as lawfully they might with their life, power, and estate the true reformed Protestant religion expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England against all Popery and Popish innovation within this realm, and maintain and defend His Majesty's royal person, honour and estate; also the power and privilege of Parliaments, the lawful rights and liberties of the subjects, and endeavour to preserve the union and peace between the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

This opposition appeared fruitless, and in August of the same year he, with 12 other Bishops, was impeached for acting in the convocation of 1640, making their Canons and constitutions, and granting His Majesty a benevolence. * * * After the death of Charles the First, our prelate published several sermons against that illegal Act—he refused any tax or loan to the Parliament; his estate was sequestered, his books seized, and he fled into Wales;

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for three years he wandered about, yet wherever opportunity offered, he continued the duties of his Episcopal functions.

After His Majesty's garrisons were given up, he was forced to compound for his temporal estate, now four years sequestered, at the rate of a tenth-part real and personal, but consistently refused all oaths to the usurping government—having thus recovered a considerable portion of his estate, he devoted it to the assistance of his suffering brethren. Bishop Kennet in his life of Somner, relates that Warner on one occasion irritated by a suggestion that he was considered by his friends, too parsimonious, produced a roll of distressed Clergy, whom in their ejectments, he had relieved, with no less than £8000—he sent £100 to Charles the Second, and was about to send more, when his servant betrayed him, and discovered the matter to Cromwell.

On the Restoration, Bishop Warner was replaced in the See of Rochester, which he held till his decease. It is supposed that he lived on the profits, small as they were, of his Bishopric; whilst the produce of his temporal estates was accumulating—he gave away large sums, it is known, during his life, and by his will he bequeathed about £20,000, including the sum of £8,500, which his executors paid for founding Bromley College; this sum was appropriated to the purchase of the site and the erection of the first square of houses usually called the Old College.

The Will of Bishop Warner was carried into effect through the medium of an Act of Parliament, r. 22nd Car: II, which taking an estimate of the cost of work and the value of money *of that period*, has limited the amount to be appropriated for the "maintenance and repaire" of Bromley College, to the small sum of Five Pounds only.

This defect in legislation, however, has of late, attracted the attention of well-wishers to this excellent Institution; for two small legacies have been lately receivad and invested to form the nucleus of a "Repairing Fund," upon which, ere long, large demands will necessarily be made. Exertions are being made among the friends of the Clergy of the Church of England to augment this Fund, to at least £5,000, as an invested sum.

The character of Bishop Warner presents an embodiment of Christian qualities. Under every vicissitude of life, from affluence to comparative poverty, in him, is found a firm resolve to preserve his integrity. True to the service of his Creator, faithful to his sovereign, and considerate towards his fellow creatures, he maintains the even tenor of his way; he imperils his liberty and his fortune for his sovereign's sake, whilst he holds out a helping hand to his needy brethren in the Church—to the smiles of the Court, or to the frowns of an enraged Parliament, he is alike indifferent—he is found displaying high moral courage, at every step of his career, under conscious rectitude, in every change of circumstances—and in the last act of his life he is seen looking forward to the maintenance of that Church he had so long and so faithfully served, as well as to the care of the *widows and children* of his fellow-labourers—the *working clergy*. The history of the Church scarcely exhibits in its long list of sincere men a more noble character than that of Bishop Warner.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

MARTIN'S HILL.

Sir,—The correspondent of your contemporary, who writes under the *soubriquet* of "Screw Steamer," considers himself, I have no doubt, wonderfully facetious in travestieing our cognomen, and in sneering at the "law writers of bygone days." Had he been satisfied with this ebullition of *gamin* wit, it would have been passed over in silence, as unworthy of notice, but when he deliberately asserts that in "talking of ancient custom, we write without knowledge, as the furrows are yet traceable, where on those same hills, within recollection grew a fine waving crop of oats;" meaning thereby to intimate that such an interruption is inconsistent with the public right, we are bound to expose his ignorance, lest some nervous people might be misled by so erroneous a conclusion. We are sorry, however, that we cannot do this without again referring to these great authorities the "law writers of bygone days," whom he treats with such supercilious contempt, and whom he will not hold in any higher esteem, when told, upon the authority of so insignificant a personage as Sir Edward Coke, that the reasonableness or unreasonableness of a custom, "is not always to be understood of *every unlearned man's reason*, but of artificial and legal reason, warranted by authority of law"—(1 Inst.: 62.) Now it is quite evident that the reasoning of "Screw Steamer;" as to the "traceable furrows and waving crop of oats" being sufficient legal proof of interruption to establish a *private ownership*, and thereby destroy the *public right*, brings him within that category of persons whom the chief justice of England has designated "unlearned;" and however offensive it may be to his *amour propre*, still it is a duty that we owe to the public, to check him, as well as others of his class, in the propagation of such an error. This will be effected by a very trite quotation from the same eminent judge:—"It is to be known that the title being once gained by prescription, or custom, cannot be lost by interruption of the *possession for* 10 *or* 20 *years*, but by interruption in the *right* only." (1 Inst.: 114.) It is clear, therefore, that this solitary boasted possession of a "waving crop of oats" by the occupier of the Hill, will not prejudice the public right of enjoyment, which has been exercised both previously and subsequentlyto that event. But as this high authority may probably have no weight against the profounder judgement of some modern legal charlatans, we will illustrate the relative merits of both, by an admirable story, told by Dickens, of the pothouse Politician, who, in declaiming against the abuses of our public expenditure, supported his proposition, by stating that the Lord Chancellor received £14,000 a year for his services, whilst he knew a legal celebrity, a member of his own spouting club,—and a man, *in his opinion*, more competent, who would gladly undertake the same office at *one third* of that sum, nay, sooner than his country should be so burthened, for even a less amount. Not a doubt of it, and there would be found many men of equal calibre to follow so *patriotic* an example:—however, let us be thankful that our ancient usages and customs, are not as yet confided to the tender mercies of any such *distinguished legal luminaries*. At present these customs are engrafted upon, and form part of our common law, and can only be abolished by an act of the Legislature; so that it will be much safer for "Screw Steamer" and his advisers not to meddle "with things which they don't understand. Ne Sutor ultra crepidam. Let the inhabitants of Bromley, therefore, bestir themselves before it is too late, and keep a vigilant look out for the detection of any chicanery which may be resorted to for robbing them of their vested rights in Martin's Hill.

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"Screw Steamer" having converted this favoured spot into private property to his own entire satisfaction; next proceeds to give us a piece of information for which we were unprepared. He tells us that the £1646 funded upon the recent sale of the £40 rent charge 'will be found in the bricks and mortar of an union workhouse:—the money has been expended for the benefit of the poor." This must have surprised the inhabitants of Bromley, and we should wish to be enlightened as *to the time and manner* in which the appropriation was made. The following entry appears in the vestry book of the parish for the year 1763: "A vestry called at the request of William Scott, Esq., lessee of the half-yearly land of the parish, under the Bishop of Rochester, for an application to Parliament for enclosing the same the whole year, and extinguishing the inhabitants' and others' right of common therein; and what the parish will take as an equivalent At a subsequent meeting the parish agreed to accept £40 per annum rent on the said land, which terms were accepted by Mr Scott." And very good terms for himself they were. However, there is no help for that now:—in those days the inhabitants were ringed thro' the nose by two or three individuals, and led into all kinds of hole and corner work; but such doings cannot be permitted in our time, although, if the statement of "Screw Steamer" be correct as to this "bricks and mortar" investment of the funds, we fear that we are in a similar predicament. We never heard of it before, and therefore a searching enquiry must be set on foot. The ancient right of half-yearly commonage was vested in the inhabitant householders, and when converted into a permanent rent charge, the latter became also vested in them; again when this was recently sold to Mr Dent, the purchase money was funded for their benefit; consequently its subsequent investment ought to have been made by special and public announcement, and not treated as a mere matter of routine. This enquiry will be but "the beginning of the end," and may probably lead to more important events, as connected with our parochial expenditure 'than are dreamt of in the philosophy" of Mr Screwsteamer.—I am Sir, your obedient servant, SCRUTATOR.

Bromley, 26th June, 1862.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—Will you permit an humble individual to say a few words, about a subject, which appears to have engrossed much thought and many words lately (I refer to Martin's Hill), as I think a *few facts* might alter the ill feeling that appears to exist against the present occupier, which, I for one, most sincerely lament. Why need there to be any ill feeling on the point? There is a motto which applies to this subject with inestimable force, namely, "one side of the story, &c.," and one should hear *both* sides before giving an opinion. Now it appears to me that there has been only a onesided view of the case taken all along in this matter. Although only a tradesman, I have the honor to be intimately acquainted with the occupier of the hill, and I have had some very interesting conversation with him on the subject in question. I feel sure he would *be one of the last* to prevent any person quietly enjoying the pure air and delightful scenery, which is to be found there; in fact so far from that being the case, he himself told me that he intended to have placed benches on the brow of both hills for the convenience and enjoyment of those who might be willing to avail themselves of them, in a respectable and quiet manner, but not to be insulted as himself and wife were a few Sundays ago by (I suppose they would call themselves) gentlemen, but whose faces had more the appearance of the ourang outang tribe. I from my own experience can testify to the very unbecoming conduct and language, practised there last summer, on Sunday afternoon and evenings, in fact it was remarked to me, that it was once a quiet and pleasant promenade, but it had become unfit for respectable people. From what I know of the gentleman and his family, I believe they are kindly disposed people, and exceedingly charitable to their poorer neighbours. I may also mention, that the other evening whilst the Rifle Corps were drilling, an invitation was given to the Captain to the effect that they were quite welcome to drill on the hill at any time they thought proper, at the same time offering the captain some refreshment. This was told me by a member of the corps who overheard the conversation.

Surely Mr Editor, these facts don't look as if the occupier of the hill wished to be so arbitrary as he has been represented. By inserting these few lines you will much oblige, A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR JULY.—**Make** a mushroom bed for autumn bearing by mixing the droppings with a third of fresh loam which will greatly prevent fermentation—keep the atmosphere damp and as cool as possible by giving abundance of air at night and shutting up by day. Sow **turnips**, turnip radishes, corn salad, winter spinach, **and** cabbage (end of Month) for spring use. **Plant** strawberries; celery, broccoli, savoys, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts and other winter greens; also **plant** seedling pansies, carnations, pinks, picotees **and** polyanthus from seed pans to the open ground.

HAYMAKING. There is an abundant crop of grass, but the season till lately has been very unfavourable for hay-making, in consequence of rain more or less, falling nearly every day or night, and very little sunshine. Nevertheless, a good quantity has been got together without much injury from the wet, but as some, and perhaps not a little, has been stacked before the damp was thoroughly dried out; it will be necessary to watch such stacks, and if they sink rapidly or unevenly, to throw off the top or turn the stack. This is attended with some expense but if it were adopted more generally, much property would be saved. A very small quantity of unmade hay will spoil a whole stack.

HOPS. The healthy appearance of this plant at present, is indicative of a fair average crop, but it is not safe to trust to appearances, so early in the season, if there be any truth in the antiquated couplet, that

> "Till St. Thomas's day is come and gone,
> There may be Hops or there may be none."

HINTS FROM THE HEDGES. Abundance of hedge fruits is believed by many to betoken a severe winter, and *visa versa*. There was very little wild fruit last year, and we had a mild winter. This year the hedges are covered with berries, and the inference would imply, lay in a stock of fuel. The labouring classes will act wisely to provide for the winter, by becoming members of coal and clothing clubs, conducted by the gentry, in almost every parish.

Births.

On the 7th ult., at Beckenham, the wife of James F. Imray, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 11th ult., at West Wickham, the wife of Henry C. Nevill, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 12th ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr H. J. Latter, of a daughter.

On the 12th ult., at New Town, Bromley, the wife of Rev. E. Bolton, of a son.

On the 12th ult., at Belmont, Lee, Kent, the wife of J. Mackrill Smith, Esq. (formerly of Bromley) of a son.

On the 14th ult., a Elmstone House, Beckenham, the wife of A. Barrey Esq., of a son.

On the 16th ult., at Chislehurst, the wife of W. H. Wathen, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr W. W. Baxter, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Bromley, Kent, the wife of Samuel John Wilde, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a son.

On the 6th ult., at Eltham, Kent, the wife of Edward Waghorn, of Four,

Marriages.

On the 10th ult.,at Trinity Church, Bromley Common, by the Rev. A. Rawson, Henry Bonham-Carter, Esq., of Keston, Kent, to Sibella Charlotte, eldest daughter of George Warde Norman, Esq., of Bromley Common.

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A DIRECTORY FOR BROMLEY and Neighbourhood will shortly be published, price SIXPENCE. Early application for copies should be made at the *Bromley Record Office*, as a limited number only will be printed

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To Correspondents.

The Fête of the Volunteers, on the 29th, being of far more interest to our readers than an account of our Jubilee would be, we have deferred it accordingly. Several other matters which came to hand later, have also been omitted. KENTISH RAMBLER in our next.

MOON'S CHANGES—AUGUST.

First Quarter	3rd day,	at 4.56 morn.
Full Moon	9th day,	at 9.53 after.
Last Quarter	17th day,	at 9.47 morn.
New Moon	25th day,	at 9.40 morn.

The Bromley Record.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

AMERICAN NEWS.

"THE TIMES" of the 30th, gives the following description of American affairs. "All the anticipations most unfavourable to the Federal cause are realized by the news which now arrives from America. The North has begun to show that exhaustion which shrewd observers predicted as the consequence of its immense exertions. It has a giant's strength, but even this strength it has overtasked. It has undertaken to do in a twelvemonth what a nation with double its population and wealth might shrink from attempting, even though it had ten years of leisure before it. Everywhere we find proof that the North strained itself by excessive efforts, and stands now weakened, defeated, and almost paralyzed, while the first fruits of its exertions are likely to be wrested from it. The confused mass of news which we publish this morning tells one uniform story. An embarrassed Government, a panic-stricken Exchange, a disappointed and bewildered people, Generals who have lost their heads, armies which feel themselves moving spell-bound to destruction—such is the Federal power in the face of the roused population of the Southern States. The war appears to be passing entirely into the hands of the Confederates. In spite of levies so enormous as to have excited the wonder of Europe, and justified all the boasting of the North, the Federals are checked at every point, and avowedly from want of men. The defeat of M'CLELLAN, there can be little doubt, cost his army far more than has ever been admitted. Though nothing can be less worthy of reliance than military estimates, we may at least direct our readers' attention to the speech of Mr CHANDLER in the Senate. This gentleman declares that M'CLELLAN had received from first to last 158,000 men before the battles of June, and that his loss is to be reckoned by tens of thousands. After making allowance for Western exaggeration, we may conclude that the Federal army has suffered so severely in the Virginian campaign as to be incapable for the present of any further efforts; and this belief is justified by the present spasmodic attempt to raise new troops, and by the address of General LEE to the Confederates, in which he states that no less than 53 pieces of Artillery were taken, thus showing that the retreat of the Federals was as much a rout as any that has taken place in the war."

WIDMORE.—This quiet neighbourhood was visited on Friday the 25th, by several scientific gentlemen, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not, Brick-fields are a nuisance, and the smoke from the kilns injurious to health. The subject is one of great pecuniary interest to the inhabitants of Widmore, inasmuch as brick-making, during the summer months, is their principal employment, and is also of paramount importance to those whose property is depreciated, and whose health is in danger of being impaired by the choking gases from the burning bricks. This case was tried at Maidstone on the 31st, and the verdict was given in favour of those who complained of the nuisance.

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Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(Continued from page 4.)

In the gay and frivolous French Court she passed seven years, emerging from childhood into womanhood, became skilled in all the arts of feminine coquetry, and returned with her widowed mistress into England in the year 1521. "The first time Henry saw her after her return" says Miss Strickland in her *Lives of the Queens of England*, "was in her father's garden at Hever, where, it is said, he encountered her by accident, and admiring her beauty and graceful demeanour, he entered into conversation with her, when he was so much charmed with her sprightly wit, that on his return to Westminster, he told Wolsey 'that he had been discoursing with a young lady who had the wit of an angel, and was worthy of a Crown.' 'It is sufficient if your Majesty finds her worthy of your love,' was the shrewd rejoinder. Henry said 'That he feared she would never condescend in that way.' 'Great Princes,' observed Wolsey, 'if they chose to play the lover, have that in their power which would mollify a heart of steel.'"

At this time "she had a beauty," to quote the language of one of her lovers, the poet Wyatt,—"not so *whitely*, clear, and fresh, but above all, we may esteem which appeared much more excellent by her favour, passing sweet and cheerful, and was enhanced by her noble presence of shape and fashion, representing both mildness and majesty; more than can be expressed." We may add that she dressed with infinite taste, sang and played with skill and expression, was exceedingly apt at repartee, lively and coquetish, and possessed that peculiar *attractiveness* which belongs to so few women, and is so difficult to describe.

Such was Anne Boleyn at the age of 20, as she wandered through the stately gardens of Hever, listening to her admirers, but more especially to the loving words of the brave young noble Henry, Lord Percy, the only man she ever perhaps sincerely loved. The king, however, had resolved to possess her, and "Bluff Harry" was not the man to brook a rival, so Lord Percy in 1523 was disposed of in marriage to the Lady Mary Talbot. Then the monarch declared his own illicit passion for Anne,—he the husband of Queen Katharine, the mother of his daughter, the Princess Mary,—how his suit speeded and on what conditions the fickle beauty yielded to his desires, must yet be told.

At this period Henry was in his thirty-first year and in the prime of manhood. Had he lived in the Homeric age and died before his divorce, he might, without any great effort of imagination, have formed the hero of an epic poem. He possessed just those qualities which Englishmen admire in their rulers at all times,—a fund of good temper, occasionally broken by sudden bursts of anger,—vast muscular strength,—and unflinching courage. In stature he towered above most of his contemporaries. From the brilliant crowd of courtiers that surrounded him, he could at once be distinguished by his commanding figure, and the superior graces of his person. In an age remarkable for feats of strength, and when bodily skill was held in highest estimation, no one excelled him in the tournament. Man and horse fell before him, and lance after lance at the jousts of Tournaie held in honour of the lady Margaret and the emperor Maximilian. He was no less an adept in the great national weapon, than in the more exclusively aristocratic pastime of the tilt yard. He drew the best bow of his age, and in the mastery of it was a match for the tallest and stoutest archers of his own guard. He spoke French, Italian, and Spanish. Of his proficiency in Latin a specimen has been preserved amongst the letters of Erasmus, and all suspicion of its genuineness is removed by the positive assertion of Erasmus, that he had seen the original with its corrections in the prince's own hand writing. In the business of the state, he was, with the exception of his great minister Wolsey, the most assiduous man in his dominions. He read and noted the dispatches of his ministers and ambassadors without the aid of secretary or interpreter. The vast number of warrants, letters, and dispatches, which every day demanded his attention and required his signature,—and such a signature as was not struck off in a hurry,—is entirely at variance with the popular notion that he preferred pleasure to business of any kind,

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and had, according to an old writer, "as little inclination to it as a wild ox has to be yoked to the plough." Had such been the case, the business of the nation must have fallen into confusion, or come to a dead lock, and we should have seen some traces of it in the correspondence of the time. On the contrary, nothing could exceed the regularity and dispatch in every department of the state, as shewn by the documents preserved in the Record office, which have been recently calendered by Mr. Brewer, and now made public in his work, entitled "Letters and Papers of the reign of Henry VIII." Above all was the interest Henry took in the navy, and the corresponding zeal he was able to make others feel for this most important branch of the service. Men of inferior rank were sure of his favour, and attentive hearing, if they had any experience of the sea, or could communicate information on nautical subjects. Details concerning the speed, the size, and the capacity of his ships never came amiss. His delight in gorgeous pageantry and splendid ceremonial, if without any studied design, was not without advantage. Cloth of gold and tissue, new year's gifts, Christmas masquerades, and May-day mummeries, fell with heavy expense on the nobility, but afforded a cheap and gratuitous amusement to the people. The roughest of the populace were not excluded from their share in the enjoyment. Sometimes, in a boisterous fit of merriment, he would allow, and even invite, the spectators to scramble for the rich ornaments of his own dress, and those of his courtiers. Unlike his father, he showed himself everywhere. He entered with ease into the sports of others, and allowed them with equal ease to share in his own. To this hearty compliance with the national humour, which no subsequent acts however arbitrary or cruel, could altogether obliterate,—to the impression produced by his frankness and good humour,—to his unquestionable courage and ability to hold his own against all comers, without the adventitious aid of his exalted position,—Henry VIII. owed much of that popularity which seems unintelligible to modern notions. Such was the monarch who was now pleading his adulterous passion for Anne Boleyn. Her vanity was gratified, but as yet she had sufficient virtue to resist his dishonouring address, and falling on her knees before him made this memorable reply:—"I think most worthy and noble king, your majesty speaks these words in mirth, to prove me, without intent of degrading your princely self. Therefore, to ease you of the labour of asking me any such question hereafter, I beseech your highness most earnestly to desist, and take this my answer (which I speak from the depth of my soul) in good part. Most noble king, I will rather lose my life than my virtue, which will be the greatest and best part of the dowry I shall bring my husband." Had she continued firm in this chaste resolve, she would have been spared the bitter remorse of hastening to her grave a virtuous and broken-hearted queen, and of tarnishing the hitherto unsullied reputation of a brave and generous king.

To be Continued.

A LOVE STORY.

That man's a fool, who thinks by force or skill,
To stem the torrent of a woman's will,—
For if she will, she *will*, you may depend on't;
But if she wont, she *wont*,—and there's an end on't.
Old adage.

Now mind, I will not guarantee the truth of this. I can only tell it you as he told it us. It sounds improbable, certainly, but no one can say it is impossible. What is there to prevent a lady, if she is so inclined, from———? But that would spoil the story. And there is no law of nature, I suppose to restrain a man who is devoid of gentlemanly feeling as he is ———. But that would tell you what is coming. It is no good saying he was intoxicated, because I defy you to get drunk on sherry and soda water; and to lay it to the heat of the season is absurd, for it was a remarkably cool evening for August. No! Jenkyns is a man who has had some strange experiences, and this was not the least strange among them. Still, mind, I will not guarantee the truth of this; though by the way you don't often find a man tell the same tale twice in exactly the same way if it is not true, and I have heard him tell this twice. The first time was at a dinner at Lord———. Well! it does not matter where. It is sometimes advisable not to mention proper names. I don't think mentioning this would do any harm, though—at a dinner at Lord's cricket-ground, and the second time was on the occasion of which I am speaking, when I found him drinking sherry and soda-water and smoking cheroots with three officers of marines one of whom with five gloves (lady's six and a half) and a withered rose before him, was telling

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how————" after leading me on in this way, after gaining my young affections in this treacherous manner, by Jove; sir, she throws me over and marries Blubber."

"It's like the sex," said the second marine.

"It's woman that sejuices all mankind," said the third marine.

"It reminds me of what once happened to myself," said Jenkyns; "you know the story," he continued, turning to me. "So just order yourself some sherry and soda-water; ah! and while you are about it order some for me too, and you can pay for them both when they come, then I shan't be put out. Paying for anything always puts me out. Thank you! I'll try one of your cigars. Well gentlemen," turning to the marines, "some time ago I was staying with Sir George P————, P——— House, P———shire. Great number of people there—all kinds of amusements going on. Driving, riding, fishing, shooting, everything, in fact. Sir George's daughter, Fanny, was often my companion in these expeditions, and I was considerably struck with her. For she was a girl to whom the epithet 'stunning' applies better than any other that I am acquainted with. She could ride like Nimrod, she could drive like Jehu, she could row like Charon, she could dance like Terpsichore, she could run like Diana, she walked like Juno, and she looked like Venus. I've even seen her smoke."

"One good point in her character, at any rate," said the third marine.

"Just like the sex!" said the second marine.

"Ah! she was a stunner," continued Jenkyns, "you should have heard that girl whistle, and laugh, you should have heard her laugh. She was truly a delightful companion. We rode together, drove together, fished together, walked together, danced together, sang together; I called her Fanny, and she called me Tom. All this could have but one termination, you know. I fell in love with her, and determined to take the first opportunity of proposing. So one day, when we were out together fishing on the lake, I went down on my knees amongst the gudgeons, seized her hand, pressed it to my waistcoat, and in burning accents entreated her to become my wife."

"'Don't be a fool!' she said. 'Now drop it, do! and put me a fresh worm on.'"

"Oh, Fanny! I exclaimed, don't talk about worms when marriage is in question. Only say————."

"'I tell you what it it is, now,' she replied, angrily, 'if you don't drop it I'll pitch you out of the boat.'"

"Gentlemen," said Jenkyns, with strong emotion, "I did not drop it; and I give you my word of honour, with a sudden shove she sent me flying into the water; then seizing the sculls, with a stroke or two she put several yards between us, and burst into a fit of laughter that fortunately prevented her from going any further. I swam up and climbed into the boat. 'Jenkyns!' said I to myself, 'Revenge! revenge!' I disguised my feelings. I laughed—hideous mockery of mirth——I laughed. Pulled to the bank, went to the house, and changed my clothes. When I appeared at the dinner table, I perceived that everyone had been informed of my ducking—— universal laughter greeted me. During dinner Fanny repeatedly whispered to her neighbour, and glanced at me. Smothered laughter invariably followed. 'Jenkyns!' said I, Revenge!' The opportunity soon offered. There was to be a balloon ascent from the lawn, and Fanny had tormented her father into letting her ascend with the aeronaut. I instantly took my plans; bribed the aeronaut to plead illness at the moment when the machine should have risen; learned from him the management of the balloon, though I understood that pretty well before, and calmly awaited the result. The day came. The weather was fine. The balloon was inflated. Fanny was in the car. Everything was ready, when the aeronaut suddenly fainted. He was carried into the house, and Sir George accompanied him to see that he was properly attended to. Fanny was in despair.

"'Am I to lose my air expedition?' she exclaimed, looking over the side of the car, 'some one understands the management of this thing, surely? Nobody! Tom! she called out to me, 'you understand it, dont you?'

"'Perfectly,' I answered.

"'Come along then,' she cried. 'be quick; before papa comes back.'

"The company in general endeavoured to dissuade her from her project, but of course in vain. After a decent show of hesitation, I climbed into the car. The balloon was cast off and rapidly sailed heavenward. There was scarcely a breath of wind, and we rose almost strait up. We rose above the house, and she laughed and said:

"'How jolly!'

"We were higher than the highest trees, and she smiled and said it was very kind of me to come with her. We were so high that the people below looked mere specks, and she hoped that I thoroughly understood the management of the balloon. Now was my time.

"'I understand the going up part,' I answered, 'to come down is not so easy,' and I whistled.

"'What do you mean?' she cried.

"'Why, when you want to go faster, you throw some sand overboard,' I replied, suiting

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the action to the word.

"'Don't be foolish, Tom,' she said, trying to appear quite calm and indifferent, but trembling uncommonly.

"'Foolish!' I said. 'Oh, dear no, but whether I go along the ground or up in the air I like to go the pace, and so do you, Fanny, I know, and over went another sand-bag.

"'Why, you're mad, surely,' she whispered in utter terror, and tried to reach the bags, but I kept her back.

"'Only with love, my dear,' I answered, smiling pleasantly; 'only with love for you. Oh, Fanny, I adore you! Say you will be my wife.'

"'I gave you an answer the other day,' she replied; 'one which I should have thought you would have remembered,' she added, laughing a little, notwithstanding her terror.

"'I remember it perfectly,' I answered, 'but I intend to have a different reply to that. You see those five sand-bags, I shall ask you five times to become my wife. Every time you refuse I shall throw over a sand-bag—so lady fair, as the cabmen would say reconsider your decision, and become Mrs. Jenkyns.

"'I won't,' she said; 'I never will! and let me tell you, you are acting in a very ungentlemanly way to press me thus.'

"'You acted in a very lady-like way the other day, did you not,' I rejoined, 'when you knocked me out of the boat?' She laughed again, for she was a plucky girl, and no mistake—a very plucky girl. 'However,' I went on, 'it's no good arguing about it—will you promise to give me your hand?'

"'Never,' she answered: 'I'll go to Ursa Major first, though I've got a big enough bear here, in all conscience. 'Stay! you'd prefer Aquarius, would'nt you?'

"She looked so pretty that I was almost inclined to let her off (I was only trying to frighten her, of course—I knew how high we could go safely well enough, and how valuable the life of Jenkyns was to his country); but resolution is one of the strongest points of my character, and when I've begun a thing I like to carry it through, so I threw over another sand-bag, and whistled the Dead March in Saul.

"'Come Mr. Jenkyns,' she said, suddenly, 'come, Tom, let us descend now, and I'll promise to say nothing whatever about all this.'

"I continued the execution of the Dead March.

"'But if you do not begin the descent at once I'll tell papa the moment I set foot upon the ground.'

"I laughed, seized another bag, and looking steadily at her, said:

"'Will you promise to give me your hand?'

"'I've answered you already, was the reply.

"Over went the sand, and the solemn notes of the Dead March resounded through the car.

"'I thought you were a gentleman,' said Fanny, rising up in a terrible rage from the bottom of the car, where she had been sitting, and looking perfectly beautiful in her wrath; 'I thought you were a gentleman, but I find I was mistaken; why, a chimney-sweeper would not treat a lady in such a way. Do you know that you are risking your own life as well as mine by your madness.'

"'I explained that I adored her so much that to die in her company would be perfect bliss, so that I begged she would not consider my feelings at all. She dashed her beautiful hair from her face, and, standing perfectly erect, looking like the Goddess of Anger or Boadicea, (if you can fancy that personage in a balloon,) she said,

"'I command you to begin the descent this instant.'

"'The Dead March, whistled in a manner essentially gay and lively, was the only response. After a few minutes silence I took up another bag, and said,

"'We are getting rather high, and if you do not decide soon we shall have Mercury coming to tell us that we are trespassing—will you promise me your hand?'

"She sat in sulky silence in the bottom of the car. I threw over the sand. Then she tried another plan. Throwing herself upon her knees, and bursting into tears, she said,

"'Oh, forgive me, forgive me, for what I did the other day! It was very wrong, and I am very sorry. Take me home, and I will be a sister to you!

"'Not a wife?' said I.

"'I can't! I can't!' she answered.

"Over went the fourth sand bag, and I began to think she would beat me after all, for I did not like the idea of going much higher. I would not give in just yet, however. I whistled for a few moments, to give her time for reflection, and then said,

"'Fanny, they say that marriages are made in heaven; if you do not take care, ours will be solemnized there!'

"I took up the fifth bag.

"'Come,' I said, 'my wife in life, or my companion in death! Which is it to be?' and I patted the sand bag in a cheerful manner. She hid her face in her hands but did not answer. I nursed the bag in my arms as if it had been a baby.

"'Come, Fanny, give me your promise!'

"I could hear her sobs. I'm the most soft hearted creature breathing, and would not pain any living thing, and I confess she had beaten me; I forgave her the ducking, I

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forgave her for rejecting me. I was on the point of flinging the bag back into the car and saying, 'Dearest Fanny, forgive me for frightening you. Marry whomsoever you will. Give your lovely hand to the lowest groom in your stables,—endow with your priceless beauty the Chief of the Panki-Wanki Indians. Whatever happens, Jenkyns is your slave—your dog—your footstool. His duty henceforth, is to go whithersoever you shall order,—do whatever you shall command.' I was just on the point of saying this, I repeat, when Fanny suddenly looked up and said, with a queerish expression upon her face:—

"'You need not throw that last bag over. I promise to give you my hand.'

"'With all your heart?' I asked quickly.

"'With all my heart,' she answered, with the same strange look.

"I tossed the bag into the bottom of the car, and opened the valve. The balloon descended.

"'Gentlemen,' said Jenkyns, rising from his seat in the most solemn manner, and stretching out his hand, as if he were going to take an oath; 'Gentlemen, will you believe it? When we reached the ground, and the balloon had been given over to its recovered master,—when I hadhelped Fanny tenderly to the earth, and turned towards her to receive anew the promise of her affection and her hand,—will you believe it? she gave me a box on the ear that upset me against the car, and running to her father, who at that moment came up, she related to him and the assembled company what she called my disgraceful conduct in the balloon, and ended by informing me that all of her hand that I was likely to get had been already bestowed upon my ear, which she assured me had been given with all her heart.'

"'You Villain!' said Sir George, advancing towards me with a horsewhip in his hand. 'You Villain! I've a good mind to break this over your back.'

"'Sir George,' said I, 'villain and Jenkyns must never be coupled in the same sentence; and as for the breaking of this whip, I'll relieve you of the trouble,' and snatching it from his hand, I broke it in two, and threw the pieces on the ground. 'And now I shall have the honour of wishing you a good morning. Miss P———, I forgive you.' And I retired.

"Now I ask you, whether any specimen of female treachery equal to that has ever come within your experience, and whether any excuse can be made for such conduct?

"'As I said before, its like the sex,' said the second marine.

"'Yes, all mankind is sejuiced by woman,' said the third marine.

"'Its just my case over again,' said the first marine. "'After drawing me on in that way,—after gaining my affections in that treacherous manner, by Jove, Sir, she goes and marries Blubber!'"

Well, it does sound improbable, certainly—very improbable. But I said before I began, that I would not guarantee the truth of it. Indeed, if you ask my candid opinion I don't think it is true, but yet the marines believed it. —*Once a Week.*

BROMLEY.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The eighth anniversary of "Court Robin Hood," No. 2629, was held at the Crown and Anchor, New Town, Bromley, on Tuesday, 22nd ult., being the inauguration Dinner and Ball at the new court house. A procession of the members in their regalia, headed by the 18th Kent Rifle Volunteer Band (by the kind permission of the Captain of the corps), paraded the town and neighbourhood in the afternoon; after which, nearly 90 members and friends sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by the host, brother John Myhill, in a large tent. The chair was taken by Mr F. J. Smith, who was supported on his right and left by several tradesmen of the town; the vice-chair was taken by the C. R. of the court, brother James Pocock. After dinner, the whole of the company retired to the large room. The chairman opened the proceedings with an appropriate address, and called upon the secretary, brother Edmund Mewett, P.C.R., for a report of the society. The secretary replied with a report of the numerical and financial position of the court, and the London United District (of which the court forms part), and the numerical strength of the order. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman gave "Success to Court Robin Hood," "The Ancient Order of Foresters," "The London United District," coupled with the Widow and Orphan Fund. The health of the chairman, vice-chairman, and the secretary, was heartily drunk and responded to; other toasts followed. The chairman intimated his wish to join the Foresters by becoming an honorary member of the court. A ball took place in the tent, at which a large company took part, which was kept up with spirit till an early hour, when the company broke up after spending a pleasant evening, everything ending amicably.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATICS.—One fine evening in the early part of June a respectable tradesman of an adjoining village, in an alarming state of excitement, hailed us in the high-street, and taking a piece of sulphur from his pocket, wrapped up in a scrap of paper much the worse for wear, and not any whiter for being carried in the blacksmith's pocket, commenced as follows to give an account of his troubles, which, judging from his appearance, were of a very serious nature. "This is what done the mischief, but I didn't know it. I never thought when I

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put it there I should be let into such a scrape as this. Took me off to prison. Kept me there seven hours. Wouldn't take bail. Never was in such a place in all my life before. Took me at London bridge station. Locked me up in a cell. This is what done it and nothing else," holding up the sulphur. "The shilling was good enough; nothing the matter with the shilling; as good a shilling as ever I had in my life. Been before the magistrates to day; don't know what the consequence will be. Not been right since; not rightnow; don't know when I shall be. The police kept the shilling; got it now, and wont let me have it; I marked it, but they are very likely to mark another like it." The reader will naturally want to know, as we did, what is the meaning of all this. Our attempts to obtain any clue to connect that piece of sulphur with a crime for which an honest tradesman had been taken to prison, was of no avail at that time, so great was his excitement. A month elapsed and we saw the man again. This time he was cool and collected, and gave the following narrative of the affair. On June 6th he had occasion to go to London, but taking the train at Lewisham he could not obtain a return ticket for Bromley, consequently on his return he went to take his ticket at the London Bridge station, for which he tendered a shilling, which, being discoloured by the sulphur, was rejected as bad, and he was locked up on suspicion of being a "smasher." This happened about four o'clock in the afternoon, and he was released about eleven. It being then too late to come by rail, he was obliged to walk home, where he arrived about four in the morning, and what made it worse he had a heavy load of goods to carry, and all through the piece of sulphur, he carried in his pocket, as a charm against, or a cure for, the Rheumatism.

PLAISTOW CHURCH.—This church is nearly ready for the Roof. The walls are at their highest, gables excepted, and the work generally is in a forward state. Temporary porches, chancel and vestry are being erected. The timber, which is very long, and to appearance, excellent in quality, is on the ground ready for roofing. Judging from appearance at present, this church will be a very handsome structure when finished.

ROBBERY. On the night of Friday, 18th ult., the counting house of the Bromley Gas Works, was entered, it is believed, by some person acquainted with the place. It was at first reported that some papers only, were missing, which would be of no value to the thief, but on further examination it was ascertained that a safe had been broken and £16 in gold and about ten shillings in silver had been taken. The guilty parties have as yet escaped detection.

CAUTION to those who throw orange peel on the pavement. — *David Coulson* who has brought fish into the town of Bromley for the last 20 years, lately died from injuries received by a fall, caused by stepping on a piece of orange peel on London bridge. He has left a widow and six children unprovided for. A subscription is open for the widow and children at Mr John Hall's, Painter, Bromley.

BROMLEY COLLEGE CHAPEL.—This chapel is now in course of re-construction, and it has been thought by some of the Inhabitants of Bromley, that the present is a suitable opportunity of introducing a window, as a memorial to the late Bishop of Rochester, whose kindness to the residents of Bromley is well known. We understand that the cost of the proposed window will probably not exceed £100, and we believe that the inhabitants generally will be proud of an opportunity such as the present, to testify their regard for the late bishop.

A Cricket match between the machanics employed in the numerous new buildings being erected at Bickley, and the servants of the gentry who have lately located there, came off on the 25th, in a field close by. After the game, which was won by the servants by a few runs, the parties adjourned to the quiet little Inn, the "Bird-in-Hand," Widmore, where a good dinner awaited them, served up in a creditable manner by Mr and Mrs Hurlock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

WELSH HARP CONCERT.—At the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, the 26th ult., the Welsh National music was performed by some twenty harpists the members of the Vocal Association, and the vocalists, Miss Lascelies Edith Wynne and Mr. Lawree. Mr. John Thomas (the Welsh harpist and composer) gave a duet with Mr. Chatterton, followed by several solos and choruses, nearly all of which were encored. The special favourites were the "Ash Grove" said to be a song from the *Beggars Opera*, the "March of the men of Harlech," and the "Farewell Chorus." The harps, ranged in the front rows of the orchestra presented a striking and picturesque appearance, and the concert room and the balconies were so well filled that the directors are likely to repeat these curious and interesting *Cambrian* melodies. Mr. Benedict conducted.

CHISLEHURST.

On Friday 4th ult., the annual school treat took place on the grounds of Rev. F. H. Murray. After a short service, which was held in the church at three o'clock, the children of different schools, including the children from the Union, marched in procession with banners and flags, to the grounds of the rectory, where games of every description occupied the attention of the juveniles till six o'clock, when the order was given that tea was ready. After refreshing themselves with tea, coffee, cakes, fruits, &c.,

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they again renewed their pastimes, with racing, jumping in sacks, &c., the latter causing much merriment. The Band of the 18th Kent Rifle Volunteers, which was engaged for the occasion, played an excellent selection of music, to which, dancing was kept up till a late hour, when a beautiful display of fire-works, and the ascent of two fire-balloons, brought the day's enjoyment to a successful close.

FARNBOROUGH.

The annual races, with other amusements, are fixed for Tuesday 5th of August, in High Elms Park. A large attendance is expected should the weather prove favourable. The park will be thrown open to the public the same as last year, and for their accommodation and amusement, every arrangement will be made. The treat to the children of the parochial schools in the neighbourhood, as announced in our last, will take place on the 19th.

ST. MARY CRAY.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, Manchester Unity Friendly Society, enrolled pursuant to Act of Parliament, 18 & 19 Vic. cap. 63. The twenty-second anniversary of the "Loyal Pride of Kent Lodge," No. 2764, was celebrated at the lodge house "Commercial Inn," on Wednesday 16th ult. The members joined in procession at one o'clock, and proceeded to Orpington, for the purpose of escorting the vicar, the Rev. W. Falcon, to St. Mary Cray Church, where a very appropriate sermon was preached by the above-named gentleman. The procession was headed by the celebrated Birling band, and accompanied by the Regalia of the order. After leaving the church, they proceeded to Kevington, the mansion of R. B. Berens, Esq., where the members were kindly regaled with a good supply of rich brown ale, the band playing that popular air, "The fine old English Gentleman." The procession then returned to the lodge house, where a sumptuous dinner was provided by host Whomes. After which, a public meeting was convened, when T. H. Smith, Esq., the medical officer of the lodge, presided. After the health of Her gracious majesty the Queen, had been given and drunk, with other loyal and popular toasts, the chairman enlarged upon the benefits that accrue to the working classes from societies like this, and the vast celebrity to which the order had attained, numbering 350,000 members, with a capital of two millions of money at their command. After which, prosperity to the "Pride of Kent Lodge," was drunk, which was responded to by the secretary, Mr W. Epsom, P.G. Then came the financial statement, which showed the lodge to be in a flourishing condition, possessing a capital of nearly £1100, and after meeting the current expenses of the year (£278 5*s.* 9*d.*) for sickness and distress, they had effected a saving of £116 8*s.* 8*d.*, and augmented their number of members from 176 to 198. The health of R. B. Berens, Esq. was then given, to which that gentleman responded, stating, that as a justice of the peace and a member of the Board of Guardians, he could with pleasure, state, that societies like this were of vast benefit to the community at large, in arresting the progress of crime, and relieving the country of pauperism. Other toasts having been given, and responded to by Revs. W. Falcon, and A. Welsh, and P.G. Thomas Petty, the healty and prosperity of court "Foresters' Glory" of the Ancient order of Foresters was given, and responded to by Mr Tovey, a P. C. N. of that order. Thus, in edifying speeches, in which much instruction was imparted, and joyous conviviality, the proceedings terminated at eleven o'clock.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. The young people and children of the Sabbath School, held their annual treat on Tuesday the 22nd, in Mr Joynson's meadow, where games of various kinds were provided. At half-past three the children formed in procession and walked to the Rookery, where they sung on the lawn, and gave three hearty cheers for Mrs Joynson, who refreshed them with fruit. After which, they proceeded to the meadow, where they partook of a bountiful repast provided for them. Tea was provided at the Institute for the mothers and elder scholars, who assembled at five o'clock. After which they joined the children in the meadow, where a very happy evening was spent.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BROMLEY.—On Sunday, July 13th, this place of worship was re-opened, after being closed several sabbaths for the purpose of making certain alterations. The ground area of the chapel has been much extended and re-fitted with modern pews. A new vestry has been erected and every part of the building thoroughly renovated. The alterations made are of such a character as must secure the approval of all who have good taste in chapel accommodation. A new mode of gas lighting has been adopted with marked success, and, in the various details, elegance, combined with comfort and usefulness, has evidently been the aim. At a public meeting, held in the chapel on Tuesday the 15th, the Deacons stated the circumstances which had led them to undertake and persevere in the effort, which had thus far been highly successful. They stated further, that 143 additional sit-

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tings had been secured by the alteration, and that the total cost would be about £460, towards which £310 had been contributed up to that date, leaving a balance of £150 still to be dealt with. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Kennedy, M.A., H. Baker, S.D. Hillman, and W. H. Smith, in which the improved appearance of the chapel, and the happy manner in which it had been effected were duly recognized. In the course of the meeting, a gentleman who had already contributed liberally, spoke of the desirability of removing the remaining balance of £150, and very generously offered to contribute half the sum (£75) if the congregation would raise the other half by the end of the year. The deacons at once accepted this challenge on behalf of the congregation, and several gentlemen present, promised sums of £10, £5, &c., &c., which, together with subsequent contributions, now reach the sum of £68, leaving only £25, which the deacons hope soon to receive from such as may be able and disposed still to help them in this matter. The friends of the voluntary principle, must rejoice in this, as another instance of its success and efficiency, when rightly applied to religious purposes. It should be added that the alterations have been carried out according to the plans, and under the supervision of Mr C. G. Searle, Architect, being contracted for, by Mr C. Brown, of London, with the exception of the gas fitting, which does great credit to Mr Walter, of this town.

18th KENT RIFLE CORPS FETE.

The Fete in aid of the Band Fund came off on Tuesday the 29th, in the park and grounds of G. W. Norman, Esq., Bromley Common, kindly lent for the occasion. Nearly all the shops in Bromley were closed at one o'clock, and a half holiday was taken by the neighbourhood generally. The road from the town to the fete, began to show signs of something more than everyday life, soon after one o'clock, by the continuous roll of light vehicles, and by the happy countenances and gay attire of the holiday folk. The fete was announced to commence at two o'clock, and the visitors on arriving, found themselves in a paradise of pretty flowers, surrounded by sweet fragrance, and feasted with harmony by the 18th Corps Band. The flower show continued to engage the attention of the fair long after the giddy throng had gone for entertainment given by punch and Judy, whose presence on the ground was hailed with delight by the juveniles, and we may add, by many of the "old boys." Those respected old ladies, the "Aunts Sally," were paid due (we wont say polite) attention to, and contributed largely to the feast of good fun. The various performances of the Beckenham Fife and Drum Band, conferred great credit on the performers, and gave proof of much perseverance on their part. The volunteers mustered strongly at the call of the bugle, and went through numerous evolutions in a most satisfactory manner, the volley and file firing being very good. After which, commenced the athletic sports; these were well contested, and were sources of great amusement to the lookers on. The fun had by this time grown "fast and furious." Punch and Judy were again entertaining a large audience, whilst others were amusing themselves by throwing sticks at the black faced effigy in short petticoats, called "Aunt Sally," of which there were two, one under the able superintendence of Mr Acton, assisted occasionally by Messrs. Archer and Nash; the other, no less ably conducted, by Mr F. J. Smith, who caused considerable merriment by offering al fresco dolls, whistles, &c., to those who were successful in "putting aunt sally's pipe out," all very harmless pastime, and contributing much to the gratification of the majority of the visitors.

Such is a bird's eye view of the day's arrangements, all which gave general satisfaction, especially the Flower Show, which was very successful, and if we may judge from the crowds which continually surrounded it, one of the most attractive of the day's amusements. The tent in which it was held was 100 feet in length and the exhibition was divided into four classes; the 1st class was for bouquets from gentlemen's gardeners and florists. The successful exhibitors were Mr Stacy, gardener to S. Forster, Esq., Southend, Mr Horwood, gardener to R. Turnbull, Esq,, Down, Mr Holgate, gardener to the Misses Telford, Widmore, and Mr Buster, Florist, St. Mary Cray. There were several others highly commended, among which, one shown by Mr Early, gardener to F. J. Edlmann, Esq., stood pre-eminent. In the second class, the competitors were ladies, the first prize being awarded to Mrs Boyd,

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for a very elegant basket; second to Mrs Satterthwaite; third prize to Miss Hooton, for a novel and pretty arrangement, consisting entirely of scarlet geraniums and blue and white centaurea; and an extra prize to Miss Joynson, St. Mary Cray, for an Epergne, filled after the style of those which have carried off the prizes at the Horticultural Society's shows, viz., a glass dish, supported by a glass rod springing from another dish of the same material, the bottom dish being filled with fronds of rare ferns and leaves of begonias and other fine foliaged plants, the top dish containing a miscellaneous collection of flowers. The third class was for designs, first among which stood one by colonr sergeant King, of the 18th Kent, consisting of the Kentish Horse, made of grey lichen, the mane and tail of grass, the motto of daisies or feverfew (we forget exactly which) and a frame-work or border of evergreens surrounding it, after the fashion of the badges worn by the volunteers, this occupied the centre of the tent, and was awarded an extra first prize; the first prize in the class being awarded to Mr Weeks, of Bromley, for four very handsome and novel flower stands, designed, manufactured, and arranged by himself, everyone seemed to admire them, and we have no doubt that Mr Weeks will receive several orders for them. The second prize was awarded to Mr Horwood, Down, for a small flower garden which had but one fault, viz., white edging to a yellow bed, that being in direct opposition to established rules; the third prize was won by Mrs Satterthwaite, who seems to be as thoroughly a volunteer as the captain himself, her design was also a horse made of white candytuft on a ground of scarlet geraniums with mottoes of daisies, the border being yellow calceolarias, purple candytuft, and geranium leaves. Among the highly commended designs was a beautiful piece of scroll-work, formed of flowers on grass, by Mr Stacy, gardener to S. Forster, Esq., of Southend; also a very pretty arrangement of flowers in ivory baskets, standing on banks of moss, by Mrs Edwards of Keston; a handsome basket of miniature shells, with flowers, very tastefully arranged by Mrs J. S. Williams, of Bromley; and a small flower garden by private W. Buster, St. Mary Cray. In the cottagers' class, the first prize was won by John Elliott, chimney-sweep, Chislehurst, who is also a successful grower of vegetables, no doubt supplying them liberally with soot; the second prize to W. Winchester, Bromley Common, who sent a large box full for a cottager's garden; John Webb, Log's Hill, was third; and John Craker, Plaistow, fourth. There were also two stands of Hollyhocks and one of Phloxes, contributed by Messrs. Downie, Laird, and Laing, nurserymen, Stanstead Park, Forest Hill, which drew crowds to look at them, the Hollyhocks being beautifully shaped flowers

The successful competitors in the athletic sports are as follow:— Flat race 150 yards; Pts. P. Norman 1st, J. Burgess 2nd; Wheelbarrow race, 150 yards, Pt. W, Draper 1st, Pt. T. Blundell 2nd; Veteran race, 100 yards J. Wells 1st, Corpl. Willis 2nd; Sack race, 80 yards, J. Umstead; Hurdle race, 150 yds. Pt. P. Norman 1st, W. Tilbury 2nd; Single stick, Sergt. Curtis 1st, Corpl. Harman 2nd.

Early in the evening the flowers were disposed of by wheels of fortune, presided over by ladies, and great was the eagerness of the visitors to obtain some of the flowers, indeed we don't wonder at it, considering that the price demanded, was only sixpence, while some of the bouquets were honestly worth 5*s*., and there being no blanks, the gentlemen in charge of the flowers had enough to do to find the bouquets for the lucky possessors of the tickets.

The judges were Mrs G. W. Norman, Mrs A. Hamilton, and Mrs H. Norman, who, considering the number and beauty of the designs and choice Bouquets, &c., must have had considerable difficulty in determining the best; there is no doubt that they took very great pains with their task and we believe their decision met with general approval, especially among the volunteers, all of whom no doubt felt proud of the beautiful designs exhibited by their Captain's lady, and their colour sergeant. The prizes were distributed by Mrs G. W. Norman, who addressed a few kind words of encouragement to each of the successful competitors as they received their prize. At the conclusion, three hearty cheers were given for Mrs Norman.

At the entrance to the flower show tent, were exhibited the prizes to be shot for by the 18th Kent this season, one being a handsome silver challenge cup, another



very handsome small bore rifle, the gift of A. Hamilton, Esq., for which there will no doubt be a very sharp competition; we did not see the rifles given by Messrs. Sargood, but the cards bearing their names were on the table, as were the prizes given to winners of the games in the afternoon. While the ladies were trying their fortune for the flowers, the volunteers were marched to the front of the house, where a cold collation was kindly provided for them by Mr Norman, to which they all did ample justice.

After which, those who had come to see, and take part in the Ball, which, instead of being "al fresco," would have been more properly designated "all crinoline," adjourned to the lawn, where dancing was kept up till a little after eight. The volunteers were then formed upon the lawn to march out, when Mr Norman stepped forward and addressed a few words to them, stating that his greatest regret was his inability through his advanced age, to serve in the ranks, and that his greatest pleasure was to do all in his power to promote the interests of the corps. Hearty cheers were then given for Mr Norman, and the company separated highly pleased with themselves and everybody else.

The day being very warm the refreshment booth, kept by Messrs. Sutton and Mitchell, was extensively patronized towards the evening, and bottled ale, ginger beer, tea, &c., in great requisition, to which we may add, the arrangements, attendance, and beverages, were all equally good.

We should be guilty of omitting an important part of our duty, were we to close our account of the fete without acknowledging the valuable services of the Committee, with Messrs. Pawley, Acton, and Corporal Alves, at their head.

About 2300 persons were present, including exhibitors and volunteers; over 2000 were admitted by ticket.

BROMLEY UNION CHAPEL. This chapel is now being roofed in, and will, before long, be ready for use. Additional expense has, however been incurred by the addition of a vestry for the use of the Chaplain, and by the measures adopted to insure the ventilation and warming of the building, which, under the special circumstances of the case, are of more than usual importance. Sixty or seventy pounds more will, in consequence, be required to carry out the design in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

NATURAL PHENOMENA OF AUGUST.

In the beginning of this month, the weather is still hot, and usually calm and fair. What remains to be perfected by the powerful influence of the sun, is daily advancing to maturity. The farmer now sees the principal object of his culture, and the chief source of his riches, waiting only for the hand of the gatherer. Every day is now of great importance; for when the corn is once ripe, it is liable to continual damage while standing, either from the shedding of the seeds, from the depradations of birds, or from storms. The utmost diligence is therefore used by the careful husbandman to get it in, and labourers are hired from all quarters to hasten the work. This pleasing harvest scene is beheld in its perfection in the open country only, where the sight can take in at once, an uninterrupted extent of land waving with corn, and a multitude of people engaged in the various departments of harvest labour. It is a prospect equally delightful to the eye and the heart, and one which ought to inspire every sentiment of benevolence to our fellow creatures, as well as gratitude to our creator. The rural festival of "Harvest Home" is a most delightful one and has been hallowed in almost all ages and all countries. The jovial harvest supper cheers the heart of the labouring man, and prepares him for commencing without a murmer the labours of another year. In Kent, Sussex, and Worcestershire, as well as in some other parts of England, the end of this month commences the season of another kind of harvest, that of *hop picking:* the plant being extensively cultivated in these counties on account of its use in making malt liquors—the national beverage. The hop is planted in regular rows, with poles set for it to run upon, its flowers when these poles are covered to the top, hang in graceful luxuriance —in short nothing can make a more elegant appearance than our hop-gardens at the season of gathering.

WEATHER AND CROPS. The weather, till within a few days, has been colder than is generally felt in July, nevertheless, the crops do not appear to be injured by it to any great extent. Complaints are common in some parts, of the prevalence of red blight in the wheat: barley and oats are more than usually luxuriant: potatoes, which a little while ago, showed strong symptoms of the disease, have improved in appearance since the fine weather set in. There is a great abundance of fruit, especially of apples and plums. Hops look remarkably well.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

Bromley Fair on the 5th and 6th; Annual Races at High Elms, Farnborough, on the 5th; Sale of Oak Timber at West Wickham, on the 13th; Field day at Southboro', with the London Armoury Company, and the 18th Kent; Childrens' Treat at High Elms, on the 19th.

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RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MID-KENT. — The ordinary half-yearly meeting of Proprietors, will be held at the offices of the company, 31 Parliament-street, Westminster, on Monday 4th inst., at twelve o'clock, to receive a report from the directors, and for the general business of the company. After which, an extraordinary meeting will be held, for the purpose of creating additional shares, for making a railway from Beckenham to Croydon. The Directors recommend a dividend for the half year, of £2 per cent., instead of £1 10s., which has been the rate for the corresponding half of the four preceding years; leaving a balance of £102 1s., to be carried forward.

CRICKET.—The return match came off at Meopham, on Friday the 11th between eleven of the Bromley Club and eleven of Meopham, in which Bromley was again victorious; the numbers being, Bromley 76, contributed pretty equally by six of the players, the rest scoring only 9 runs between them; and Meopham 49, twenty of which were made by Mr W. Combes, with 3 3's, 4 2's and 3 singles. In the second innings, Stubberfield contributed 43 out of 99 for Bromley, but time prevented Meopham playing the match out.

On the 15th, Bromley was again engaged with the Gravesend club. Bromley were in the field, and Gravesend took their willow out for 73 runs, of which Mr H. Whatson found 28. Bromley then went in, but had to register a defeat, making only 58, each player scoring single figures. The return match will come off at Bromley on the 20th.

A match will be played (at Bromley) on the 6th, between eleven of the Bromley club, and eleven Gentlemen of the Surrey club, when some good is expected.

The return match between Bromley and Hayes youths, was played on the 31st, the result being in favour of Bromley after a well contested game. Score, Hayes first innings 45, second 69; Bromley first innings 86, second 31 with a loss of 8 wickets, thus beating by 3 runs and 2 wickets.

PETTY SESSIONS.—BROMLEY.

July 21st, 1862.

Present—G. W. Norman, Esq., R. B. Berens, Esq., W. Waring, Esq.

Thomas Gosling, a railway labourer, was charged with neglecting to maintain his wife and family, who had, in consequence, become chargeable to the Bromley Union. Mr Hickson, the relieving officer of No. 2 division, appeared in support of the charge, which, however, was dismissed,—the defendant being told that he was liable to the Board for the amount of relief, which had been expended.

STEALING POTATOES AT ORPINGTON.—A man named *Charles Palmer*, who, it appeared had been previously convicted, was charged on the police sheet with having stolen a quantity of Potatoes, value 4*d*., growing in a field at Orpington, the propetty of Mr Addis Jackson. In his defence, the defendant stated that the potatoes in question had been removed from the ground in hoeing them. Convicted in penalty of 10*s*. and 4*s*. 6*d*. costs.

28th July, 1862.

Present—G. W. Norman, Esq., R. Boyd, Esq., Coles Child, Esq.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AT BROMLEY.—*James Ellis*, of Plaistow, was charged with a violent assault on a man named Thomas Groves, who appeared with his face much disfigured from the injuries he had received. According to the evidence of the complainant, who is a stranger in this part of the country, he was sitting in the tap-room of the "Rose and Crown" public house, in the market placeof Bromley, on the evening of Saturday the 26th ult., that some conversation took place between the complainant and his son, when the defendant, without the slightest provocation, interfered and struck him violently in the face. The defendant denied the assault and called two witnesses to prove that the complainant was the aggressor; the bench however, took a totally different view of the matter, and fined the defendant in 10*s*. and 7*s*. 6*d*. costs.

The Queen v. *Thomas Ward & George Wilson*.—These prisoners were tried at Maidstone, on Saturday last, before Mr Baron Bramwell, for uttering base coin, at Hayes, and Keston, on the 10th ult. Mr Deeds (instructed by Messrs. Latter, on behalf of Her Majesty's Treasury) appeared for the Crown, and the prisoners, who were undefended, were convicted and sentenced to six months hard labour.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—I have copied the following information from a paper, the proprietors of which, boast of employing a large and efficient staff of Reporters, and am greatly puzzled to know whether the reporter has made some mistake, or whether the people of Kensington have really been petitioning to put down our Fair.

"*Fox Fair, Keston.—A petition having been sent to Sir Richard Mayne, signed by several* respectable residents *of* Kensington, *complaining of the nuisance the Fair occasioned in the neighbourhood, and praying that steps might be taken to prevent its being held in future. Mr. Superintendent Bray, of the R division of Metropolitan Police, under the directions of the Chief Commissioner, took out a summons against the Lord of the Manor* (J. T. Lennard, Esq.), *to show his right and title to hold the Fair on his ground. The summons was heard on Friday, at Bromley, before S. Long, Esq., and Coles Child, Esq., and the fair declared to be altogether unlawful.*"

Kensington being nearly 20 miles from us, the residents there seldom visit us more than once or twice during the summer or autumn, to enjoy a picnic on our beautiful heath, they can therefore have no excuse, in my opinion, for interfering with our little fair; if a few ginger-bread stalls and a round-about for the amusement of the children, can be said to constitute a fair. I have lived for more than half a century in the quiet and peaceful village of Keston, and with all due deference to the "respectable residents" of Kensington, I must take the liberty to tell them that the annual gatherings in a country village has advantages which it would be useless to attempt to explain to those who will see nothing in them but immorality, but which is, nevertheless, felt in every household, at the meeting of long absent friends and relations. Greenwich Fair was put down because it had grown too large, and I suppose the reason for attempting to put down our Fair is, because it is so small that the people of Kensington could not find it. Unless it is a hoax altogether, which is very likely, for in reading on, I come to J. T. Lennard, Esq., named as Lord of the Manor, instead of Colonel Lennard, and S. Long, Esq., instead of Colonel Long, is named as one of the magistrates, before whom the business came for adjucation. I hope it is a hoax, for if the good people of Kensington want to sweep away all our time-honoured customs, we shall find in the end, we have very little to thank them for.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., KESTONIAN.

GARDENING OPRRATIONS.

Finish planting celery; borecole may still be planted as ground can be found for it; plant late broccoli if not already done; plant endive, lettuce, &c.; sow cauliflower, onions, and spinach, and again towards the end of the month, if necessary, parsley in good soil for spring use, sow cabbage for planting out early in spring, also red for pickling; plant cabbage for late use; sow early horn carrot for spring use. Strawberries should be planted as speedily as convenient, and proceed with the propagation of all plants wanted for the flower beds next season.

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INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—November Election, 1862.—The friends and neighbours of the late William and Elizabeth ALEXANDER, late of Bromley, (both deceased), are earnestly requested to assist in placing their youngest daughter MARY, aged Five years, into the above Institution. Proxies will be gratefully received by Mrs. Gorringe, Orpington, Kent.

NOTICE.—THE DRAPERS OF BROMLEY have agreed to CLOSE their SHOPS at EIGHT o'clock, on and after Monday, the 1st inst., and hope their customers will assist them as much as possible in trying to carry out the early closing system now so universally adopted and approved of in almost every city, town, and village throughout the United Kingdom.

To Correspondents.

KENTISH MAN.—We never expected our silence regarding "*Court News*" would be so misconstrued, but on the contrary, we have supposed that our readers saw the weekly or daily papers, and that *no news* in our journal, as applying to Royalty, would be considered as *Good News*. Loyalty is universal, and not meritorious on that account, or we would begin and end with "God save the Queen."

ERRATTA.—The Rifle, given as second prize on the 20th, we find was not presented by A. Hamilton, Esq., as stated in part of our impression. The Rifle given by that gentleman is a much more valuable one, and has yet to be competed for. There was also a third prize of £2, won by Corporal Willis.

The publisher of the Bromley Record will give full price for clean copies of Nos. 27, 39, & 50.

MEMS. FOR THE MONTH.

The Drapers close their Shops at eight o'clock, p.m., commencing on the 1st. County Court on the 9th, at eleven o'clock. Band of Hope Treat on the 10th. Grace Egerton at the "White Hart" Inn, on the 30th.

MOON'S CHANGES—SEPTEMBER.

First Quarter	1st day,	at 10.18 morn.
Full Moon (Harvest Moon)	8th day,	at 7.57 morn.
Last Quarter	16th day,	at 4.22 morn.
New Moon	23rd day,	at 8.57 after.
First Quarter	30th day,	at 4.10 after.

The Bromley Record.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS may be said to be about in the same state, from accounts received, as they were when our last month's notice appeared, with this difference, that the fighting portion of the people on the Federal side are nearly used up. Enlisting is almost at a standstill, although enormous bounties are offered, and the peaceable inhabitants appear to have great objections to being drafted. They are making their way to Canada and England, and wherever they can, with all possible speed, to escape the conscription. The precious metals are becoming uncomfortably scarce and postage stamps are in general use as small change.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.—The Almanack known as Francis Moore's, which was formerly held in high esteem by our great-grandmothers for its accuracy in foretelling coming events, but is looked upon as too slow for the fast folks of the present day, has the following prognostication for the past month: "The appearance of *Sol* and *Mars* in the *fiery trigon*, would render any project conceived under its influence doubly energetic, and is significant of coming events, involving the destiny of Rome, in which France will play a conspicuous part. When the kingdom of Italy raises its throne upon the fallen temporality of the Papacy, it will be the grandest record of the reign of Napoleon, that he conduced to such a consummation. All enlightened nations will rejoice in the elevation of a long oppressed people, and the downfall of a system whose deeds are chronicled in blood and fire." Garibaldi with doubtful prudence, has probably taken advantage of this information, and seized the opportunity of restoring Rome to Italy. He is or was lately, organizing a military force for that purpose, whose watch-word, as reported, is "Rome or death!" The act appears as rash as that of Courtenay in Kent, some years ago, unless the Emperor of France adopt the course suggested, and withdraw his bayonets from propping up a fiction, obnoxious to the people, and no longer recognized as a temporal power. With regard to the spiritual influence of the successor of St. Peter, if it be of the genuine kind, it will possess far more potency without the aid of gunpowder than with it.

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The Kentish Rambler.

CHISLEHURST.

(Continued from page 13.)

HENRY BASKCOMB, Esq., late of the Manor House in this parish, by a codicil to his Will, dated 9th April, 1849, bequeathed the sum of £200, 3 per cent., consolidated annuities, upon Trust, to apply the interest and dividends thereof for ever, in the purchase of bread, to be distributed on the anniversary of his birth-day (July 30th), from his residence, unto and amongst the widows and male persons whom the Trustees for the time being shall select, and who have been born and resided in the parish of Chislehurst aforesaid, and who have attained the age of 65 years and upwards; with a request that the gift be placed on a tablet, to be fixed in the church of St. Nicholas, at Chislehurst. This request, however, for some unaccountable reason was objected to by the then rector; in consequence of which the donation is recorded on a tablet, affixed as a head stone to the family vault in Chislehurst church yard.

THE CHURCH itself formerly comprised a tower and two aisles only, but having, from long neglect, fallen into decay, the edifice has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last fifteen years, and another aisle added—the whole being new roofed, and the outer walls constructed of flint, coyned and mullioned with stone, so that it may almost be called a new church. It now consists of a Nave, Chancel, and two side aisles, the northern of which is terminated at the western extremity by a square tower, surmounted by a shingled spire, more elevated, and in finer proportion with the main building, than its predecessor. In the Belfry of this tower were formerly suspended four bells, the most ancient of which bore the following inscription "1607. *St. Petrus erim a: port:*" the two latter words being a contraction of "*ad portum;*" so that the literal translation would run "I will be as St. Peter at the gate"—signifying that by calling the inhabitants to prayer and worship, whilst living, and tolling their knell, when dead, they might gain admission, through St. Peter, the gate keeper, into the portals of heaven. After the destructive fire, which, on the 16th March, 1857, consumed the interior of the tower, and demolished the steeple, these bells were found so molten as to require re-casting; and by enlarging the belfry on its being reconstructed, four others were added, so that at the present day the church has a peal of eight bells, most musical in tone, and which, on our visit to Chislehurst, were being tintillated by the St. Barnabas ringers, in masterly style. In the interior of the north aisle, at the eastern extremity is a large pew, partitioned off by massive oak columns and railing; and underneath is the vault in which are deposited the earthly remains of various lords of the manor of Chislehurst whose deaths are recorded on surrounding mural tablets,—"in sculptured urn and storied verse,"—the most ancient of which is, that to Sir Edmund Walsingham and as it is a curious specimen of the style of epitaph in vogue during the Tudor period, we give it entire:—

"D. O. M.
Erected to the memory of Sir Edward Walsingham.
A Knight sometyme of worthie fame
Lyeth buried under this stony bower
Sr. Edmund Walsingham was his name
Lieutenant hee was of London Tower
Serving therein XXII years space
Continually in his Princes good grace
The IXth of February MDXLIX rune
The sowle from his body parted was
Leaving III daughters and one sonne
Marie Alice Ellipor and Thomas
Which Thomas now Knight this erected rather
In memory of Sir Edmund his Father."

Adjoining this, is another tablet, bearing a Latin inscription to the memory of his son, the above-named Sir Thomas, and by the side is a fine antique mural escutcheon, emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the Walsingham family. There are also two tablets, with armorial bearings to the memory of the Betenson family, and two of more recent date to the Townshend family, the latest being erected to record the death of John Thomas 2nd Viscount Sydney, F.S.A., by his son John Robert, the present Viscount. On leaving this pew to descend the aisle we see placed on the side of the first arch separating it from the nave, "a cinque-foil gules pierced or;" and underneath the date, 1422; and on a line with the preceding, between the first and second arches, "a falcon rising, heeled and belled proper;" with the date underneath, 1460; both these heraldic bearings, are somewhat defaced by time, but distinctly traceable. The other mural tablets in this aisle are two very handsome ones to the Bertie family. As we have stated in the manorial

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history of this parish, Lord Montague Bertie, second son of Robert, first Duke of Ancaster, by his second wife Albinia Farrington, became possessed of the Farrington estates, in right of his mother; and his death, as also the deaths of Lord Thomas, and Lord Robert Bertie, are here recorded. And a third tablet to the memory of Sir Richard Adams, Knight, who died in 1774, and of Dame Mary, his wife who predeceased him in 1771.

At the eastern end of the Nave is the chancel, in which there is a large and superb window of stained glass, besides two smaller ones also of stained glass. There are two mural tablets, one to the memory of the Farringtons', in 1694, and the other to that of Thomas Wollaston, rector from 1769 to 1815. Adjoining the chancel is an oak pulpit with a detached reading desk of great beauty, consisting of a column, on the top of which is placed a superbly carved Eagle, in oak, with outstretched wings, in a rising attitude, supporting on their back the reading board. At the lower end of the Nave is an antique stone Font, much mutilated, but preserved with great care. At the eastern extremity of the south aisle, a handsome organ has been erected, and a beautiful window of stained glass placed on the side wall. First and pre-eminently conspicuous amongst the mural tablets adorning this aisle is a superb one executed in Parian marble, by our English Phidias—Chantrey. In the back ground is placed a Sarcophagus, bearing the inscription "William Selwyn,—died 1817," and beside it are sculptured, in the foreground, in alto-basso-relievo, the three children of the deceased; the two daughters seated with their heads bowed, and weeping bitterly,—the son standing behind them in the deepest affliction; the group is exquisite, the countenances most expressive, the figures most graceful and natural, and the *tout ensemble* a master-piece from the chisel of this most distinguished artist. The other tablets in this aisle, comprise one to Sir Philip Warwick, a terse and graphic memoir of whom, from the pen of a literary gentleman at Chislehurst, appeared in the Record some short time ago. Another to the memory of Rowland Tryon, of Frognall, surmounted with a fine medallion profile of him, fully wigged according to the costume of his time, the reign of George I. Four tablets to the Hoare family, the last of whom recorded, is Prince Hoare, the eminent critic and scholar, whose works rank high in English literature; he died on the 22nd December, 1834, aged 79 years. Lastly, one over the entrance to John Rands, who, as it tells us, "lies at the church dore."

There is no parish in which that spirit for improving and restoring our ancient churches, has exercised more influence than at Chislehurst. It is now about 15 years since old St. Nicholas began to arouse himself from the torpid neglect in which he had so long indulged. The old-fashioned six feet high exclusive pews in his body, then gave place to more appropriate open seats, and the unsightly double galleries, in one of which, the heterogeneous band of fiddles, violincello, and bassoon, used to deaden the ear with their Sunday concert, have disappeared from the scene. All these vast improvements have been effected by the munificence of private individuals, amply and liberally responded to by the general body of the inhabitants, in the shape of rates. The late Mr Jeremie of Holbrook, had bequeathed £500, as the nucleus of a restoration fund, to which £3000 was soon added by subscription and rates. Under the superintendance of their architect, George Buchanan Wollaston, Esq., a building committee was formed to carry out his designs, and the work of renovation commenced, which has resulted in the reconstruction and enlargement of the original edifice, already mentioned. Stained glass windows, open seats,—a large number of which are reserved as free sittings for the poor,—the beautifully carved reading desk, the groined roof, all at test the taste and munificence with which the interior of the church has been restored, whilst the harmonious swell of the organ resounds through the aisle, instead of the grating music from the rustic choir of yore. And these works were carried on with such vigor, that within a year from their commencement the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by a numerous body of his clergy, re-consecrated the old and new St. Nicholas. This renovated taste has not been confined to the sacred edifice alone. The churchyard is kept in the order of a garden, and studded

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with crosses in all the varied and beauteous forms peculiar to the mediæval era.

We shall conclude this historic sketch of Chislehurst, by noticing a Dramatic opera, in three acts, entitled "The Outcast, or the Gipsy Queen," written by Thomas Macgill, a native, and published in 1858; the scenes and characters of which are depicted on the common and its locality. The Opera opens with the follow-doggrel canticle, which may be taken as as a specimen of the entire performance :—

"The sun shone high on Chislehurst heath,
Gleaming round the windmill's wreath;
Deep purple clouds shed rays of fire
Upon the sacred turret's spire—
The golden ground was dazzling bright;
Sweet yellow furze, —oh! beauteous sight!—
The cloth of gold on Calais green
Was ne'er so lovely to be seen.
In Scadbury the old elm grows;
Cray's winding stream serenely flows;
Near Leeson's glen, the brake and fen,
Lead to the vales of Hockenden.
In Orpington the springs arise,
Oozing in shallow gurgling sighs;
Once in three years strange nature's fits
Flow o'er the sun-parch'd gravel pits.
The linnet sits upon the thorn,
The thrush at eve and early morn
Strains forth its speckl'd pipe on high;
The lark soars o'er the woodlands nigh.
The hawk is seen 'twixt cloud and sky;
Jet blackbirds sing a lullaby;
And in the groves, and in the vale,
Is plaintive song of nightingale.
Old Martha crept beneath her tent,
Furrow'd with care—in sorrow bent;
Long had she dwelt on Chislehurst green,
Known as a favorite Gipsy Queen.
The wild hollies that heath surround,
From Paul's Cray hill to Pricking's pond;
The yellow furze and hawthorn trees,
Blow, open to the western breeze."

The Gipsies, over whom Old Martha reigned, have disappeared, although clusters of them still congregate at all Fairs in Kent, and more particularly round their patron, St. Nicholas, on Chislehurst green, where the game of single-stick, and other rustic sports are, at this day kept up,—"as in the olden time."

Concluded.

SOUTHBOROUGH.

RIFLE FETE.—On Saturday 23rd ult., the quiet neighbourhood of Southborough was set all alive by a Volunteer Fete, held in the grounds of A. Hamilton, Esq., who being captain of the London Armoury company of the 7th Surrey Rifles, brought them down for a day's amusement, and invited the Bromley corps to meet them. The corps mustered at Bickley Station at three p.m., and proceeded to Bickley Park, where they were told off into three companies, commanded respectively by Lieuts. Charrington, Kerr, and Ritchie, here they went through a number of Battalion movements, under the command of Captain Satterthwaite, which were performed in a manner highly creditable to both officers and men. The drill concluded, they formed fours right and headed by the drum and fife band of the London corps, marched to Southboro', where they found provision made for their internal comfort, piling arms they *bivouaced* in small parties, some under tents and some under trees, while the refreshments were discussed, and after sitting down to eat and drink, they rose up to play; numerous games being provided for their amusement, Aunt Sally in blue and scarlet, with a profusion of *gold lace*, occupying a prominent position. The sports commenced about six o'clock, with a flat race of 100 yards, which was won by private Burgess of the 18th Kent, coming in two yards before the rest, but he was disqualified through wearing spiked shoes, the conditions being that every man should run in uniform, the prize was therefore awarded to Pt. C. Beale of the London Armoury Comp., who came in second. The hurdle race of 100 yards, eight flights of hurdles was won by Pt. Evenden, of the 18th; the long race of 350 yards, confined to the London Comp., and won by Pt. J. Argent. Next came a race over the same course for £1, open to all who were on the ground, won by J. Mason, of Southborough, who came in well ahead of all the rest. The wheelbarrow race of 100 yards was won by Sergeant Townsend of the 18th; the first sack race, among the band boys, was won by J. Bergum, and in the second, by J. Jenkins, 5*s*. each. The prizes were distributed by Miss Harriet Hamilton, and will no doubt be highly prized by the fortunate winners, they were as follow:—for the flat race, a walnut work-box; for the hurdle race, a walnut tea caddy; for the long race, a handsome inlaid work table; for the wheel-barrow race. a cigar case and meerschaum pipe in case; for the sack race, a money prize. The prize for single-stick, a handsome time piece in walnut wood, was presented to Sergeant Curtis, on the faith of his being the best player at the game; as the other games occupied so much time there was not sufficient daylight for others to try their skill with him, had

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they felt so disposed. After the distribution of the prizes, every one present was invited to a dance on the lawn to the music of the Bromley Band, and at eight o'clock the bugle sounded the assembly, and the men were quickly drawn up in line ready to march off: before leaving the grounds they gave three cheers for Capt. Hamilton, who appears to be very popular among his men, for which he returned thanks, telling them that he had great pleasure in meeting them all there, and hoped to see them all again next year. Lieut. Kerr then proposed the same compliment for Capt. Satterthwaite, which was heartily responded to by the London Volunteers; the whole body then marched off to Bickley station, where the Bromley corps cheered their London comrades until the train carried them out of sight, evidently well pleased with their day out, nor were they the only ones who enjoyed the spree, for Mr Hamilton threw his grounds open to his neighbours, most of whom were present.

FARNBOROUGH.

Tuesday the 5th was a gay day at High Elms, the beautiful park and grounds were again thrown open by Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., who not only allowed the public the privilege of being present at the races, but provided at his own expense about 60 musicians from Woolwich Artillery Band, whose performances were exquisitely executed under the conductorship of their bandmaster, Mr Smyth, whose selections from the most celebrated composers, gave great satisfaction, and the opportunity was taken to introduce "The Cambridge March," composed by himself, and first performed at a state ceremony on the 11th of July, and was much admired. The weather being all that could be desired for holiday keeping, there was a large assemblage of gentry, and principal families of the neighbourhood, whose carriages formed a closely packed barricade, a considerable distance along one side of the race coarse, and here, without any desire to flatter the ladies, who occupied those carriages, we may be allowed to state the general opinion, that they were the pick of a Derby day, and it is no slight compliment to the company generally, that we heard no course language, or anything to cause an unnecessary blush. A very agreeable contrast to the blackguardism we frequently hear in the neighbourhood of Bromley.

The Stewards were Lieut. C. Laurie and Cornet Lubbock, of the West Kent Yeomanry. and B. W. Lubbock, Esq. The following were the results of the races, the first of which was fixed for 2 o'clock:

Yeomanry Race.—A cup, given by Lieut. C. Laurie and Cornet Lubbock, for horses that had done permanent duty in the Chislehurst or Oxonheath troops of the West Kent Yeomanry, at Maidstone, this year.

Mr William Pawley's, jun., Fun	1
Mr W. Hay's Lilly	2
Mr Jackson's Maid of Kent	3

Four others also started.

Whip Race.—Eleven started.

Mr B. W. Lubbock's Spinster	1
Mr H. J. Lubbock's Lady Blanche	2
Mr H. J. Lubbock's Lord Dundreary	3

The Farmers' Race.—Five started.

Mr Thorne's Chance	1
Mr Smith's Lady Bird	2
Mr Spain's Nina	3

The Pony Race.—Six started.

Mr Hay's Haymaker	1

The Hurdle Race.—Seven started.

Mr B. W. Lubbock's Spinster	1
Mr F. Lubbock's Yeoman	2
Mr H. J. Lubbock's Lord Dundreary	3

Foot Race 100 *Yards.*—Eighteen started.

C. L. Sutherland, Esq.	1
H. W. Hoare, Esq.	2
P. Norman, Esq.	3

High Jump.—Eight competitors.

Mr A. Fowle	1
H. J. Lubbock, Esq.	2

Foot Hurdle Race—10 *Leaps.*—11 competitors.

P. Norman, Esq.	1
A. Lubbock, Esq.	2
H. W. Hoare, Esq.	3

Half-Mile Foot Race.—Eighteen competitors.

The Hon. R. L. Melville	1
Mr A. Chapman	2
Mr G. Uzzell	3

In the Farmers' Race, an incident, which looked for a few moments like a very serious accident, occurred a few paces after passing the winning post, through one of the riders pulling up too quickly across the course; the one behind not being able to stop his horse, a collision took place which knocked the first horse down and the rider under it, and threw the rider of an another horse, Mr W.W. Leake, a member of the Yeomanry, following close, who was dragged several paces with his foot in the stirrup; one or two other horses leaped over the fallen horse and man these being too close to avoid it. This all occurred momentarily. To the great joy, however, of all who witnessed it, it was soon ascertained that no one was hurt.

In the Hurdle Race that followed, one of the riders got an ugly tumble through the saddle slipping, but fortunately escaped unhurt. The only excuse for these little drawbacks appearing in print, is founded on the principle that "prevention is better than cure," and intended as a caution to amateurs not to pull across the course when others at full speed are close behind, also

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to show the necessity of looking well to their saddles before starting, for however much a British public may delight in witnessing hair-breadth escapes, it is satisfied with something less than loss of life or limb.

At seven o'clock the band played "God save the Queen," and several hearty cheers having been given for Sir J. Lubbock and his family, the company separated, having enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon.

CHILDRENS' TREAT.—Tuesday the 19th fortunately for about 1300 children from various parochial schools, invited by Sir J. W. Lubbock, to spend the day in his beautiful park, was delightfully fine, and nothing could exceed the joy and good humour visible in the whole company. The excellent arrangement, superintended by Lady Lubbock, and junior branches of the family, in the supply of buns, tea, coffee, &c., was highly appreciated by the recipients, and, with the day and the beauty of the scenery, will be impressed on the memory of all present. A great number of the children were from schools in London. Their music, singing, and cheering, as they passed through Bromley, in the morning and again in the evening, in pleasure vans that reached from one end of the high street to the other, with their banners flying, &c., was a sight worth seeing, and corresponded happily with the nation that rejoices in the title of "merrie England." The Artillery Band from Woolwich, and the 18th Kent Rifle Volunteer Band, were again in attendance. The children arrived on the ground about half-past one o'clock, and were marched to the race course, headed by the 18th Kent Band, when cake and refreshments were plentifully supplied to all. Amusements suitable for the juveniles were also provided, and nothing omitted that would conduce to the making them happy. The beautiful music of the band of the Royal Artillery, said to be second to none in the British army, or any other, enchanted the ears of the numerous company assembled, the greater part of the afternoon, the 18th Kent occasionally fell in and gave a few specimens of their ability, and were listened to, and very much praised by the masters of their art. We are advised not to print the high compliment the Royal Artillery Band master paid them, for fear it should make them too proud of themselves—but this we heard from several, that they played "Kiss in the Ring" first rate. The following neighbouring schools were present:—Cudham 70 children, Knockholt 84, Bromley Union 30, Addington 60, Keston 44, Farnborough 60, Down 70, Green-street-Green 60, besides a large number of visitors, who availed themselves of Sir John's kind and general invitation.

The weather for several days previous had been soaking, which no doubt tended to keep several schools, that were expected, away to the great disappointment of Sir John, who had provided, in expectation of a great number more.

PRIZE SHOOTING.—On the 6th ult., three handsome rifles, presented by Messrs. Sargood and Son, were contested for, by the 35 members of the 18th Kent Rifle Corps, at three ranges of 200, 400, and 600 yards. Captain Satterthwaite won with 14 points and hits at the 200 yards range; Private Kemp with 16, at 400 yards; and Private Gordon with 9, at 600 yards. Some other shooting took place for money prizes, in which the Captain was very successful, and gave his winnings to be competed for by the unsuccessful shots. The weather was very unfavourable, the wind blowing very high with occasional showers of rain, which materially affected the shooting.

On Wednesday the 20th, shooting, by the qualified members of the Corps, for a Silver Cup provided from the funds of the corps, value £15 15*s*., and an enfield Rifle, from the prize fund, took place at the Range. Five shots at each distance of 200, 400, and 600 yards. The competition was more than usually exciting amongst the best shots, and if an enemy had been the mark, it would be difficult to imagine that a more intense earnestness could have animated the men of the 18th. We have headed this article *prize shooting*, inasmuch as five bulls-eyes being scored consecutively by one man, at 400 yards distance, which was done by private T. Wells, is something more than ordinary shooting: nevertheless, that did not win the cup as will be seen by the following score:—

	200 yds.		400 yds.		600 yds.		Total
	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	
Private J. Brister	9	5	11	5	7	3	40
,, T. Wells	10	5	15	5	2	2	39
Corporal H. Willis ...	9	5	9	5	4	4	36
Private Matthews	7	5	9	5	5	3	34
Lieut. Charrington ...	9	5	8	4	5	2	33
Private W. Buster	6	5	6	5	6	3	33
Sergeant King	9	4	7	3	4	2	30
Private J. Ralph	7	4	10	5	2	2	30
Captain Satterthwaite .	5	4	6	4	5	4	28
Private Gordon	7	4	7	4	4	2	28
Corporal Alves	3	3	9	5	3	3	26
Private R. Gosling	5	5	7	4	2	2	25
,, T. Blundell ...	7	4	4	4	4	2	25
,, —Church	8	5	8	4	0	0	25
Ensign W. Denny	7	5	6	4	1	1	24
Private Sweetlove	5	4	4	2	4	3	22
Corporal Harman	4	3	4	3	3	3	20
Private R. Hodges....	6	4	3	2	3	2	20

BAND FETE.—We have not been informed as to the exact amount of profit derived from the Fete, held on the 29th July, but have good reason to believe that it realized between £60 and £70. We are happy to be able to inform our readers, who we presume all know Mr Acton, from his assisting, not only pecuniarily, but personally; undertaking

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the most arduous duties in promoting the welfare of the town and townspeople, that he is slowly recovering from a severe indisposition, caused by over exertion on that occasion. We trust soon to know that he is quite recovered and again filling the position of universal friend as much to his own satisfaction as to the advantage of his neighbours.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. — The Annual meeting in aid of this Society, was held at the White Hart Assembly Room, on Thursday the 21st ult. The chair was taken at four o'clock by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. The proceedings having been commenced with prayer, the chairman addressed the meeting, enforcing the obligation of Christian Missions, and dilating on the satisfaction which was afforded him by the fact that his first public act on taking up his residence in the neighbourhood, was to declare his adhesion to the Church Missionary Society. The Rev. A. G. Hellicar then stated the amount of the funds of the association during the past year. It appeared that £100 18*s.* 4½*d.* had been collected—being a considerable advance on the sum raised the preceding year. The Rev. J. Bateman, Rector of North Cray, dwelt in a very effective manner on the objects, the motives, and encouragements of Missionary work, referring particularly to the gross corruption which prevails in heathen countries, and to the impossibility of the heathens acting up to the light of their conscience: urging as motives, gratitude, sincerity, and the desire to please our blessed Lord, and showing the encouragement afforded by the wide openings now made on every side for the Christian Evangelist. He was followed by the Rev. —Price, the Deputation from the Parent Society, who gave details as to his own experience, as a missionary, in Bombay and Nassik. The Rev. F. Chalmers confirmed the statements of the previous speakers from his own experience while resident in India, and encouraged his hearers to greater exertions in the cause of Christ, by stating the blessed results which he had witnessed when the light of the gospel had been carried by Christian Missionaries. The proceedings terminated with the Doxology and the Blessing. The sum of £9 was received at the doors.

On Sunday the 10th, Two Sermons were preached in the parish church, by the Rev. J. Bateman, when the sum of £46 3*s.* 6*d.* was collected, which was divided between this Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

CONFIRMATION.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has given notice that he intends to hold, by deputy, a Confirmation in the parish church, on Saturday, October 4th, at eleven o'clock, for the parishes of Bromley and Beckenham, and the district of Bromley Common.

BROMLEY CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—, The children attending these schools, were with the exception of the infant classes, provided, on Tuesday last, through the liberality of many of the inhabitants of Bromley, with their annual treat, in the shape of an excursion to the Crystal Palace. Accompanied by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, some of the teachers in the Sunday Schools, and the master, mistress, and teachers of the National Schools; they left Bromley by the 12.28 train, and spent the afternoon in rambling at pleasure through the Palace and park. At four o'clock they assembled at the great fountain and walked in procession to the south wing dining room, where an abundant meal was provided for them. They afterwards walked in order through the building, and amused themselves with swings and various games until seven o'clock, when they proceeded to the station, and reached Bromley about eight o'clock, highly delighted with the manner in which the day had been spent.

MASON'S HILL SCHOOL.—On Friday the 1st ult., the above school was opened, and a tea given to the children and their mothers. The children assembled at three o'clock in Mr Jessop's field, kindly lent for the occasion, where various games were provided for their amusement. After which, they proceeded to the school room, and by their cheerful faces and good appetites proved they fully appreciated the bounty of their friends. The Rev. A. G. Hellicar was present and gave a suitable address to the children, and several gentlemen spoke afterwards, in a manner calculated to stimulate both parents and teachers, in their efforts on behalf of the young under their care. The interest taken in the evening's proceedings by many of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and the sympathy expressed by those absent—testified that this little work done with a single eye to God's glory, is not without its friends and supporters. Funds are greatly needed to assist in carrying out the object of the school.

We understand that the lecture on the "Progress of Discovery and Commerce in South Africa," delivered by A. Hamilton, Esq,, for the benefit of the Literary Institute, has been printed for private circulation, and those who feel interested in the subject, may obtain a copy by applying to Mr Acton.

BICKLEY.—Several first-class residences have lately been erected in Bickley Park, and several more arein course of construction. A church is also commenced, to hold between 900 and 1000 persons; it is to be in the pointed style of archi-

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tecture, and will cost, as we are informed, about £17000 when completed. The parsonage house will be erected within a short distance of the church. A new road has been cut through the whole length of the park, commencing near the Bickley station to the crest of the hill on which stands Chislehurst windmill. An elegant and substantial lodge entrance gateway is being erected near the Chislehurst cricket ground. Gas pipes are being laid down from the Bromley works. Bickley park being an easy distance from London, and one of the most healthy spots in Kent, commanding magnificent and extensive scenery, is fast becoming a favourite place with the gentry, and promises, in a few years, if building should go on at the present rate, to rival Belgravia. Should the plan of constructing a reservoir on the hill, be carried out, to supply the houses with water, all the convenience of town will be combined with the beauty of country scenery.

HAYES.

In our obituary we have with deep sorrow to record the death of one of the oldest and most charitable inhabitants of Hayes, Miss Barbara Wilhelmina Traill, which melancholy event took place on the 9th ult., at Hayes Place, to the inexpressible regret of many, who, from day to day had largely partaken of her bounty, and who will now have to mourn the loss of an excellent friend and benefactress. It would be difficult here, to name the number of charitable institutions to which she largely subscribed, especially in her own little village and neighbourhood, a future day can only reveal what good she has done. Her religious impressions, particularly in the latter years of her life, were profoundly solemn, and Salvation, through the one Divine Redeemer, was the subject uppermost in her thoughts,—possessing these feelings it was therefore no wonder that her ear was ever open to the cry of distress and the necessities of the poor, identifying thereby the position which Almighty God had placed her in, with the wants and feelings of our common humanity.

ORPINGTON.—On Wednesday afternoon the 13th, a party of Cricketers and their friends from Bromley, were invited by J. Skeggs, Esq., to his grounds at Crofton Lodge, Orpington. Various games were provided for their amusement, such as cricket, quoits, archery, &c. Having tired themselves at these, they turned their attention to an excellent cold collation, ham and chicken and such like picking, with champagne, &c. (as a make shift) to wash it down. Some very good singing succeeded. The magic power of music was next brought into operation by Mr F. J. Smith, which had the effect of setting their feet in motion on the lawn. We are not informed whether they "danced all night till the broad daylight," but some of their heads were a little queer in the morning; many have been the enquirers since, as to the state of their "poor feet."

MID-KENT (Bromley to St. Mary Cray).—At the half-yearly General Meeting, the Directors report that the Royal Assent has been given to the Bill promoted by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, for power to lease, and ultimately to purchase, the Crays Railway. The term will be for 999 years, at a rent equal in amount to the Interest payable by the Crays Company on its Loan Debt of £23,000, and to 4 per cent. per annum on £61,550, its share capital. The Directors heartily congratulate the Shareholders at the conclusion of all Parliamentary warfare affecting their line. They were willingly parties to an arrangement in the past Sessions of Parliament, whereby the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company obtained their Leasing Bill, and the South Eastern Railway Company obtained their direct line from Lewisham to Tonbridge—each without opposition. The district of the Crays by that arrangement will now be amply provided with railway accommodation, and the Crays Proprietors are henceforth released from all Parliamentary contests. The balance remaining to the credit of revenue, after the necessary deductions, amounts to £893 14*s.* 8*d.*, which, with the balance of £213 0*s.* 5*d.* brought forward from the previous half-year, gives a total sum of £1106 15*s.* 1*d.* The Directors are consequently enabled to recommend that the dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1862, be at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, on the Share Capital of the Company, which will absorb £957 17*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a balance to the credit of the current half-year of £148 17*s.* 8*d.* This meeting was held at the offices of the Company, 31, Parliament Street, Westminster, on the 4th ult., W. Dent, Esq., in the chair.

THE OLD MARKET PLACE.—Antiquarians and others who would like to feast their eyes on this old wooden shed, are informed, that in all probability it will come down within a few months, to be replaced by a more commodious building.

CRICKET.

Bromley *v.* Surrey Odds and Ends. This match was played on the 6th, on the Bromley Ground. The eleven Surrey gentlemen selected by Mr Raynes, notwithstanding their being "Odds and Ends," soon showed by their play that the Odds were in their favour, which the end corroborated. The score at the close being, Surrey first innings 115: Bromley 36. Bromley went in again and scored 70. But in the

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hree following matches success again beamed on our little town, by defeating both Westerham on the 12th (the score being, Westerham 54 and 53: Bromley 57 and 35 with four wickets down, when time was called, the game was decided by the first innings) and Gravesend on the 20th, in which match, owing chiefly to the batting of Messrs. Belware and Morgan, Bromley succeeded in making the respectable score of 157 in the first innings: Gravesend having only scored 59, were again put in, and succeeded in scoring 29 with the loss of 5 wickets when time was called.

Bromley *v.* Mitcham: this match was played on the 28th, Mitcham went in first and scored 101 runs; Bromley then took the willow and scored 168, thus beating by 67 runs.

It has been hinted to us to intimate to the public that the propelling power, which means the cash in Treasurer's hands is very low, and that the townspeople would have more sport if the Club had more funds: and further, that the treasurer has never been known to be guilty of refusing subscriptions or donations, however small.

A match was played at West Wickham on the 19th between Charles Knight and William Bosely, for £1 a side. A novel feature in this game was, that neither of them scored a run. The game was decided in favour of Charles Knight by a wide ball

ACCIDENT.—*Henry Durling* one of three men working in the harvest field for Mr Gripper, West Wickham, on Thursday last, met with a sad accident by a reaping hook, thrown at a rabbit by one of his fellow workmen, striking his hand: Mr E. Ilott was immediately sent for who lost no time in taking the wounded man to Guy's Hospital. Amputation of part, if not all the hand, is expected.

NATURAL PHENOMENA OF THE MONTH

SEPTEMBER, in general, is a very agreeable month, the distinguishing softness and serenity of Autumn with its deep blue skies prevailing through great part of it. The days are now very sensibly shortened; and the mornings and evenings are chilly and damp, though the warmth is still considerable in the middle of the day. This variation of temperature is one cause why Autumn is an unhealthy season, especially in the warmer climates, and in moist localities.

The labours of the husbandman undergo a very short intermission; for no sooner is the harvest gathered in, than the fields are again ploughed up and prepared for the winter corn,—rye and wheat,—which are sown during this and the next month.

Not only the swallow tribe, but many other small birds, which feed upon insects, disappear on the approach of colder weather, when the insects themselves are no longer to be met with. On the other hand, some birds arrive at this season from still more northerly countries, to spend the winter with us. The fieldfare, and redwing, whose departure was mentioned in March, return about the end of September:—they feed chiefly on the berries with which our woods and hedges are plentifully stored during the winter.

The most useful fruit this country affords,—the apple,—successively ripens, according to its different kinds, from July to September, or October, but the principal harvest of them is towards the close of this month. They are now gathered for our English vintage, the cider-making, which, in some counties, is a busy and important employment. The apples are taken, either fresh from the tree, or after they have lain awhile to mellow, when they are crushed in a mill, and then pressed until all their juice is extracted. This is set to ferment, whence it becomes cider, which may properly be called apple-wine. Pears treated in the same manner yield a vinous liquor called Perry. These are the common drinks in the counties where they are made.

Hop-picking now supplies employment to great numbers of women and children, who, taking up the poles with the plants clinging to them, pick off the scaly flowering heads with the greatest care. These are a finely flavoured bitter, a taste which they readily impart to hot water and when used in brewing, improve our beer and make it keep better.

As hops may be designated "an article of the staple" in the county of Kent, and are at this day such a necessary ingredient in the composition of our national beverage, a short digression upon them and upon the

ANTIQUITY OF BEER

may not be unpalatable to our readers. Be it known then, that the general drinks of the Anglo Saxons were ale and mead—wine was only a luxury for the great. In the Cottonian MSS. preserved at the British Museum is a Saxon dialogue wherein a boy who is questioned upon his habits and the uses of things, says, in answer to a question to what he drank, "Ale, if I have it, or, if I have it not, water." He adds that "wine is the drink of the eldermen and the wise." Ale was then sold to the people, as at this day, in houses of entertainment "for man and horse"; but, says the boy, "a priest is forbidden to eat or drink at Ceape-ale-thelum," which means literally in the Saxon dialogue a place where ale was sold.

After the Norman conquest wine came into more common use, and the vine was extensively cultivated in England. The people. however, held to the beverage of their forefathers with great pertinacity; and neither the juice of the grape, nor the apple, were ever generally liked. Of a favourite wassail or drinking song of the fifteenth century, the burden was:—

"Bring me home good ale."

But "the old ale knights of England," as Camden calls the sturdy yeomen of this period, knew not the ale to which hops in the next century gave both flavour and preservation, At this period the beverage was "the pure wine of the malt" although hops appear to have been used in the breweries of Flanders in the beginning of the fourteenth century, but in this country they were not used in the composition of beer until two centuries afterwards.

It has been affirmed that the planting of hops was forbidden in the reign of Henry VI,, however, it is quite certain that Henry VIII. prohibited

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brewers from putting hops and sulphur into ale. In the fifth year of Edward VI. the national taste seems to have changed, for certain privileges were then granted to hop growers; and in the following reign of Philip and Mary, Tussler thus praises the plant in his book entitled "Five hundered points of good husbandry," published in 1557:—

"The hop for his profit I thus do exalt,
It strengtheneth drink, and it flavoureth malt,
And being well brewed long kept it will last
And drawing abide,—if ye draw not too fast."

Reynold Scot, who wrote in 1578, says;—"you cannot make above viii. or ix. gallons of indifferent ale out of one bushell of mault, yet you may with the assistance of *hoppe* make xviii. or xx. gallons of very good beere, neither is the *hoppe* more profitable to enlarge the quantity of your drinke than necessary to prolong the continuence thereof; for if your ale may endure a *fortnight*, your beere through the benefit of the *hoppe* shall continue a *month* and what grace it yieldeth to the taste, all men may judge that have *sense in their mouthes*; and if the controversie be betwixt beere and ail which of them two shall ye place *in preheminence*, it sufficieth for the *glorie and commendacion* of the beere, that here in our own countrye ale giveth place unto it, and that most of our countrymen doe abhore and abandon ale as lothsome drincke; in other nations beere is of great estimation, and of strayngers entertayned as their most choice and delicate drincke, without *hoppe* it wanteth its chiefe grace and verdur." Gervase Markham writing in the same reign of Elizabeth has the following:—"The general use is by no means to put any *hops* into ale, making that the difference betwixt it and *beere;* but the wiser huswives doe finde an error in that opinion, and say the utter want of *hops* is the reason why ale lasteth so little a time, but either dyeth, or soureth, and therefore they will to every barrell of the beste ele allowe halfe a pound of *good hops*." It is evident, then, that in those days, beer was the *hopped*, and ale the *unhopped*, malt liquor.

In the reign of James I. the plant was not sufficiently cultivated in England for comsumption; as there is a statute of 1608 against the importation of spoiled hops.

At this period beer had attained some celebrity even amongst the upper classes as the instructions of "good old" Bishop Neale of Durham to his officers Wright and Camyn in 1622 tend to show:—"I wish there was a brewery of *beare* at Awkeland in regard to my purpose of living there some part of this somer; and I wish it would be well *hopt*, for keeping it the better from sowering."

We may aptly conclude this subject by recording the origin of that universal beverage in London called "Porter." Before the year 1730 the malt liquors in general use in our metropolis were, *ale*, *beer*, *and twopenny*, and it was customary for the drinkers to call for a tankard of *half-and-half* of two of the three named. In course of time it became the practice to call for a pint or tankard of *three-threads*, meaning a third of each, and the publican had thus to go to three casks for a pint of liquor. To avoid this inconvenience a brewer of the name of Harwood conceived the idea of making a liquor partaking of the united flavours of ale, beer, and twopenny, which he called *Entire* or *Entire-butt;* and as it was a very hearty and encouraging liquor, it became very suitable for *porters* and other working people; hence it obtained the name of "Porter."

The Autumnal Equinox, when day and night are again equal over the whole of the globe, happens about the 23rd of September. This, as well as the vernal equinox, is generally attended with storms, which throw much of the fruit yet remaining on the trees.

HARVEST.—Wheat cutting commenced in a few instances in the neighbourhood on the first of August, and became general about a week after. Rain set in heavily on the 15th, and from that time to the 19th, harvesting was almost totally suspended—the corn being in a perfect state of saturation. Fine harvesting weather from that date to the present has given an opportunity to house nearly all the wheat about here in good order. Should the present genial weather continue a fortnight longer the anxious hopes of the farmer will have been realized, by the crops being gathered in in safety. Hops are looking remarkably well. Apples will be plentiful. Potatoes are good in quality, and a good crop is expected. Plums and other stone fruit a fair average crop.

SMALL POX IN SHEEP.—A WORD OF CAUTION TO KENTISH GRAZIERS. At present this terrible disease is confined to but a few flocks in Wiltshire—should a contaminated flock mingle with the thousands of healthy sheep which will assemble, in pens, during the autumnal fairs, we may calculate upon a widely-spread disease among the sheep, in every county in the kingdom. A word in season how good it is.—We recommend our Kentish friends to abstain from buying sheep IN MARKET, for the present season at least; in their purchases, it will be far safer to deal with the breeders ON THEIR RESPECTIVE FARMS, and to drive the newly-purchased flock direct home; thus, all danger of contamination will be avoided. With care, the disease may die out, within the narrow limits to which it is at present confined.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Cropping is now drawing to a close; attention will however be required to crops planted out, hoeing, cleaning and encouraging by the application of liquid manure; pay attention to those young crops intended to stand the winter; plant some in the warmest and most sheltered spots in the garden; continue to earth up celery, and always take advantage of dry weather for the operation; prick out cauliflowers sown in August, in a sheltered situation; plant out coleworts and cabbages, the former to come into use early in spring, and the latter from May to July; tie up endive to blanch, and transplant for a late supply; lettuces sown in the early part of August now require planting out six inches apart; to stand winter cut down parsley that it may make a fresh supply of leaves, before severe weather comes to prevent it.

Births.

On the 12th ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr R. Jones of a son.

Marriages.

On the 14th at St. James's Church, Dover, by the Rev. W. E. Light, Mr John Joyce, of Bromley, Kent, to Amelia, second daughter of Mr Edward Elfick, of East Cliff, Dover.

On the 27th ult., at Linton church, Kent, by the Rev. T. G. Carter, vicar, Viscount Holmesdale, eldest son of the Earl and Countess Amherst, to Lady Julia Mann Cornwallis, only surviving daughter of the late Earl Cornwallis.

Deaths.

On the 9th ult., at Hayes Place, Miss Traill, aged 78.

On the 25th at Bromley, Kent, George Kenyon Davison, aged 15 months; the only child of W. Davison, "Rose and Crown" Inn.

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INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—November Election, 1862.—The friends and neighbours of the late William and Elizabeth ALEXANDER, (of Bromley), are earnestly requested to assist in placing MARY, their youngest child, aged Five years, into the above Institution. Proxies will be gratefully received by Mrs. Gorringe, Orpington, Kent.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter page	0	5	0

MOON'S CHANGES—OCTOBER.

Full Moon .....7th day, at 8.46 after.
Last Quarter..... 15th day, at 11.42 after.
New Moon .....23rd day, at 7.37 morn.
First Quarter .....29th day, at11.44 after.

The Bromley Record.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The day on which our last number reached the hands of our readers will be marked in the history of America, as one of the most bloody in the annals of the present warfare. On the 30th the contending armies resumed their work of destruction, the result of which, as given by the Federal commander's account of the battle is, that the loss on the Federal side was 8000 killed and wounded, while he estimated the Confederate loss at double that number. The fight was recommenced the following day with unabated fury when the Confederates drove their enemies to take shelter in the forts about Washington. The sound of the cannon and the smell of gunpowder is said to have reached Washington during the battle, which took place at Bull's Run only a few miles from that town. Much as humanity must deplore the enormous sacrifice of life that has marked the past year in America, the powers that be have cause for congratulation in the fact that, however this war may end, the Americans will have gained sufficient experience to deter them from gratuitously insulting others for many a long year to come. The certainty appears to be that the North itself will be divided into sections, £200,000,000 debt has already been incurred by the North. Taxes, of course, are increased in proportion; while the ability and inclination to pay them is on the decrease. Repudiation, one of the characteristics of Americans, has prevented them raising a foreign loan, consequently they must bring matters to a close when their resources are exhausted. It is expected this must be the case soon, both as to men and money.

By the latest accounts, we are told that there was more fighting on the 14th, 17th, and 18th, the result of which was favourable to the Federals.

Italy.—Our remarks on the doings of Garibaldi were penned on the 29th of August. On that day the Volunteers, under his command, were attacked by the Royal troops. A sharp contest ensued and Garibaldi was was wounded and taken prisoner, with all his followers.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.

The appointment to the Primacy, which has been so anxiously looked for during the past fortnight, has now been made, by the selection of Dr. Longley, Archbishop of York. We believe we may say that the Premier has made a most judicious choice, and that it has given universal satisfaction. The new Primate of all England has shewn throughout a long life (he is in his 68th year) in the various positions of trust which he has held, a zeal and activity tempered by discretion, a kindness of heart and evenness of temper which has made him everywhere beloved, and which augur most happily for his discharge of the duties of the exalted station he is now to fill.

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Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page* 21.)

At the period when Henry declared his illicit passion to Anne Boleyn, his daughter, the princess Mary, was seven years old, and although his queen, Katherine of Arragon, was his senior in years, he had ever been to her an attached husband, and to his child an affectionate parent. Nothing had hitherto transpired to interrupt this tranquillity, although it is true, he had indulged in secret amours, from one of which had been born a son, Henry Fitzroy, whom, in the year 1525, he created Duke of Richmond and Somerset, but so long as these amours created no public scandal, Katherine was too prudent a wife to reproach with infidelity the monarch who, to use the words of Wolsey, "rather than he will either miss or want any part of his will or appetite, he will endanger the loss of half his realm." The scene, however, was soon to undergo a change. Henry had been too deeply captivitated by the insidious beauty at Hever, and was determined upon her conquest. As a preliminary step to this end, he caused her to be appointed one of the maids of honor to his queen, a step which could arouse no suspicion in the mind of Katharine, based as it was upon the claim that she had already filled a similar post at the French court under his sister Mary. But no sooner was she installed in the royal household, than her charms and coquettry so inflamed the monarch's passion that he threw off the mask of concealment, and Anne became "the cynosure of all eyes." She was dazzled and bewildered by the glitter and gaud of her false position,—her virtue was not strong enough to resist the prospect of sharing the throne of Henry VIII,—and that too while his faithful and devoted wife, Katharine of Arragon, was weeping away her life at the king's cruel and unmanly conduct towards her. Still there was one constant lover, who, unmindful of the dangerous jealousy of Henry, endeavoured to re-awaken in the heart of Anne, the pure and virtuous feeling by which she was once actuated. This was the accomplished Sir Thomas Wyatt, who about this time addressed to her those exquisite and touching lines:—

"FORGET NOT YET!

"Forget not yet the tried intent
Of such a truth as I have meant
My great travail so gladly spent.
Forget not yet!

"Forget not yet when first began
The weary life, ye know—since when
The suit, the service—tell none can.
Forget not yet!

"Forget not yet the great essays,
The cruel wrong, the scornful ways,
The painful patience, and delays.
Forget not yet!

"Forget not, oh! forget not this,
How long ago hath been, and is
The love that never meant amiss.
Forget not yet!

"Forget not now thine own approved,
The which so constant hath thee loved,
Whose steadfast faith hath never moved.
Forget not yet!"

On the perusal of these verses Anne is said to have burst into tears; but her heart was too light and buoyant to be susceptible of deep emotions: she tuned her lute to a lively French air, and quickly resumed her wonted gaiety.

Tradition records an incident, which, in those days, when mystical superstition pervaded all classes, was readily credited. In one of the gorgeous chambers at Durham House, Anne Boleyn was seated, wearing a crimson velvet dress, the counterpart of that in which she had been said to look so lovely, when she wore it, as she sat upon her white palfrey, in the train of Mary of France. It well became her transcendent beauty, and she had donned it now because the king had admired her in that coloured robe. But gay and rich as was her dress, and undeniably beautiful as the mirror proclaimed her, there was a shadow of coming trouble,—that shadow which coming events cast before them,—on the brow of Anne. For as the last jewel was placed in her luxuriant hair, and she had turned away to receive the rich fan and hankerchief from her faithful attendant, Anne Saville, a strange looking book caught her eye, laying upon a chair. She took it up; and after a brief examination she stood aghast and pale at its contents. It would seem that it was an astrologic horoscope of her nativity, having upon its pages certain figures respectively marked with an H; a K; and an A. There was something in the appearance of these figures which struck horror to the heart of Anne.



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"Look, Nan!" she exclaimed to her attendant "see! whatever may this mean? Here is the king,—there is the queen,—and oh! can this be myself,—this woman with her head cut off?"

"If I thought so" answered Anne Saville, "I would not marry him if he were the emperor."

Anne pursued the study of the book. "Here is the queen wringing her hands and weeping. Yes, Nan, this must be poor Anne Boleyn indeed—But then"—and she mused awhile.

"Yes, Nan, I am resolved—This book is naught. Some person has introduced it hither, to frighten me;—but I will marry the king in spite of them. Ah! Nan, Nan, shall I not have royal children of my own? Would I forego that triumph, for a mere waif, which the wind has blown into my chamber window from some ill hand?"

And, thus infatuated, she hastened on towards that terrible goal, which has stirred the hearts of all for three centuries,—to the dread scene of the block and the axe,—over a pathway that seemed strewn with roses. After a long liason of ten years, and a short wedded life of three, she lost both her head and her crown.

But there was one master mind which still retained some sway over Henry, and, during five years of this licentious courtship, checked him in his headlong career in adultery. By the most earnest prayers and entreaties did Wolsey endeavour to restrain the illicit passion of his master,—and to restore him to the consciousness of his duty,—as a husband,—as a father,—and as a monarch—conduct which brought down upon the proud cardinal, the implacable hatred of Anne, whose wiles,—to his utter destruction — ultimately prevailed over Henry. The king now, for the first time, pretended to entertain scruples of concience, as to the lawfulness, and, as he termed it, the incestuousness of his marriage with the Infanta Katherine, his brother Arthur's widow. In vain did Wolsey remonstrate,—in vain did he fall on his knees before him,—in vain did he interpose the sacred authority of the Church,—of whose faith Henry had been declared the Defender:—all the other prelates of England, with the exception of the learned and pious John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, were induced to declare the marriage illegal; whereupon the king confidently applied to the Pope for a divorce; and then Queen Katharine appealed to the same Sovereign Pontiff against it. The dilatory proceedings which ensued upon this memorable trial before cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio,—invested with legantine authority for the purpose,—are matters of political history which fall not within our province, except so far as they led to the downfall of that great and eminent statesman, who, for so many years had swayed the destinies of England, and impeded the progress of Anne to the throne.

The great seal was taken from Wolsey, and given to Sir Thomas More,—the first layman who sat upon the Woolsack,—and who, with bishop Fisher, afterwards fell a sacrifice to the party which was fostered by Anne. And then the great cardinal was adjudged to have incurred the penalty of a *Premunire*, for procuring Bulls from Rome, to execute his Legantine powers;—was thereupon charged with high treason, and in the year 1530 was arrested at his palace of Cawood, near York, by "the stout earl of Northumberland." On his removal thence to London, to take his trial,—in the language of Shakespeare:—

Griff.:—"He fell sick suddenly, and grew so ill,
He could not sit his mule."

Kath.:—"Alas! poor man."

Griff.:—
"At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester,
Lodged in the Abbey, where the reverend Abbot,
With all his convent, honorably received him;
To whom he gave these words:—*'Oh! father Abbot,*
An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity!'
So went to bed; where eagerly his sickness
Pursued him still; and three nights after this,
About the hour of eight (which, he himself
Foretold, should be his last) full of repentance,
Continual meditations, tears, and sorrows,
He gave his honors to the world again;
His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace."

This picture is historically drawn as appears from the affecting account of his last moments thus graphically depicted by Cavendish, his gentleman usher. "Upon Monday in the morning, as I stood by his bedside about 8 of the clock, the windows being close shut, having waxlights burning upon the cupboard, I beheld him as me seemed, drawing fast to his end. He, perceiving my shadow on the wall by his bedside, asked 'Who is there?' 'Sir I am

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here,' quoth I. 'How do you do?' quoth he to me, 'Very well Sir,' quoth I 'if I might see your grace well.' 'What is it of the clock?' said he to me 'Forsooth, Sir,' said I 'it is past 8 o'clock in the morning.' 'Eight of the clock' quoth he 'that cannot be;' rehearsing divers times '8 of the clock, 8 of the clock. Nay, Nay,' quoth he at last 'it cannot be 8 of the clock, for by 8 of the clock ye shall lose your master; for my time draweth near that I must depart out of this world.'"

On the night which followed, Wolsey repeatedly swooned away; and on Tuesday morning, November 30th, it was evident that he could not survive many hours. Yet he retained his faculties entire; and when Kingston, the lieutenant of the Tower, came into his chamber, and bid him good morrow, asking him how he did, "Sir," said he "I tarry but the will and pleasure of God, to render unto him my simple soul into his divine hands." He then delivered that memorable admonition to Kingston, in which he said "had I served God as diligently as I have done the king, he would not have given me over thus in my grey hairs." After this speech his voice failed him, and the attendants having sent for the Abbot, he came and administered extreme unction. He expired soon after *as the clock was striking eight*,—the hour to which he had himself alluded on the preceeding day, and a coincidence which his servants at that moment were disposed to regard as supernatural.

By the death of Wolsey, Henry lost his truest friend and Anne her bitterest enemy.

To be continued.

THE LATE
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

We regret to have to announce the death of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury which took place at Addington, on Saturday, the 6th ult. The late Archbishop, apart from his official position, was so well known in Bromley in consequence of his so often occupying the pulpit of the parish church—that a short notice of his life may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Dr. John Bird Sumner was born at Kenilworth in 1780—his father being vicar of that place. He received his education at Eton and was elected scholar of King's College, Cambridge, in 1798. While at Cambridge he received Sir W. Browne's medal, and the Hulsean prize. He took his degree in 1803, and soon after his ordination was appointed to an assistant mastership at Eton, which he held until he became Fellow of Eton and Rector of Maple Durham. While at Eton he wrote a work entitled "Apostolical Preaching," and was the successful competitor for Mr. Burnett's Prize Treatise on the Evidences of Christianity. This last work, entitled "A Treatise on the Records of Creation" was highly esteemed and still retains its place as a very useful addition to the proofs that theology and science are not inconsistent but rather corroborative of each other. Mr. Sumner also published "Sermons on the Christian Faith and Character;" "Sermons on the Festivals," and other works.

The liberality and earnestness displayed in these works probably contributed in some degree to bring about his elevation to the Episcopal Bench as Bishop of Chester in 1828. The diocese of Chester included at that time the present dioceses both of Manchester and Chester, and in that populous and neglected district the new Bishop found ample opportunities for his zeal and activity. His successful administration and exertions in building churches and schools contributed greatly to increase the popularity of the church of England in the north at a time when it was much needed, and elicited a remarkable tribute of admiration from the late Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. In 1848 Archbishop Howley died, and great anxiety was felt as to the choice of his successor. Party feeling in the church at that time ran very high, and the nomination of Dr. Hampden to the Bishopric of Hereford had just excited a very strong feeling of distrust as to the ministerial appointments. The government of Lord John Russell therefore with the view probably of allaying this distrust selected to fill the Archiepiscopal throne a prelate more remarkable for consistent piety and christian activity than for pronounced opinions on either political or theological controversies. Bishop Sumner was enthroned as Primate of all England in Canterbury cathedral on the 28th of April, 1848. The new Archbishop amply justified the expectations of his friends. His wisdom and prudence combined with that meekness and gentle forbearance which so eminently characterised him have probably in no slight degree contributed to the successful guidance of the Church through many difficult crises. Personally attached to the "Evangelical" section of the Church of England—he was liberal and unprejudiced in recognizing merit in those who differed from him, and in many of the controversies which have sprung up since his election to the Primacy the soundness of his judgment and

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his perfect freedom from the "odium theologicum" have mitigated the asperities of strife and prevented the narrowing of the broad basis of the National Church.

His Grace took but little part in political matters unless they affected the interests of the Church. In such cases his vote was generally given against innovation.

It is as an active 'preaching" Primate that Archbishop Sumner will chiefly be remembered. Untiring in his activity so long as health and strength were given him—zealous and faithful in his ministrations—conciliatory and simple in his intercourse with all—eager for the spread of the gospel at home and abroad—these were the points in the character of the late Archbishop which made him beloved by his clergy and respected by all who knew him. His end was as peaceful as his life. Until within three weeks of his death he was able to transact business, and after a brief but gradual decay, surrounded by his family, he breathed his last at Addington in the eighty-second year of his age—leaving a name that will be ever revered as that of one of the holiest and meekest of English Primates.

Mr Smith's Annual Dinner. — The licencing business having been disposed of, the Licenced Victuallers, about 70, once more accepted the annual invitation of Mr F. J. Smith, to dispose of sundry prime joints of beef, legs of mutton, &c., with many etceteras in the shape of pies and puddings, all which, together with the decorative arrangements, evinced the careful attention of Mrs Smith, in omitting nothing calculated to heighten the happiness of her husband's customers and friends. The usual loyal toasts were proposed, and responded to with loyal enthusiasm, followed by the "National Anthem," by the 18th Kent Rifle Band. The chairman (Mr Smith) in complimentary terms, regretted the absence of their friend, Mr Acton, from whom he had received a note, expressing a hope they might realize the happiness of past years, and concluded by proposing a bumper to his better health and prosperity. Wine being classed amongst the best of good spirits, it is not to be wondered at, as like begets like, that the company should all be in good spirits together, and that

> "Friendly toasts and social song,
> Should speed the happy hour along."

St. Paul's Cray.—On Wednesday the 17th ult., the members of the Choir, together with the elder Children of the National School and their Teachers, accompanied by the Rector, the Rev. G. L. Langdon, visited the International Exhibition. The whole expense was defrayed by Richard Paterson, Esq., of Leesons, whose kindness and liberality in this and numerous other instances have endeared him to all the inhabitants of this pretty and picturesque village.

Basil Young.—The friends of this Gentleman, and they are numerous in this neighbourhood, especially amongst the ladies, will be glad to be informed that he intends paying Bromley another visit shortly.

Caution to Builders. — In the early part of the month, two men fell from the roof of Mr Pawley's Malthouse, Bromley Common, about 30 feet. The fall was caused by the cords which fastened the platform on which they were standing, giving way. Fortunately they fell on a young quickset hedge which broke the fall to some extent, but they were so much injured that it was found necessary to take them to the nearest London Hospital. They are now sufficiently recovered to return to their work, but one is still in a very weak state.

Alarming Accident.—On Saturday the 20th ult., a man named William Neal, in the employ of Mr Edward Isard, of Bromley, tallow chandler, met with a very serious accident at Chislehurst. On the day in question, the poor man had charge of a van, and when near the Bull's Head, Chislehurst Common, from some cause or other he appears to have been thrown out, and whilst on the ground the horse kicked him violently in the head. He was attended by Mr Morgan of Bromley, and Mr Matthews of Chislehurst, who advised his immediate removal to the Hospital, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Another Serious Accident.—On the 26th ult., an accident occurred at some buildings in the course of erection, in the nursery garden, London road. It appears that in the afternoon of that day, Mr Adams, of New Bromley, bricklayer, and two other men were at work, when the scaffolding gave way, throwing them all to the ground from a considerable height. Mr Adams was so much hurt that it was necessary to carry him home on a shutter. The injuries of the other men were not so serious, but in Mr Adams's case fears are entertained that the spine is affected.

Registration of Letters.—By a regulation which came into operation on the 1st of last month, the registration fee for money letters is reduced from 6*d.* to 4*d.*, and any letter containing money, passing through the London Post Office, if not registered by the party who sends, will be charged 8*d.* on delivery. This is necessary to be known, inasmuch as kind-hearted cousins often send little Topsy Wopsy, or Timothy Todlekins, a four-penny piece or sixpence on their birthday, for which their mama has been obliged to pay the postman 8*d.*

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PLOUGHING MATCH.—The West Kent Agricultural Association will hold their forty-second anniversary on Tuesday, the 21st inst. The ploughing will take place at Turpington farm, a few minutes walk from the Bickley station, on lands laying between Southborough and Bromley-common, belonging to Mrs. Wells.

NEW CHURCHES.

PLAISTOW CHURCH.—The walls and window mullions appear to be nearly finished, and the general effect of the building is very pretty from the road leading to Plaistow. Some new houses have been lately built on the adjoining land.

BICKLEY CHURCH.—The foundations of this church are laid and the wall is several feet above the ground in some places. The great number of men employed and the activity that seems to prevail would warrant the supposition that the church will be ready for part if not all the roof before Christmas.

THE NEW CHAPEL, BROMLEY COLLEGE, is now ready for the roof. The West window, which is now being put in, contains four lights, and will present a very handsome appearance. As we before announced, it is intended to fill this window with painted glass, as a tribute of esteem to the memory of the late Bishop of Rochester. It is mainly the offering of the inhabitants of Bromley, though other friends or connections of the Bishop are not excluded from contributing. We publish, elsewhere, a list of subscriptions amounting to about £80. It would be advisable we think, to open subscription lists at the principal shops.

BROMLEY UNION CHAPEL is now nearly finished. The seats have been put in during the past week. It is expected to be ready for divine worship in a few weeks.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—Harvest with all its anxieties having terminated favourably, it may be a fitting time to suggest to the more fortunate, that the fears and not the hopes of those who depend on a supply of cotton for their daily bread are being realized. A fearful winter is before them. Humanity demands that all should help according to their means, to alleviate the sufferings of those of our fellow countrymen and women whose harvest has been destroyed by the war in America. Bromley can do a little, and every little will be acceptable. If the Philanthropic Society were to take the matter up, which it appears to be their duty to do, their is no doubt but the appeal would be liberally responded to. A good example has been set by the Orphan's Friend Lodge, as noticed in another page.

BALLOON ASCENT.—During the past month an extraordinary ascent was made by Mr Glaisher and Mr Coxwell, who reached an altitude of six miles. Several pigeons were thrown out after reaching five miles, most of which fell powerless. The cold was so intense that both men lost the use of their hands. The temperature, as indicated on a selfregistering themometer, was 520 below freezing point, and water taken up in a bottle was found to be solid ice when they came down. The height attained during this ascent is quite unprecedented, and the danger attending it was great in proportion. Coxwell finding his companion insensible and himself helpless in as far as losing the use of his hands, fortunately had just sense and strength enough to pull the valve string with his teeth. By that means the descent was accomplished without any accident, the spot being about seven and a half miles from Ludlow, in Shropshire.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

PRIZE SHOOTING.

About 17 members of the corps met at the range on the 11 ult., to compete, at 200 and 500 yards, to decide who should represent the corps at the 1st Kent battalion shooting at Plumstead, on Thursday, October 9th, also to decide who should be the winners of Mr Gordon's Gold Pencil Case, and Mr Lumley's Silver ditto, which were given as a 1st and 2nd prize; open to members who had not won a prize value £2 or upwards. The first prize was won by Sergt. White, of St. Mary Cray, and the second by Private Buster, of the same place, both of the 2nd sub-division, and we understand they are two well deserving members, as being most punctual in their attendance at drills and parades.

25th KENT (BLACKHEATH.)

This corps met at the range of the 18th Kent (by the kind permission of Captain Satterthwaite) on the 25th, for their second annual prize shooting, under the command of Captain Rucker: Lieut. Rogers, Ensign Barnes, and drill instructor Hatton, were also present. The corps, which met about 2 p.m., mustered 5 Sergts. and about 17 rank and file. The weather was very favourable. The following is the score;—

FIRST PRIZE.—Mr Edington's Silver Hunting Watch, won by Sergt. Kimble: 15 points and hits at 400 yards and 8 ditto at 600. Mr Moore's Silver Medal won by Sergt. Wigzel: 10 points and hits at 400 yards, and 8 ditto at 600.

SECOND.—Sergt. Winser's Field Glass, and £1, won by Corporal M'Clean: 4 points and hits at 300 yards, and 13 ditto at 500. Mr Strutt's Guinea Hat and £1, won by Private Gomer: 6 points and hits at 300 yds., and 8 at 500.

THIRD.—Captain Rucker's prize of £3, won by Private Moore: 10 points and hits at 200 yards, and 13 ditto at 400.

Captain Rucker also gave a suplementary prize of £1 to the 2nd best shot of the three principal prizes. Only one prize to be taken by one man. After the shooting was over, Captain Rucker marched the men up to the 600 yards' range, where refreshments had been provided by Private Gould of the 18th Kent, which gave great satisfaction. Col.

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Thorold then paid a high compliment to the members, and said he thought they had paid great attention to their drill and position, and that he considered the shooting to be very creditable; he then distributed the prizes. Three hearty cheers were then given for Col. Thorald, and the officers of the 25th in turn, likewise for those gentlemen who had given the prizes to be shot for. Capt. Rucker then very kindly thanked Sergeant Curtis for the excellent arrangements, and trouble he had taken in having the targets in order, so that no delay was caused. The corps was then marched off to Quarters.

FAREWELL TO THE FLOWERS.

Farewell! farewell! bright children of the sun,
Whose beauty rose around our path where'er
We wandered forth since vernal days begun—
The glory and the garland of the year.
Ye came, the children of the Spring's bright promise;
Ye crowned the Summer in her path of light;
And now when Autumn's wealth is pouring on us,
We gaze upon your parting bloom, as bright
And dearer far than Summer's richest hue—
Sweet Flowers, adieu!

Ye will return again; the early beams
Of Spring will wake ye from your wintry sleep,
By the still fountains and the shining streams
That through the green and lofty woodlands sweep;
Ye will return again to cheer the bosoms
Of the deep valleys, by old woods o'erhung,
With the fresh fragrance of your opening blossoms;
To be the joy and treasure of the young;
With birds from the far lands and sunny hours,
Ye will return, Sweet Flowers!

BROMLEY POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Despatch of Mails and Delivery of Letters at and from the above Post Office.

ARRIVALS.—5.20 a.m., Cross Post from Croydon; 9.1 a m., 2.6 7.6 & 9.11 p.m. from London.

DESPATCHES.—9.0 a.m., 12.0 3.45 & 8.45 p.m. to London; and 7.5 p.m. Cross Post to Croydon.

DELIVERIES.—Town District, 7.0 & 9.30 a.m., 1.30 & 7.30 p m.

Bags are made up for Chislehurst, Foot's Cray, St. Mary Cray, St. Paul's Cray, Orpington, Chelsfield, Cudham, Down, Farnborough, Keston, West Wickham, and Hayes, and dispatched at 6.0 a.m. The three last places have second deliveries at about 11 o'clock a.m. Bags are received from Cudham, Farnborough, Keston, Hayes, and West Wickham, in time for the 3.45 p.m. despatch to London, and from all the offices in time for the Cross Post to Croydon.

SUNDAYS.—Arrival, 5.20 a.m., Cross Post.—Despatch, Cross Post to London, 7.0 p.m.—Deliveries 7.0 a.m

DESPATCHES OF FOREIGN MAILS.

To INDIA, CHINA, &c.—*Via* Southampton each month—4th and 20th, Calcutta Line—12th and 27th Bombay Line—*Morning*. *Via* Marseilles—3rd and 18th, Bombay Line—10th and 26th, Calcutta Line—*Evening*.

To AUSTRALIA—*Via* Southampton—20th of each month—*Morning*. *Via* Marseilles—26th of each month, *Evening*.

Rates of Postage *Via* Southampton—Under ½ oz., 6d.; 1 oz., 1s.; 2 oz., 2s.—*Via* Marseilles—Under ½ oz., 9d.; ½ oz., 1s.; ¾ oz., 1s. 9d.; 1 oz., 2s.

Letters should be posted the previous day for Southampton; and by the 3.45 p.m. on the day of despatch for Marseilles.

MONEY ORDERS are issued from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Saturdays to 8 p.m. Rates of Commission £2, 3d.; £5, 6d.

THE FAILURE OF THE FEDERAL INVASION.—"The interest of the great tragedy of war which a whole nation is enacting on the Western Continent continues to deepen. We wish the principle of the drama that makes a speedy conclusion of the sad scene necessary when the climax of feeling is attained would apply on this greater stage. But in the terrible civil conflict of America there is no assurance that a catastrophe will bring the conclusion of an action with it. If there were any such prospect, the point which the struggle has now reached would justify a hope that its end is approaching. If the war is not over, certainly the invasion of the South is terminated. It is only a confusion of terms to speak of the Federal army as one of conquest. The whole principle of the war is changed: the first check before Richmond was the prelude of a retreat that has continued till the recoil of the wave has brought the eddies of battle to the very same spot on which the first shock of the contending armies occurred. The South has not only repelled the invasion, but is now the assailant. The fighting on the part of the Federal commanders is purely defensive. They are forced back to the line from which they began the campaign; the great army of the Potomac occupies its first camping ground, but in very different circumstances from those under which it received its name. It may be able to hold the position; the struggle to do so will be desperate; and the last accounts left an attack by the Confederates repulsed, But the final and decisive blow has not been struck; the safety of Washington and the existence of the Federal Government still depend on the result of a battle. If the Northern army can again be described as "safe" in its present position, it will be as much as it can expect to achieve; and this negative result of the whole campaign derides all controversy as to the possible success of invasion. That chapter in the history of war is closed. The Federal Government is very short of arms, and the raw recruits arriving at Washington cannot be provided with weapons. If 300,000 soldiers are coming at the call made for them, to fit them for the work of war will require more time than was expected. A second army of invasion has to be raised, with the first broken by defeat, an active enemy at the gate, and signs of failing recources appearing. The sword of the North has been tested in a war of conquest, and has broken in its hand. It would be wisdom to return the fragment of the blade to the sheath."—*Times*.

HARVEST.—The weather having favoured the farmer in housing the crops, harvest work in this neighbourhood was finished by the middle of the month, with the exception of here and there a backward field. The wheat is a little under an average, but barley and oats are good in quality and quantity; turnips, mangold wurtzel, swedes,

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&c., are looking healthy. Hopping was finished in the grounds of Mr Pawley on the 20th, and by Coles Child, Esq., on the 24th. The hops are affected by mildew to a trifling extent, otherwise the crop was middling, very thick on the branches, but not so large as they are in good hop years.

BROMLEY PETTY SESSIONS.

1st September, 1862.

Present—Viscount Sydney, Coles Child, Esq., C. L. Wilson, Esq., R. Boyd, Esq.

This being the General Annual Licensing Meeting, the whole of the Inn Keepers of the several parishes in the division were licensed accordingly, except in the case of the Railway Tavern, Beckenham, and the King's Head, Bexley Heath, which were adjourned to the next meeting, on the 15th inst.

Three applications for new Licenses in Bromley were also made: one by Mr Budding, of the Anglesea Arms, New Bromley; one by Mr Newell, of the Laurell in the London Road, and one by Mr Copelin, who has lately erected a new house near the Shortland Railway Station. In the case of Mr Budding, the license was granted; Mr Newell s refused; and in the case of Mr Copelin, the application was adjourned.

Farnborough, 15th September.

Present—G. W. Norman Esq., W. Waring, Esq., Jas. Chapman, Esq., R. B. Berens Esq.

At the adjourned Special Sessions for Licensing, Mr Baxter, of Greenwich, was licensed to the King's Head, Bexley, in the room of Mr Thomas, and Mr Bird to the Railway tavern, Beckenham, in the room of Mr Taplin.

Bromley, 22nd September.

Present—G. W. Norman, Esq., Coles Child, Esq.. R. B. Berens, Esq., Col. Lennard, and P. Cator, Esq.

Threatening to Shoot a Clergyman at Hayes.—*John Bennett*, of Hayes, Yeast dealer, was summoned to answer the complaint of the Rev. William Drummond, of Hayes, for having, on the 8th ult., threatened that if he had a pistol he would shoot him. In his defence, the defendant entered into a rambling statement as to what had occurred on the occasion, but the Bench, under all circumstances of the case, ordered him to enter into his own recognisance in £50 to keep the peace for one year; the recognisance was entered into accordingly.

Bromley, September 29th.

Present—C. L. Wilson, Esq. (chairman), C. Child, Esq., P. Cator, Esq., R. B. Berens, Esq., and F. Fortescue, Esq.

The Overseers of the several parishes in the division attended with their Jury List, which were examined and allowed.

Violent Assault at St. Mary Cray.—*William Sheady* a powerful looking Irishman, was charged on the police sheet with having violently assaulted his wife, by kicking and beating her with a stick. The poor woman, whose face was much bruised by the violence committed, and who was otherwise seriously injured, was brought from the Union Workhouse in a conveyance, and almost fainted away during the hearing of the case. In his defence the defendant charged his wife with having spent his money in drink, but the Bench, disbelieving his statement, committed him under the recent statute for dealing with cases of aggravated assaults, and sentenced him to four calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Attempted Obstruction on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.—Two lads named *Miller*, and *Lee*, appeared on remand, charged with having on the 20th ult., at St. Mary Cray, wrapped a shawl round the metal of the line at that place. In consequence of a letter, received from Messrs. Freshfield and Newman, the Solicitors of the Company, intimating that, considering the age of the boys, a severe caution as to the future, might be considered sufficient, and therefore the Company would not press the case. The boys who cried pitifully and were much alarmed on account of the foolish act they had committed, were therefore admonished and discharged.

BROMLEY COUNTY COURT.

September. 9th.

The list of cases entered for this court, none having been held since August, was unusually long. The number returnable being as follows:—Adjourned summonses, 3; Original 120; Judgment 5; a large proportion of which, however, were either withdrawn or settled previous to coming into court, but very few of those, remaining to be heard, presented any features of interest, except to the parties immediately concerned, and the Court would have risen at an early hour but for the case of *Clement* v. *Griffin*, in which Mr Gibson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Moss (who had instructed a Barrister) for the defendant. The plaintiff, Mr. W. Clement, is a blacksmith, residing at Farnborough, and the defendant, Mr Samuel Griffin, is the Administrator of the Estate of Mr William Griffin, deceased, who occupied in his lifetime some rather extensive fruit plantations, in the neighbourhood. The action was brought to recover the sum of £21 10*s.* 8*d.*, due to the plaintiff. On the part of the defendant Mr Moss said he must put the plaintiff to the proof of the letters of administration, but as notice had been given to the defendant to produce them, and as he had not done so, the plaintiff was entitled to give secondary evidence of the fact, whereupon the plaintiff proved his case, and judgment was given for the full amount claimed, with an order for immediate payment, with costs of attorney and witnesses allowed.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—Believing you are always willing to render aid in a good cause, I am induced to send the following; hoping that other Lodges may be influenced by the example set by their brethren, so as to use all reasonable means for the alleviation of the dreadful distress in Lancashire.

At a special meetlng held on Thursday evening last by the members of the Orphan's Friend Lodge, Bromley, great sympathy was expressed for the sufferings of the Lancashire Operatives, and 10*l.* were voted, out of a lodge of about sixty, towards the relief of the existing distress. I am, &c.,

Sept. 26th. P.G.

Births.

On the 1st ult., at Radnor House, Beckenham, the wife of John Scott, Esq., of a son.

On the 14th ult., at Beckenham Place, the wife of R. H. Page, Esq, of a daughter.

On the 30th of August last, at New Bromley, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Wm. G. Mayne, M.A., Incumbent of Ingrow-cum-Hainworth, Yorkshire, of a son.

Marriages.

On the 13th ult., at Trinity Church, Dover, George Sparkes, Esq., to Miss Emily Carpenter, both of Bromley.

On the 10th ult., at the parish church, Orpington, by the Rev. W. Falcon, Vicar, John James, second son of Addis Jackson, Esq., of Aynscombe House, Orpington, to Rosalia Mills, youngest daughter of Charles Barry, Esq., of the Priory, Orpington.

On the 15th ult., at the parish church, Cudham. Kent, by the Rev. Wm. G. Mayne, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Keighley, Mr Chas. Axtell, to Miss Selina Blake, both of Cudham.

On the 4th ult., at Friends Meeting House, East Harling, Edward Nash, of North Walsham, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late John Cooper, West Wickham, Kent.

On the 10th ult., at St. Margaret's, Plumstead, James, eldest son of George Fenning, Esq., of Shawfield, Widmore, Bromley, to Rosa Clara, eldest daughter of John J. Silva, Esq., of the Wood Lodge, Shooter's Hill.

On the 18th ult., at St. Mathew's Bethnal Green, by the Rev. Dr. Gibson, D.D., Edward, eldest son of the late John Mason, Esq., of Windsor, Berks, to Emily Ellen, only daughter of the Rev. T. Collett, Dawlish, Devon.

Deaths.

On the 5th ult., in her 90th year, at the residence of her son, Major Talman, Bromley. Mrs Mary Talman, relict of the late Rev. James Talman, A.M., formerly Chaplain of Bromley College.

On the 9th ult., at Park Road, New Bromley, Sarah Smythe Poole.

On the 15th ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr. C. Muffett, builder, aged 42 years.

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INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—November Election, 1862. —The friends and neighbours of the late William and Elizabeth ALEXANDER, (of Bromley), are earnestly requested to assist in placing MARY, their youngest child, aged Five years, into the above Institution. Proxies will be gratefully received by Mrs. Gorringe, Orpington, Kent.

To Correspondents.

Full price will be given for a few clean copies of Nos. 4, 24, 26, 27, 29, & 50, of the Bromley Record.

"Walsingham Wishing-Well," in type last month, but omitted for want of space. Poetry, by Peter Nisbet, ditto.

"PARISHIONER."—Too personal for our pages. It is quite true though that the Overseers of the Parish of Bromley this year have sent all their printing to be done out of the town. We merely state the fact, but make no comment on the act—*at present*.

MOON'S CHANGES—NOVEMBER.

Full Moon .....6th day, at 0.49 after.
Last Quarter..... 14th day, at 6.11 after.
New Moon .....21st day, at 6.15 after.
First Quarter .....28th day, at 10.2 morn.

The Bromley Record.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

THE political sea appears in a very troubled state. The man at the helm of British affairs will have all his work to do to steer clear of the wrecks of constitutions, floating on the surface or just below the water's edge. The past month has been rife with discontents and disagreements in high quarters: in Prussia, the king has fallen out with the legislative, respecting the army expenses, and high-sounding phrases have issued from the kingly lips, but the commons remain firm in their opposition. Greece has discovered that it can do without King Otho, who has abdicated, deserted his country, and is now at Venice; rumour was current towards the end of the month that the provisional government had made offer of the throne to Prince Alfred, our Sovereign's second son; how far this is true, we know not, we form no conjectures nor make any speculations as to what the results will be if the offer be accepted. Rome is still, and is likely to be for some time, a hot cinder, dangerous to meddle with; his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, in spite of the murmurings of the Roman people themselves, against the occupation of the Eternal City by his troops, looks on serenely and placidly,—'tis not his wont to show alarm at mere threatenings. The wound in Garribaldi's foot was reported during the month as likely to prove fatal; our Dr. Partridge was immediately dispatched to Spezzia, and we understand that the hero is again progressing. American matters are still as undecided as at the commencement of the war. President Lincoln has published a proclamation which is as ambiguous and obscure as anything of the kind ever issued. In it, he offers freedom to the slaves in those states whose representatives are absent from Congress on the 1st of January, 1863; woe be to them — they} and theirs are to be crushed, annihilated, and utterly destroyed by an exterminating war, so runs the tenour of the proclamation. The vindictiveness of the Yankees against the Southerners is so great that they can scarcely find words strong enough to express their bitterness at the humiliation they have suffered at their hands. The accounts received of the fighting are so conflicting and unreliable that we care not to report them; we hear of the "desperate fighting," of the Federals, and the brilliant and successful "raids" of the Confederates; it may be so, we do not for an instant impugn their courage, but the men want discipline and the officers skill. Amongst home matters we mention the Garribaldian meetings in Hyde Park and Birkenhead, which at one time were beginning to assume a serious aspect, from the fanaticism of the Irish, they have, therefore, for the present been stopped in Hyde Park, by order of Sir Richard Mayne.

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The Kentish Rambler.

Continued from page 34.

Having finished my researches at Chislehurst, I started off on my rambles, intending to reach, ere nightfall, my cozey old quarters the "Hostel" of the Red Cross, at Keston; and so proceed from thence to Downe, for the purpose of preparing an historic sketch of that picturesque locality, as my next contribution to the Record. But the fineness of the day, and the beauty of the surrounding landscape caused me to loiter on the way, so that the sun was rapidly nearing his western couch when I halted for some refreshment at a small road side public house called, "The Chequers," at

SOUTHBOROUGH,

about which I shall have something to say presently. But before I had reached this rustic "haven of rest," my strolling attention had been diverted to the antique appearance of the cottages interspersed throughout this locality; and as they brought back to my memory those in the rural districts of Normandy, I was induced to enter one of them for the purpose of examining its interior, and was kindly permitted by its occupant to do so. I found the lower room in which the family was seated remarkably spacious, but very low, being six feet in height, whilst the upper story required a ladder to reach the ceiling. This disproportionate height between the upper and lower apartments in the dwellings of the yeomanry and peasantry during the mediæval ages was occasioned by the custom of housing the corn and other stores necessary for the winter consumption of the family in the upper rooms, which were consequently of a more elevated construction, for the purpose of suspending from the rafters and walls the corned and smoked viands, as well as of admitting air for the drier preservation of the grain and comestibles on the floor. At a period when all classes, excepting the monarch and his nobles, knew not the luxury of beds (and even these were sacks stuffed with dried moss), a little straw spread on the hard floor, with a wooden log for a pillow, served for their nightly couch; and these were arranged after the evening meal, in various parts of the room, which also served for "sleeping room, kitchen, parlour, and hall." These mediæval cottages are all built of massive timber, and have evidently undergone but little alteration since the original construction,—the ancient thatched roof being merely superseded by tiles, introduced at a much later era. The "Hostelrie of the Chequers" partakes of a similar character of architecture, denoting a co-eval date by its massive wood beams and rafters, which support a high roof, sloping at the back nearly to the ground, but covered at a later period with tiles, as are also the two gable ends. It is evidently a tenement of great antiquity, and was doubtless of considerable note in remote and byegone days. Indeed this sign of the "Chequers" is the most ancient in the kingdom, and its origin was for ages a matter of controversy amongst antiquaries. Mr Brand supposed, and to this extent he is right, that the "Chequers," at this day the distinguishing badge of so many Taverns, was originally intended for a kind of draught board, called "tables," and shewed that there this game might be played. From its colour, which was usually red, alternated with white, and from its similarity to a lattice, this sign was corruptly called the "Red Lattice," a word frequently used by ancient writers to signify an ale house. He observes that this designation of a tavern is not altogether lost, though the original meaning of the word is derived from the "Green Lettuce," of which an instance occurs in Brownlow street, Holborn.

In "A fine Companion,"—one of Shakerley Marmion's plays, we read of "a Waterman's widow at the sign of the Red Lattice in Southwark." Again in "Arden of Faversham,"—1592, we have "his signe pulled downe, and his Lattice borne away." And again in "The miseries of enforced marriage,"—1607, "'tis treason to the Red Lattice, enemy to the signe post." It were needless to multiply examples of this sign beyond one in Shakespeare. Falstaff's page, speaking of Bardolph, says—"he called me, even now, my lord, through a Red Lattice, and I could see no part of his face from the window." A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1793, says "it has been related to me by a very noble personage, that in the reign of Philip and Mary, the then Earl of Arundel, had a grant to license public houses, and part of the

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armorial bearings of that noble family is *a chequered board*; wherefore the publican, to shew that he had a license, put out that mark as part of his sign," on which, Mr Brand observes,—"Why did the publican take but part of the Arundel arms, and why this part rather than any other?" Another writer in the same periodical for September, 1794, says:—"I think it was the great Earl Warrenne, if not, some descendant or heir near him, not beyond the time of Rufus, who had an exclusive power of granting licenses to sell beer; and that his agent might collect the tax more readily, the door posts were painted in 'Chequers,' the arms of Warrenne then, and to this day." These various surmises, however, are now set at rest since the exhumation of Pompeii, in which buried city the sign of the "Chequers, as in present use, was found painted on the door post of a Tavern; so that we may safely conclude, it was a common *designation* for ale houses in Roman Britain, as, at this day, in our own England. The "Chequers," or "Red Lattice," at Southborough, whichever the sturdy yeoman or peasant might have called it in the days of yore, still retains some internal evidence of byegone importance. In the tap-room are the remains of a fine old-fashioned chimney, which has doubtless witnessed the consumption of many a "yule log," and wafted to the outward air the echoes of many a jovial song. Within this same room is also a piece of furniture, which, if not so ancient as the chimney, may still, in its make, be traced to the period of the elder Tudors;—this is a massive oak table, which, according to tradition, has descended through a regular succession of "mine hostes" to the present comely "Dame Quickley" of the hostel. It is the very prototype described in the song:—

> "Nor be it forgot, I was once an oak tree;
> Tho' now I am but an oak table."

It is a pity that the dog-irons should have been removed from the old chimney-place, and a modern range set up in their stead; but this desecration, alas! was committed by the husband of the present hostess, who exercised the "crafte and mysterie" of a bricklayer. Had he but withheld his ruthless hand, the modern way-farer, when seated in the "Chequers," at this old oak table, with a tankard of foaming "nut brown ale" before him and the crackling logs blazing in the spacious old fire place, might have carried himself back in imagination to the quaffing companionship of those "stout Kentish yeomen" who, in the days of Queen Bess, were wont "at eventide" to regale themselves in the very room he is then sitting.

Over the mantle piece in one of the upper apartments, designated "the best bed room," hangs an ancient oil painting representing the full length portraits of two handsome females, one nursing and in the act of kissing, a naked infant; the other with a child beside her and resting on her shoulder, a book containing the following inscription in Roman capitals, C. R. V. M. C. L. D. V. M. N. The figures are standing against a rock forming the back ground, from the summit of which, a large bird is looking down upon them. Unfortunately the picture is considerably damaged from the combined effects of age and neglect, having been handed down along with the old oak table, as a kind of heir-loom to the Hostel. At no great distance from the "Chequers," stands another relic of antiquity, Turpington Farm house, which is built almost entirely of flint stones, and which, according to tradition, was a *prison* in the olden time, a fact in some measure corroborated by the thickness of its walls, and by a contiguous spot called "Hangman's Hole," which is pointed out as the place where criminals were formerly executed. A court house is also said to have stood in a field on the other side of the road opposite to this ancient prison and modern farm house; but all traces of its existence are now lost, although, some few years back, several large stones were ploughed up, which are supposed to have formed part of the foundation of the original building. We are not aware, however, of any record now extant to verify a fact of such importance as the establishment of a prison and court of justice at Southborough. The only probable conjecture is, that being part and parcel of the parish of Bromley, which, during the Norman and Plantagenet periods, possessed a castellated residence of the Bishops of Rochester, who, in those days, as often wielded the spiked mall, as the hooked crozier—and who were invested with all the privileges of feudal barons, not

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the least of which was that of depriving their vassals of life and liberty—this locality might have been selected for the exercise of their judicial powers; for even in those arbitrary times the semblance of a trial was kept up previous to the condemnation of an offender. This conjecture is further supported by the etymology of the name "borough,"—in this instance evidently a corruption of "barrow,"—a word in the Celtic lauguage implying "a grave or place of sepulutre." Now as there is neither any trace nor tradition of this spot having been a Town or Borough, and as it is situated at the Southern extremity of the parish of Bromley, the name of "Southbarrow" was most probably given to it as being the burial place of the criminals who expiated the penalty of their offences at Hangman's Hole; no unreasonable supposition. Moreover this appellation "SOUTHBARROW" is given to Mr Hamilton's residence, which stands on the site of another ancient hostelry heretofore called the "Barley Mow." This edifice was enlarged and remodelled into a private mansion about the year 1750, by Governor Cameron, who resided here many years, and frequently entertained at his board, the late King George III.; but the stately old Cedar tree still remains o'ershadowing its roof as a record of the past. The mansion afterwards came into possession of the late General Brown, a veteran soldier of the Peninsular war, who added to it a spacious drawing room, the plate glass windows of which were brought from Carlton House, the palatial residence of George IV., when Prince of Wales; and the mahogany barge boards are said to have been the remains of some Spanish boats in the enemy's service, captured during that memorable campaign, in which the General's brother, Sir John, was severely wounded. This estate was at one time remarkable for the number and size of its Elm trees, many of which were cut down immediately after the death of the General; but there is one still standing on the lawn, the trunk of which measures 21 feet in circumference, at the height of one foot from the ground.

BLACKBROOK, the residence of the Rev. J. E. Newell, was originally a farm house with fifty acres of land attached to it, and was purchased from Mr Wells, of Bickley, by the present owner, who has considerably enlarged and improved it, and displayed so much taste in its alteration that the structure is now an elegant and commodious dwelling. A few hundred yards N.E. of Blackbrook formerly stood another ancient farm house, the site of which is marked by an aged pear tree, on which, a former proprietor hanged himself.

With this episode are concluded the annals of Southborough. I shall now resume my journey to Downe.

WEST KENT PLOUGHING MATCH.

The forty-second anniversary of the West Kent Agricultural Association was held on Tuesday the 21st ult. The day was very favourable as compared with the rough weather we had the Sunday and Monday previous, and also since: only one shower occurred during the day. The ploughing took place at Turpington Farm, Southborough, in the occupation of Mrs Wells. The land, generally, was in much better condition than could have been expected, but in some parts was very heavy from the effects of the late rains. Fifty-seven ploughs were entered for competition, most of which were in their work by half-past nine o'clock, and presented a very animated and interesting scene. The ploughing, with very few exceptions, was pronounced by the Judges, to be excellent, while the lookers on, who were not competent to judge of the quality of the work in other respects, could not but admire the straightness and particular evenness of the furrows. At the conclusion of the ploughing, about three o'clock, the company and competitors assembled at a central spot where a waggon had been placed as a substitute for a platform for the Committee of management. G.W. Norman, Esq., president of the Association, in accordance with usual custom, in a short but very appropriate address, said he had taken part in these annual competitions the last nineteen years, and that the greater part of what he had to say he had said on former occasions, but he would repeat, that experience had confirmed him in the belief that these annual competitions were of the utmost importance to the Agricultural interest, as well to masters as to men. The

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public recognition of good workmanship, which these societies afforded, could not fail to produce beneficial results on the workmen themselves. Agriculture was the first of all arts, and he who distinguished himself in it was deserving of great honour. He had seen many fields in which ploughing matches had taken place, but he never saw one in which the work was better, or so well done, as that done that day. After referring to the distress in the cotton districts, Mr. Norman ended by stating that it would always afford him a pleasure to address them as long ahi s health permitted. With regard to that day's ploughing, he thought much of it was so good that it must have been very difficult for the Judges to decide which was the best.

The names of the successful candidates were next announced by the Treasurer, and the prizes distributed in the order of merit.

Class I. Two-horse Ploughs (not turnrise). (21 competitors.)

Prz.	Ploughmen.	Employers.	Maker of Plough.
1	Thomas Sales..	W. Wilkinson, Esq.	Mack
2	P. Blackman ..	S. Scott, Esq.	Mack
3	John Weeks ..	Mrs. Weeks	Howard
4	Wm. Burgess..	M. Sawtell	Mack
5	Thomas Santer	J. Trail, Esq.	Mack
6	Thomas Nutt..	Mr. F. W. Smith	Howard
	John Austin ..	Mr. Thomas Covell	Mack

Class II. Three and four-horse (not turnrise. (18 competitors.)

1	Geo. Blackstone	Mr. J. Allen	Ransome
2	Charles Parker	Do.	Ransome
3	George Woollard	Mr. R. Morris	Howard
4	Edward Baugh	Mr. Gibbon	Mack
5	James Fuller..	Mr. J. Covel	Mack
6	James Doe	Mrs. Wells	Mack
7	John Griffith ..	Mr. Egerton.	Mack

Class III. & IV. Turnrise.—(6 competitors.)

1	Thom. Johnson	Mr. Griffin	Collin
2	William Wood.	W.A.Wilkinson,Esq.	Wood
3	J. Etherington.	Mr. Thomas Covell	Mill

Class V. Lads under 18.—(1 competitor.)

1	John Cronk ..	S. Scott, Esq.	Howard

Champion Class.—(11 competitors.)

1	G. Bartholomew	Mr. E. Sheppard	Howard
2	James Kebble..	Viscount Sydney	Howard
3	James Tasker..	Mr. W. Pawley	Mack

The Judges were *Mr. Bradford* (Croydon). *Mr. Lawrence* (West Wickham), *Mr. Purvis* (Beckenham), *Mr. Buckle* (Keston), *Mr. R. Morris* (Lee), and *Mr. Snow* (Down).

With this, the business in the fields was concluded, and the committee with their friends, about 60, adjourned to Mr Sutton's, the Bell Hotel, Bromley, where an excellent dinner was provided; Western Wood, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair, and Captain Satterthwaite the vice-chair. Justice having been done to the good things on the table, the chairman in giving the usual loyal toasts, alluded to her Majesty's temporary detention on the continent by the stormy winds, and prayed for her safe return; and also to the approaching marriage of the Prince of Wales, to whom he wished all happiness. The toast of "The Archbishop and Clergy" gave occasion to the chairman to refer to the lamented decease of the late Archbishop whose memory would long be cherished. The present Archbishop would find himself placed somewhat at a disadvantage in succeeding so good a man, but he (the chairman) was sure, from all that was known of him, he would not be long ere he held the same place in the affections of the people as did the late Archbishop. (hear, hear.)

The chairman next proposed "The Army and Navy, the Militia, and the Volunteers." He passed a high eulogium on the services of the army and navy, and expressed the opinion that we might no less confidently rely upon the zeal and gallantry of the militia and volunteers should the hour of danger come. He coupled the name of Captain Satterthwaite with the toast. (cheers.)

Capt. SATTERTHWAITE said he was sorry no member of either the army or navy was present to reply to the toast of the chairman, so warmly received by the company, and said it was always a great pleasure to the Volunteers to be connected with the army and navy, in the toast which had just been given. The two older services had always shewn their readiness to defend their country to the utmost of their power, and their duties were by no means light. Nevertheless, it was the general belief a few years ago, from the threatening aspect of affairs, and extensive military preparations going on around us, that the regular forces would have more work on their hands than they could well do. A powerful auxiliary of Volunteers has now been organized throughout the country, and there is no doubt, should the misfortune arise that may require their assistance they will be found equal to the task, and not

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be behind the Army and Navy, either in discipline or courage: he held that opinion of the present 18th Kent Volunteers. After three years' experience he was enabled to say that the volunteers had greatly improved in drill and discipline. They fell into their places promptly and readily, whether singly, in battalion, or in brigade (hear.) They were altogether a different body of men to what they were at first. Those who continued were good, solid men, while those, who joined at first but did not much care about it in their hearts, had shuffled off (laugh.) Those who remained were all of the right sort (hear) Now. out of the 140 belonging to his regiment, he knew of only one who was solely connected with the agricultural interest. If anybody had anything to defend from a foreign foe it was the agriculturists of this country, and concluded by urging the Yoemen to become volunteers (hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN then gave what was emphatically the toast of the evening, "Success to the West Kent Agricultural Society." Of course it was expected that he should say something appropriate to the occasion, and that was his difficulty. He might in one sense call himself a farmer, but he could not boast of any agricultural skill, either theoretical or practical. He farmed a good deal of land, but he could not honestly say that he had found in his fields that auriferous substratum which he trusted the gentlemen present had discovered. The truth was that he did not really farm for profit, and, therefore, he did not feel so wofully disappointed at the results as he otherwise might have been (A laugh.) He was farmer enough to keep a watchful eye upon the price of wheat, and he must confess that lately their prospects had not been particularly encouraging. The Americans just now were so busy cutting each other's throats that they had neither money to buy nor time to eat.—(a laugh)—and their corn had come in such large quantities into our market as to depress the quotations to the extent of about 10s. per quarter. At the same time, he did not think they ought to feel too much discouraged, and he should advise all who were not unfortunately obliged to pull down their stacks to let them stand for the present where they are. (Hear.) Our own wheat crops had not this season been too abundant, and the present rush of supplies from America must sooner or later terminate, after which they would see the price of wheat return to something like a remunerative figure. (Cheers.) He had read carefully most of the reports of the agricultural meetings this season, and he believed the best and most practical of all the speeches made were those of Mr. Disraeli, at Slough, and of Sir Edw. Lytton Bulwer, at Hertford. They confined themselves strictly to the subject of agriculture, and gave their hearers much sound and good advice. One of those gentlemen pointed out amongst other things the great advantages that would arise if there were a sort of central meeting in every county open to all comers, insteadof each district being continually as it were competing against itself. Another point had been a good deal discussed—namely, the question of rewards to agricultural labourers, which were condemned by many persons. That condemnation he did not agree with. He believed the labouring population were proud of their rewards—which were their Victoria Crosses. (Cheers.) They, however, ought always to be accompanied by a proper certificate, which might be handed down from father to son. He had had good evidence of the estimation in which such certificates were held, and the pride with which they were exhibited. One of the city companies of which he was a member had almshouses in the county of Bucks and at Harrietsham in Kent, and on a late occasion he had formed one of a party to visit them. He had seen in some of the rooms of the people who lived in these almshouses certificates framed and glazed, and taken the greatest care of, to which the inmates pointed with honest pride and exultation. These institutions were extremely useful, not only by promotiug a more frequent and more friendly intercourse amongst all classes connected with the land, but in stimulating them to try improved methods of cultivation. No farmer could see the admirable work done that day but must be rendered desirous to have ploughmen capable of equal excellence. The chairman, adverting to the existing state of affairs in America, said, there is one subject so intimately connected with the interests of those present that he could scarcely avoid referring to it; that was the horrible war in America, which was causing so much distress in one part of our country. The suffering people were entitled, not only to our smpathy, but to a helping hand, and their conduct had shown us most clearly one of the finest examples of the blessings of education. The workmen in the North knew the causes of their distress, otherwise we should not have seen them so quietly and peacefuly submitting to their lot. They knew that it was no fault of the Government or of their employers, and they submitted to the calamity in a manner which did them the

greatest honour. (Cheers.) With regard to the war itself, nothing more horrible had ever taken place in this world. It was a struggle between brothers, between men speaking the same language; and the accounts which reached us were most frightful. There appeared at present to be no prospect of an end to the struggle, which seemed to be as far from a settlement as it was at the commencement. Our sympathies, to a great extent, went with one side; but with the quarrel itself we had nothing to do. He hoped, for the sake of the honour and glory of this country, that her Majesty's Government would persevere in that course which they had laid down and so religiously followed, and which had received the approbation of the country at large, and that they would continue to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties. We had nothing to do with their quarrels, and could only offer our sincere and earnest prayers that it would please God to point out to the belligerents the enormity of the offence they were committing, and induce them to consent to a peace which would restore not only prosperity to themselves but to a most important portion of our country. There was, however, a circumstance to which he had promised to allude to before he sat down connected with the subject of cultivation. There was a company coming out in this neighbourhood called the West Kent Steam Plough Company, which it was intended should acquire an amount of steam machinery sufficient for the neighbourhood, to be let out on hire. This he thought was a useful and practical undertaking, and he wished it every success. He was neither interested in it himself nor asking them to take shares; but he mentioned it because he believed it would confer a great benefit on the neighbourhood. It was not to be expected that many farmers could set up for themselves all this expensive machinery, but in the way proposed they might avail themselves of its advantages. He understood that the promoters of the scheme held a meeting the other day, when £1,100 was subscribed on the spot, and all by farmers, and he had no doubt when the details were made public the shares would all rapidly be taken up. The preliminary arrangements were in a forward state, and he heard that it was hoped to bring the scheme into operation this season. (Hear.)

The toast was then drunk, with great applause.

Mr. OWEN, the hon. secretary, then read a statement of accounts, from which it appeared that there was a balance in hand in favour of the society.

Mr. PAWLEY then read out a long list of new subscribers, and between 20 and 30 were added to the roll. Several donations had also been received, among which was one by S. Scott, Esq., Sundridge Park.

The committee, excepting one or two changes, was re-elected.

G. WARDE NORMAN, Esq., then proposed the health of the chairman of the day—(cheers)—and in doing so begged to say a few words on the subject of steam cultivation, which seemed to be the great agricultural question of these times. I have seen but little myself of steam cultivation, but I have heard much and read a great deal about it. In its present condition it is only under rare circumstances that it can be profitably employed. There must be a large extent of land in one hand so that the great capital this machinery requires may be fully employed, for if it lies idle it will soon eat up all the profits in interest. Then the land should be tolerably level, and not too undulating; the fields must be large; and there are many other circumstances which seem to indicate that for small farmers it must prove an utterly unprofitable speculation. The speaker, after making some further remarks, concluded by giving the health of "The Chairman," which was drunk with much applause.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment and gave the health of Mr. Norman, the President of the Association, and spoke highly of that gentleman's services to the public as an active and upright magistrate, and as the chairman of the Board of Guardians—The toast was drunk with great cordiality, and suitably ackowledged.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "Mrs. Wells, and thanks to her for the use of her fields;" and afterwards the health of "The Judges."

Mr. SNOW, in returning thanks, said that although agriculture had made great strides during the last twenty years, it had not progressed so much as horticulture, in proof of which he mentioned the gigantic roots exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Kensington, far larger than anything ever produced by farmers.

Mr. NORMAN, in complimentary terms, gave "Mr. Pawley and the Committee of Management."

Mr. PAWLEY responded, and said they had endeavoured to have a steam plough exhibited at work that day. The money was all ready, but at the last moment they were disappointed. In conclusion, he proposed the health of Mr. Scott, of Sundridge Park, a gentleman who was always ready to assist in any way when he was required.

Dr. FARRE proposed the health of the secre-

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tary, whose activity and efficiency were proved by the satisfactory state of the balance sheet.

Mr. OWEN returned thanks in a neat speech.

Mr. LATTER said he had been requested by Mr. Coles Child to mention that that gentleman was about to erect a flax scutching mill for the convenience of those agriculturists in the neighbourhood who were inclined to grow flax, which would be found a most valuable crop.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The successful competitors and labouring population," which concluded the business of the evening.

THE 18TH KENT RIFLE CORPS.

A COMPETITION, by members of the 1st Battallion, took place during the past month for various prizes, among which was a Rifle, presented by the captain of the corps. The shooting was commenced on Plumstead Marshes, and was completed at the Bromley range. Mr. Mitchell, artist, was the fortunate winner of the prize.

IN another part of our journal an interesting ceremony, quite new to our town, is announced. We allude to the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors of the 18th Kent Rifle Volunteers in the shooting matches which have taken place at the range during the past season. We are happy to see the committee have prevailed upon Mrs. Norman to officiate at the distribution, and we cannot doubt but under such auspices the meeting on the 8th inst. will be one of the most interesting that has taken place in Bromley. The prizes have all been provided by the liberal donations of our neighbouring gentry. The committee have, we think, done another wise thing in following up the presentation ceremony by a dinner, which is announced to take place on the 12th instant, under the presidency of the much respected captain of the corps, who ought, and we feel sure he will, be well supported by all well-wishers of this patriotic movement. We trust, also, that the company will be augmented by new volunteers, so that the present efficiency and good position of the Eighteenth Kent may be maintained in the Battalion. It would have been desirable to have had the dinner on the same day as the presentation, but we understand that several circumstances prevented this being accomplished.

THE RIVER NIGER.—A very interesting lecture by that title, delivered by A. Hamilton, Esq., last season on behalf of the Literary Institute has lately been printed,—revised and corrected by the author—to which is added a map of Central Africa, showing the parts that have been explored; also an alphabet of the African language. Those who are interested in African affairs will find much useful information in its pages; and the general reader, on rising from its perusal, will wonder that he has lived so long and known so little of that interesting, and which is likely soon to become an important trading country. To be had at the Printing Office. Price One Shilling.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.—We are glad to perceive that the Institute is showing signs of vitality. The subscribers will observe from the advertisement that the managing committee are in earnest to meet the wants of this rapidly increasing neighbourhood; and we hope they will receive the support they deserve, as the expenses will be greatly increased by the earlier opening of the Reading Rooms, and the arrangement for books from Mudie's Library. We are very glad to see that our talented neighbour Mr. Deane will again enliven our winter evenings.

MR BASIL YOUNG.—It has been suggested to us that we could serve that gentleman by giving prominent notice of his varied and excellent entertainments. We should be happy to serve him if it were only for his so liberally patronising the printer. But Mr Basil Young has made so many friends by his previous visits to this town, that nothing more is needed on our part than to state that he will pay us another visit on the 19th inst., as Lord Dundreary, &c., and to refer them—and all, who are not averse to innocent mirth, and who have good sound constitutions and can enjoy a good laugh without fear of cracking their sides,—to the advertisement in another page.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

THE time is at hand, if it has not already come, when we must prepare ourselves for a more vigorous and united effort to relieve the Distress in Lancashire. Every week mills are stopped because cotton cannot be had except at a price which must entail ruinous loss on the manufacturer unless the scarcity should continue till he has sold his goods. Employment is steadily diminishing. The week before last showed an increase of pauperism to the amount of more than 7,000 persons over that which preceded it; last week shows a further addition of 13,290 recipients of parish relief. Moreover, we learn that "the physical condition of the people is rapidly deteriorating," that low diet and cold weather are beginning to tell on broken spirits, and that "Preston has already been attacked by a virulent form of typhus-fever—typhus, and that to an extent only parallelled by the famine-fever of Ireland. Rents are unpaid; furniture, clothes, and even bedding have disappeared from the cottages; overcrowding, with its attendant evils, physical and moral, is on the increase. About 150,000 factory workers are entirely out of work, and 130,000 on short time. Our Correspondent estimates the number of

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hands who depend on allowances from the Boards of Guardians or the Relief Committees at 215,000, and the number of mouths to be fed at 430,000. This is the *minimum*, and it is all but certain that these numbers will be swelled respectively to 300,000 and 600,000 before the five winter months are over. "For the last six weeks the Preston poor have been supported mainly by the grants from London and Manchester." Now, the question is, what is our duty as the countrymen of those upon whom this great calamity has fallen? Can any one of us who have comforts enough and to spare hear these authentic reports and yet refuse to come forward? Those who pawn everything that they possess before they will receive a loaf from the parish, who conceal their destitution till their little savings are gone and their hope of wages at an end, and among whom no murmur is heard to break the silence of resignation or despair, are no unworthy objects of our sympathy and benevolence.—*The Times*, Oct. 28.

From the above, and from the accounts which appear weekly and daily in the newspapers, our readers will clearly perceive that all and every assistance which can be rendered to the distressed operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire is a duty which devolves upon us their fellow-countrymen to carry out to as far an extent as our means will allow; and we feel confident that when it is known that a Relief Fund has been commenced in Bromley our numerous readers will not hesitate to add their quota to the subscription list. We have much pleasure in stating that, at a meeting of the Philanthropic Society, held on the 22nd ult., it was resolved that two of the members should, during the first week in November, visit the inhabitants at their dwellings and solicit subscriptions. To prevent impositions, we may as well state that Mr. John Hall has undertaken to be one of the collectors.

FARNBOROUGH.

DISCOVERY OF FOSSILIFEROUS REMAINS.—Within the last few days there has been taken out of the gravel pits at Greenstreet-green, at a depth of nearly twenty feet, some fossil remains, supposed to be a part of an antideluvian animal: it resembles an elephant's tooth, and measures over two feet in length, and two or three inches diameter. It is in a very perfect state, and will, doubtless, be an object of much curiosity as well as interest to those who admire the science of geology. It is to be regretted that, in digging near it the men injured it somewhat; indeed, it was in some danger of being lost altogether, as it was thrown with the heap, but one of the workmen espying it, recollected that Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., had given rewards for such relics, they accordingly informed Sir John of the discovery, and had they done so earlier, the specimen might have been preserved quite perfect. It is fortunate that it has fallen into the hands of a gentleman whose researches and study are a guarantee that it will not be lost to the scientific world.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY.

IT is our painful duty to record a most distressing accident which occurred here on Wednesday last, the 22nd inst., which has cast a deep gloom over this peaceful village. It appears that on the morning of the above day, Mr Brittain Francis, the builder and Parish Clerk of Sidcup, accompanied by two of his men, named Smith and Bennet, was engaged in closing up the vault of the Rev. John Simmons, a former Rector of this parish, preliminary to laying the foundation of a new chancel-aisle to the Church, which is about to be commenced, when, from some inexplicable cause the whole of the ponderous stone and brick-work of the vault fell in and buried the three poor fellows beneath the ruins. Assistance was immediately procured, and every possible exertion made to rescue the poor men, by removing the stone and brick-work. Mr. Francis was found to be quite dead, and from the nature of his injuries his death must have been instantaneous. The other men were bruised and injured, but not dangerously so. On the advice of Mr H. Smith, the surgeon who resides within a short distance of the church and who was in immediate attendance when the fatal accident occurred, they were conveyed without delay to Guy's Hospital, and we are happy to hear that they are progressing favourably towards recovery. The sad tidings of her bereavement were kindly and judiciously communicated to Mrs Francis by the Rev. G. L. Langdon. The Rev. gentleman also referred to the melancholy event in his sermon on Sunday evening last in a most touching and feeling manner, which appeared to make a very deep impression on a crowded congregation. An inquest on the body of Mr. Francis was held at the Bull Inn, St. Paul's Cray, before J.Carttarr, Esq., coroner for West Kent, and a jury of the most respectable persons of the parish, (the Rev. G. L. Langdon, Rector, being foreman); when a verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

ACCIDENT.—The common saying that accidents seldom come single, was again strongly verified on Wednesday evening the 29th instant, on the high-road near Locksbottom. By some unknown cause, one of the horses attached to Sir John Lubbock's carriage stumbled, and fell. While the horse was down, Mr. Eaton, butcher, of Bromley, came up: he left his own horse and trap standing in the roadway, and went to render his assistance to the fallen animal; meanwhile, his own horse, not understanding being detained, and being anxious, perhaps, to get home early, dashed off at a rapid rate, increasing his speed until he was stopped by upsetting Mr. F. J. Smith's vehicle, who, in company with a friend, was proceeeding in the opposite direction to that of the run away quadruped, and both of whom suddenly and unexpectedly found themselves on the grass by the roadside, more frightened than hurt. A horse had fallen near the same spot during the day, breaking both shafts and not a few soda-water bottles, with which the cart was loaded.

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THE ORPINGTON PLOUGHING MATCH DINNER took place on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at the White Hart Inn. Wm. Waring, Esq., presided, supported by Lord Cranworth, Neville Lubbock, Esq., R. Berens, Esq., Colonel Lennard, Rev. W. Falcon, &c. During the evening, the secretary, Mr. May, read a very satisfactory report of the funds, leaving a good balance in hand. About forty gentlemen sat down to dinner. The committee had confided the musical arrangements to the care of Mr. F. J. Smith, who was assisted by Mr. George Genge and Mr. Burgess, two professional gentleman from London.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

On the 4th, the Annual Meeting of the Bromley branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel.

A Psalmody Class commenced on the 30th ult., at the Congregational Chapel, Bromley, to be continued every Thursday evening: to be conducted by Mr T. West of Southend.

The Annual Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition will take place at the National School, Chislehurst, on Friday the 7th.

On the 8th, at the White Hart Assembly Room, Bromley, Distribution of Prizes to the successful competitors of the 18th Kent Rifle Volunteers, at 3.30 p.m.

On the 12th, a Public Dinner in connection with the same will take place at the White Hart.

Prince of Wales of age on the 9th.

Mr Basil Young's Entertainment at the White Hart Assembly Room, on the 19th.

Sale of Household Furniture by Mr Nettlefold, at Widmore Lane, Bromley, on the 11th.

Sale of Underwood by Mr G. B. Baxter, at the Swan Inn, West Wickham, on the 14th.

Sale of Underwood at the Chequers, Crockenhill, St. Mary Cray, by Mr G. B. Baxter, on the 18th.

Mr John Hall with another member of the Philanthropic Society, will call on the Inhabitants of Bromley in the early part of the month, for subscriptions, on behalf of the distress in Lancashire.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Bromley, Liberal gain	13
Sevenoaks, Conservative gain	3
Tonbridge, Liberal gain	8

An assidious Artizan's attempt at Alliteration.

(To be read only by lisping young ladies and gentlemen.)

Some sweet simple spinsters stray'd, scanning some stream,
(So simple, so sweet, scarcely single should seem.)
Said Susan—"Sophia! soon some sighing swain
Shall sing sister Sally some sweethearting strain,
Serenading so sweetly, shall strike some such string,
Sister Sally shall skip, sister Sally shall sing."

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Prune fruit trees wherever the wood is ripe; standard apples and pears keep open in the heads, so that the sun and air may have full access to the wood and fruit during the coming season; cut out the old wood of raspberries and tie in the young suckers; plant in open weather all kinds of fruit and forest trees, evergreens and other shrubs, roses, &c. also anemonies, crocusses, snowdrops, tulips, turban ranunculuses, irises, hyacinths, narcissus, jonquils, pinks, pansies, &c., &c.

ERRATA.—In page 46 fifth line from the top of second column, for 520 read 52o or 52 degrees. In a corrected account of the ascent, the figures represent 48°

BROMLEY COUNTY COURT.

October 9th. Before J. 'Espinasse, Esq., Judge.

The list of cases for this court, was altogether void of any thing worthy of special remark. The number of original summonses was 40, and the court was occupied but a short time in disposing of the business. We regretted to observe the absence of the much respected High Bailiff from illness, from which we trust he will speedily recover.

PETTY SESSIONS.

Bromley, 13th October, 1862.

Present—Sir J. Kirkland, Bart., and R. B. Berens, Esq.

John Whittington & *Thomas Whittington* were charged with having on the 1st ult., at the parish of North Cray, used abusive and insulting words towards Mr William Till, in a public thoroughfare, whereby a breach of the peace might have been then and there occasioned. From the evidence it appeared that the complainant is a baker, and the defendants, as the complainant alleged, were in the frequent habit of calling him *Doughy*, as on the day in question. In cross-examination, however, the Baker admitted that he could not positively identify the defendants, that as to one of them he said he was certainly mistaken, and an *alibi* having been clearly proved in the case of the other, the information was dismissed

Farnborough, October 20th.

Present—G. W. Norman, Esq., W. Waring, Esq., and R. B. Berens, Esq.

ASSAULT AT BECKENHAM.—*Thomas Clements* was charged with assaulting Mary Louisa Pitt, on the 1st. The case was proved on the evidence of the complainant and her brother, and the defendant was convicted in the penalty of 2s. 6d. and costs.

ASSAULT AT BROMLEY COMMON.—*Belfield* v. *Green*.—The complainant and defendant are both residents on Bromley Common, and the defendant was charged on information, with having assaulted the complainant on the 3rd ult., and cut his eye. The defendant in answer to the charge admitted that an assault had been committed, but under circumstances of great provocation, this, however, he completely failed to prove, and was convicted in the penalty of £1 and costs, and in default was committed to the house of correction for 14 days.

WILFUL DAMAGE AT KESTON.—*James Townsend* was charged on police sheet with having on the 17th ult., broken six glasses of the value of 3s. 6d., the property of Mr Woodhams, landlord of the Red Cross Inn at Keston, to which the defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 10 days hard labour, in default of paying the value of the glasses, and 4s. 6d. costs.

Births.

On the 8th ult., at 5, Rochester Place, the wife of F. H. Pryce Esq., of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Chislehurst, the wife of the Rev. W. H. C. Luke, of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 4th ult., at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, by the Rev. Charles Snell, M.A., George Snell, Esq., of Boston, U.S., to Arabella, widow of Thomas Cooper, Esq., of Stone Castle, Dartford, Kent, daughter of Thomas Cundy, Esq., of Bromley Common.

On the 24th ult., at the Temple, St. Mary Cray, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, Mr Hayward (one of Spurgeon's students), to Miss Wells, daughter of Mr E Wells, Grocer, Orpington, Kent.

Deaths.

On the 3rd ult., at Fletching, Sussex, James Dundas, only son of the Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, of Hollydale, Keston, Kent, aged 24.

On the 10th ult., at Bromley, Kent, Catherine Wharton, aged 69 years.

On the 24th ult., at New Bromley, Sophia White, aged 71.

On the 25th ult., at St. Mary Cray, Mr James Mayatt, aged 67.

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INFANT ORPHAN ELECTION.

THE Friends of Mary Alexander regret that they are unable to announce her Election into the above Asylum on this day, having only polled 719 votes, and in tendering their sincere thanks to the friends, subscribers, and those who kindly recorded their votes with the Secretary, beg to solicit the renewal of their support at the Election in MAY, which will be the last appplication.

November 27th, 1862.

To Correspondents.

Annual Subscribers are respectfully informed that their subscriptions are now due. Those at a distance to whom it may be inconvenient to send cash, can send postage stamps, which will be duly acknowledged by enclosing their next number in a white wrapper.

ENQUIRER.—The Overseers of the Parish of Bromley are Mr James Mowat and Mr Richard Hodges.

Rambler and Kentish Worthies, with several other matters, omitted for want of space.

Advertisements and all communications, for insertion, should be to hand by the 27th.

The Bromley Record can be had in wrapper ready for posting without extra charge.

MOON'S CHANGES—DECEMBER.

Full Moon .....6th day, at 7.37 morn.
Last Quarter..... 14th day, at 10.33 morn.
New Moon .....21st day, at 5. 4 morn.
First Quarter .....27th day, at11.44 after.

The Bromley Record.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1862.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

THE topic on which general conversation turned in the early part of the month, was the official announcement of the consent of the Queen to the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which is expected to take place in April, 1863. The Bride elect is the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The attainment of the majority of the Prince on the 9th was, by desire of Her Majesty, devoid of anything like public rejoicing and festivity.

An offer emanating from the Emperor Napoleon to the Cabinets of England and Russia, with a view of preventing further bloodshed in America, has been carefully considered by them, and postponed on the ground that foreign interference at present is likely to create the opposite result to that intended. and instead of bringing the war to a close would only incite the North to greater fury. A change is nevertheless coming over their dream; the late elections show a majority in the next Congress opposed to the measures of the present Heads of American affairs. General McClellan is removed from the command, and General Burnside has been appointed in his place.

Another subject of great importance for good or evil to England, is the probable election of Prince Alfred to sit on the throne of Greece. From the latest accounts, there appears very little doubt of his being made King. France, it is said, will not object. It is not so certain that Russia will be content. Whatever may be the result, it is the act of the Greek people uninfluenced by England, and the honour unsought by the Prince.

The Lancashire and Cheshire distress has absorbed the attention and called forth the sympathy of all classes. The patience of the unfortunate population upon whom this heavy and overwhelming distress has fallen, is daily coming out in bolder relief They have set an example that we believe the world has never before witnessed, and which is only equalled by the unprecedented stream of charity which is flowing from all points. It will be seen by our journal, that Bromley and the neighbouring parishes are actively engaged in the good work of sending relief. The handsome collections made at Bromley church on Sunday the 23rd after two excellent sermons from the the Revs. J. E. Newell, and A. G. Hellicar, resulted in the sum of £206 13s. 6½d. That in the morning being £156 12s. 1½d., in the evening £25 1s. 5d. A donation of £25 was afterwards sent, making the above total; the largest collection, we believe, ever made in Bromley church.

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CHRISTMAS.

As this is our closing number for the present year, we shall not have an opportunity when this great festival happens of wishing our readers "A MERRY CHRISTMAS," so we will now pay them the "compliments of the season" by way of anticipation. But in so doing it may be gratifying to most of them to know how this festive season was enjoyed by their forefathers three centuries ago, for Christmas is still Christmas whether it be in 1562 or 1862 and, after the fashion of the times brings with it good cheer and holiday mirth. High up in the belfry the bells are ringing: there is feasting everywhere; and holly and ivy, and bay, and misletoe—of course—decorate our houses in honor of Christmas time. So it was, so it is, and so it shall be.

Although it is not known with certainty at what date Christmas was first observed as a festival, there is no doubt as to its great antiquity; and ever since the season has been recognised, it has been the occasion of cheerful hilarity and merry-making. In England the feast of the Nativity was observed both by Saxons and Normans with boundless hospitality; the age of chivalry imparted to these old customs both grandeur and solemnity; and in the time of the Tudors, especially in the reigns of Henry VIII. and of Queen Elizabeth, the feastings, pageantry, and rejoicings of the Christmas season attained a magnificence and extent never previously equalled.

And thus 300 years ago we find a curious motley group assembled in the baronial hall on Christmas day, whose boisterous merriment would now scarcely be tolerated, but it was welcome then, even in the precincts of the court. The lord of Misrule, and the abbot of Unreason, had it all their own way. Then "Masters of Merry Disport," as they were called, exercised their brief authority with as little control as an actual sovereign. Of the renowned potentate to whom the Abbot of Unreason was subordinate, strange things are told, when, in full state at a king's court or lordly mansion, he was attended by his lord keeper, his lord treasurer, master of requests, captain of the guard, and a host of courtiers bearing the oddest imaginable names. Names! what strange names or titles were those by which the lord of Misrule was himself recognised—high and mighty Prince of Purpoole; Archduke of Rotherhithe and Ramsgate; Earl of Holborn—upper and nether; Marquis of St. Giles's Fields; great Lord of the Cantons of Islington, and Knight of the most heroical order of the blue-nosed monkey. Very rich were also the royal robes, sometimes of green velvet, glittering with gold lace, and feather caps, and pointed collars whilst the mummers and minstrels in attendance, dressed in all sorts of finery, disguised themslves with the heads of animals, and made the old hall ring with their mirth and music.

The leading characteristic of the Christmas time 300 years ago, was the presence of these merry fellows and their lordly chief. They were welcomed everywhere, and a fantastic group, counterfeiting bears, crocodiles, lions, and wolves—raving and roaring, and endeavouring to represent the animals they imitated—won many a hearty laugh from "good Queen Bess" herself.

Of course the eating and drinking formed no unimportant part of an old-fashioned Christmas, as shown in the following bill of fare:

"They served up salmon, venison, and wild boars,
By hundreds, and by dozens, and by scores;
Hogsheads of honey, kilderkins of mustard,
Mutton and fatted calves, and bacon swine,
Herons and bitterns, peacock, swan, and bustard,
Teal, mallard, pidgeon, widgeon, and, in fine,
Plum pudding, pancake, apple pie, and custard,
And then withal they drank good Gascon wine
With mead and ale and cider of our own
For porter, punch, and negus, were not known."

The chief dish at a Christmas feast 300 years ago was the boar's head. This dish, properly garnished with Christmas plants, was brought in with a flourish of trumpets, and a carol was usually sung about it as it was placed on the table.

The yule log was a famous part of the Elizabethan Christmas, so it is still in many parts of England and Scotland; but it requires an ample expanse of hearth and broad chimney to serve for such a fire.

"Heap on more wood, the wind blows chill,
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still."

The blazing log cast around the hall its ruddy glare of warmth and light, as the

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mummers performed their strange antics; hobby horses, which no Rarey could have tamed, plunged and capered, or all the guests footed it to a lively measure, thereto incited by the merry music of the minstrels.

So Christmas brought with it a feast and a frolic. Our ancestors enjoyed their holiday mirth, fast and furious, but the boar's head no longer figures on our table; the Lord Misrule, and the Abbot of Unreason, no longer hold their revel in our houses; the mummers, and minstrels, and hobby-horses are gone; yet still the cheerful season of Christmas is left, to be kept after a fashion more suitable to our age,

We are not to forgetChristmas in 1862 and may the time never come when we shall forget the pleasant duties of hospitality and social brotherhood or neglect the festive board, the blazing fire, the music, the cheerful song, and harmless mirth of *Christmas*; and never may the Christmas season find us with hearts unwilling to devise the acts of charity, or to promote that peace and goodwill of which an angel host sang on the first Christmas night!

The amusements of a modern Christmas party require no lengthened description here. We all know that some very good-meaning hosts seem to imagine they have done all that is necessary when they have laid a good supply of creature comforts, and that their guests will amuse themselves. Let us entreat our party-giving readers to commit no such bluuder. You must entertain your guests with more than meat and drink, otherwise your party will be dull and dreary. Act charades—some capital fun may thus be got up at a little trouble and small cost. Play at games, noisy frolics, or ingenious puzzles, that shall set the mental machinery in motion and provoke a merry laugh. Have some music—in these *Sol-fa* days almost everybody knows how to sing, and then wind up with a dance. What is dancing but the harmony of motion made visible? What exercise so sociable and enlivening? —always supposing that we enjoy it in moderation. Well, what shall we dance? The waltz, the polka, the quadrille are all *a la mode*, but the regular old fashioned, time honored dance "Sir Roger de Coverley" should not be omitted. Steady there —harpist and fiddler; strike up—off we go, old and young together—cross hands —down the middle and up again.

Let us be merry, and enjoy, without abusing, the bountiful blessings which are ours. The family gathering, the cheerful dinner, the children's games— in which both old and young may join—the dance on the carpet, the simple song; these we may enjoy with grateful hearts, and be none the worse, but all the better for them. But that which adds the greatest pleasure to the meeting, relish to the dinner, humour to the game, and melody to the music, is the feeling that we have forgiven old feuds, and have been as liberal as we could to the poor at home, and had helped to alleviate the distress in the North.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The distribution of prizes to the successful members, took place in the White Hart Assembly Room, Bromley, on Saturday the 8th ult., a numerous assembly of the *elite* of the neighbourhood being present. Mrs Norman very kindly consented to present the prizes, which were exhibited on tables in the room. Captain Satterthwaite, commenced by stating, that a short time ago some gentlemen feeling deep interest in the volunteer movement, originated the idea, in connection with the company, to introduce prizes to be shot for by the members, in order to encourage them in their drill and in musketry practice. The list was very kindly headed by W. Dent, Esq., with a donation of £25, and A. Hamilton, Esq., contributed a valuable Kerr's small bore rifle, and G. W. Norman, J. White, S. Forster, Esqrs., and himself, contributed £10 each. They had a very valuable contribution from Mr Sargood, a gentleman who used their range during the short time he was in this country, from Australia; and Mr Sargood, sen., presented a similar contribution. Subsequently, it was decided that the contributions should consist of three Turner rifles, so that altogether they found themselves so rich that they could not distribute them all at once, and they therefore determined upon so many being competed for, leaving the remainder to be shot for another year. Mr Gosling also contributed for extra prizes at the several ranges, an example which was followed by Ensign Denny. He must tell them that the winning of those prizes was not merely going down to the range, and shooting on a certain day, but it involved a very large amount of attention to

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the drills and to the musketry instruction, which every volunteer received in the course of the year. Without the proper squad, company, and battalion drills, no one was allowed to take prizes, and one man who had made a very good score was disqualified from having missed one battalion drill. The successful members, therefore, had qualified themselves in the use of the rifle, and also by their attendance at drills, to stand side by side before a foe, should that ever be needed, by the discipline indispensable to an efficient force. The English soldiers had always been remarkable for the tenacity with which they had side by side supported each other, and that, coupled with a competent use of the weapon now introduced, would make them more formidable foes. Capt Satterthwaite then explained the shooting for the various prizes and referring to the Challenge Cup, a handsome silver one, value fifteen guineas, accompanied with the sum of £5, said, that to entitle it to become permanently the property of a member, it must be won three years in succession; but the present holder had shown himself so good a shot, that if he continued as he had begun, he would eventually retain it. Private Gordon having won one of the Turner Rifles, feeling that he should like to do something for the unsuccessful members, gave a gold pencil-case, and a friend of his (Mr Lumley) had given a silver pencil-case as a second prize. The class prizes had been given as an incentive to the members to shoot well all through the year, and they had arranged to give an Enfield rifle to the member who made the highest score in each class; and Mr Hamilton's prize was to be given to the one making the highest gross total in all the classes. In the battalion shooting he might mention that private Wells, who in their own company shooting had made five bull's eyes in succession at 400 yards, was second for the challenge cup this year. as well as the previous year. Private Mitchell had also won a rifle, a battalion prize which he (captain Satterthwaite) had given, so that they had done something in other contests than their own. He thought it would interest them to know that 15 of their members had attained the high distinction of marksmen, an honour which they all strove to attain. In the third class shooting, the average of points of the Bromley men was 20.9, of the Chislehurst sub-division 18.43, and of the St. Mary Cray 13.8. That perhaps indicated the advantage to be derived from the more frequent use of the range, an advantage which the Bromley men possessed over the others, from their closer proximity to it. He need scarcely add that the kindness of Mrs Norman would greatly enhance the value of the prizes that were about to be received from her hands: he should also value his prize more highly because it was one of the rifles presented by a brother rifleman in Australia, who had gained the good wishes of them all during his short stay in England. The captain concluded by urging upon the ladies to use their influence to induce the young men to come forward and join so patriotic a cause which was originated to preserve all that was dear to them [cheers.]

Mrs NORMAN then presented the prizes accompanied by a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the recipients, as follow:

Captain Satterthwaite 1st prize, a Turner rifle, (given by F.J. Sargood, Esq., and Son) 14 marks; Private T. Kemp, 2nd prize £1, 13 marks—200 yards.

Private T. Kemp, 1st prize, a Turner rifle (given by F.J. Sargood, Esq., and Son) 16 marks; Corporal H. Willis 2nd prize, Plated Egg Stand—400 yards.

Private C. Gordon 1st prize, a Turner rifle (given by F.J. Sargood, Esq) 9 marks; Capt. Satterthwaite 2nd prize, £1 (given by Mr Gosling for the highest gross total at the shooting for the three Turner rifles) 7 marks—600 yards.

Private J. Brister 1st prize, Challenge Cup and £5, 40 marks; Private T. Wells 2nd prize, an Enfield rifle, 39 marks (Wells made all bull's-eyes at the second range); Corporal H. Willis 3rd prize, Plated pint Decanter, 36 marks—200, 400, and 600 yards.

Consolation Prizes.—Sergt. J. White 1st prize, a Gold Pencil case (given by private C. Gordon), 25 marks; Private W. Buster 2nd prize, a Silver Pencil Case (given by Mr Lumley), 19 marks—200 and 500 yards.

The Rifle, given by A. Hamilton, Esq., for the highest gross total in the three classes, as below, was taken by Private J. Burgess for 63 points: 24 in 3rd class, 21 in 2nd, and 18 in 1st.

3rd *Class Prize.**—Private J. Ralph, an Enfield rifle, 32 points; Captain Satterthwaite made 33 points, but was disqualified owing to his having won another prize—20 rounds between 150 and 300 yards.

2nd *Class Prize.*—Private J. Burgess, an Enfield rifle, 21 points, but he being disqualified by taking another prize, it was awarded to private J. Brister for 18 points; Private Matthews also made 18 points, retired from the same cause as Burgess—20 rounds between 400 and 600 yards.

1st *Class Prize.*—Private Matthews, an Enfield rifle, 15 points; Private Burgess made 18 points but retired here also.

The competition at each of the ranges was five shots each, hits and points added.

At the conclusion of the presentation, A. Hamilton, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to

* To explain why the 3rd class stands first, some of our readers who may not happen to be Volunteers, will perhaps require to be reminded of their early school days, when they had to sit on the third form till they had become competent to sit on the second, and so on to the first.

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Mrs Norman. He observed that that lady took a deep interest in everything that related to the welfare of the Bromley Corps, and he might also add that she had contributed two stalwart sons to the strength of the corps [cheers.] A great deal had that afternoon been ably said by Captain Satterthwaite on the general policy of the volunteer movement. He would add, that the committee hoped to see an accession to the strength of the corps, and he could conceive nothing more calculated to draw fresh strength to the corps, than the fact that those who had been fortunate enough to win prizes should have received them in such an assembly as that. He believed when those who had not already joined the corps heard of their proceedings, that the manhood and the youth of the district would at once hasten to join them.

J. WHITE, Esq., having briefly seconded the resolution,

G. W. NORMAN, Esq., said that Mrs Norman desired him to convey her sincere thanks to them, for the kindness with which they had received her endeavours to distribute the prizes. She felt great interest, not only in the success of the Bromley volunteers, but of all volunteer corps. It was the duty of them all to promote, as far as they could, their efficiency [cheers.] Captain Satterthwaite had very justly said that it was impossible the regular army of England could ever be so constituted as to be sufficient in number to repel a foreign army, which might under peculiar circumstances be landed on our shores. In fact, the permanent army of no country was equal to all the emergencies of war. In countries like France, which had a conscription, after the men had served a certain time they fell back to the reserve, and went on with their ordinary occupations, from which, however, they could always be summoned, and take their stand in the army. Such, however, was not the condition of England. The volunteers acted somewhat as a conscription, without the evil results of it. The militia, from the short time they were together, could only be imperfectly trained; but in the volunteers they had a sure force, and associated with the regulars, and the other forces, they might bid defiance to any force which might think of assailing them. But as the volunteers were liable to be reduced by deaths, removals, and other causes, it was the duty of those who were in the neighbourhood, who had not given their support to the movement, to do so, and as the neighbourhood was growing larger, so ought the number of the volunteers to increase [hear, hear.]

R. B. LATTER, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to Captain Satterthwaite, through whose exertions the corps had been raised to its present high state of efficiency.

MR NORMAN also spoke in terms of unqualified praise of that officer, and bore willing testimony to the great obligation the volunteers were under to him.

CAPTAIN SATTERTHWAITE having acknowledged the compliment, in a brief and appropriate speech, the company separated.

THE DINNER.

On Wednesday the 12th ult., the members of the Bromley company dined at the White Hart Hotel, upon which occasion they were joined by many of the gentlemen and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood, who doubtless came forward upon that occasion, to express, by their presence, the deep interest they feel in the volunteer movement generally, and especially in the Volunteers of Bromley. The chair was ably filled by Captain Satterthwaite, and the deputy chair by Ensign Wathen, of Beckenham, supported right and left by Col. Lennard, W. Dent, Esq., A. Hamilton, Esq., J. White, Esq., F. J. Sargood, Esq., W. Janson, Esq., E. A. Williams, Esq., W. D. Starling, Esq., R. B. Latter, Esq., J. Dalton, Esq., Dr. Farre, Mr Acton, and other gentlemen. The dinner, which was an excellent one, gave universal satisfaction and reflected great credit upon the host and hostess, who did all in their power to make the guests comfortable. After dinner, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed by the chairman, who, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the approaching marriage of the Prince of Wales as being of the deepest interest to all Englishmen. The chairman next proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," and said that, although the majority of those present belonged to the latter service, it was incumbent upon them to show their appreciation of the regular service, and to join most cordially with him in the earlier part of the toast [hear, hear.] It did not become him, as representing the volunteers, to say anything as to their own merits—they must be dealt with by others; but they could speak highly of the army of their country, and appreciate to the fullest extent, the devotion of those men, who, without a murmur, left the brightest expectations at home, to go wherever their country required them [hear, hear.] They always

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performed their duty, whether upon the burning plains of India, or in the frozen wilds of Canada. Of their navy he might almost say, it was ubiquitous, and the union of the two services presented a combination of strength, probably unequalled in the history of the world [cheers.] With reference to volunteers he might mention the militia, which was for home defence, and those most valuable corps of mounted soldiers, the yeomanry [hear, hear.] The other day, at the West Kent Agricultural dinner, he had said that the agricultural interest was only represented in the Bromley corps by one gentleman, but he overlooked the fact that the agriculturists were engaged and interested in the yeomanry, and he took that opportunity of mentioning it; but should any of his agricultural friends not belong to the force he alluded to, he should be most happy to see them join the rifle volunteers.

Lieut. Colonel Lennard on rising to respond, was received with great applause. He said that the Army and Navy had never in time of peace been in a more efficient state than at the present time. He believed that at the head of the two departments, both land and sea, they had men determined, as far as the means of the country permitted, to have the services as efficient as it was possible to be [hear, hear.] But he believed, and he thought that all did, that in the present day, with steam and iron-plated vessels, with the two services of which they were justly proud, it would all go for little or nothing if it were not for the auxiliary forces which had sprung up within the last three or four years, and it was impossible for him to find terms too highly to comment upon them. He thought that the volunteer corps of the country had honoured themselves beyond measure, and that th ecountry, which had been honoured by them, had every reason to be proud of them. The origin of the volunteers was the spontaneous act of the people, on a talk of the threatened invasion, and because they loved their country. He contrasted the present security, which was apparent through every phase of the English community, with the constant alarms and insecurity that pervaded society previously to the volunteer movement. He had travelled a great deal, and he believed that Englishmen were the only real freemen [hear, hear.] They alone, enjoyed perfect liberty, such as was not equalled or hardly believed in any other part of the world. There was one lesson which the unhappy war in America taught them, and which should not be thrown away. It had shown that the volunteer force was a most valuable army, and the whole of their armies was constituted, more or less, of volunteers; but it had also shown them that, without a standing army, however small, the volunteers were comparatively useless. Why was it that the Southern armies were so well handled, and acquitted themselves so well in comparison with the Northern? Because the great portion of the officers of the original United States army was composed of Southern gentlemen, who, at the secession, returned to the South and took rank in the new armies, which they had made what they are.

The health of Lord Sydney, the Lord-lieutenant of the county, was then proposed by the chairman. He said they all knew how well his lordship fulfilled the duties of the high station he occupied, and that he was ready to contribute to whatever would conduce to the interests of that neighbourhood. But he had especial cause for knowing Lord Sydney's attention to the interests of the volunteers was of a most constant and unremitting kind. He believed that his lordship undertook the personal revision of all the returns that came from the volunteer corps in the county, and the result was that the county was well organized in all its departments. He coupled the name of Mr Starling with toast.

Mr. Starling, who is one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy of the City, in reply, said, in his capacity of Commissioner and one of the members of the committee of the Court of Lieutenancy who had similar functions to perform as the Lord Lieutenant of the County, enabled him from being brought in contact with all the gentlemen applying for and holding commissions in the different Rifle Brigades of the City of London to bear his testimony to the assiduity and attention given to their duties by those gentlemen. For his part, he observed, he thought that the drill should be made as little onerous as possible to

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the volunteers when they had perfected themselves in their drill and the use of the rifle, for he felt persuaded that should a time arrive when the service of the volunteers would be required, not one of their body would be found wanting to shoulder the rifle in defence of their country. He begged to return thanks for the toast so appropriately given and warmly responded to.

MR DENT proposed "Success to the 18th Kent Rifle Volunteers." He said that with other gentlemen present, he was in attendance at the birth of the corps, and it was a proud thing for him that it had become such a thriving bantling [laughter]; the 18th Kent was now a credit to the movement. At the time he spoke of, the Volunteer movement was not so highly appreciated as it is now. The movement is now considered one of the utmost importance, not only for the welfare and defence of the country, but likewise for the peace of Europe, and of the world [cheers] He did not believe there was a man in the country who had the physical power, who, in case of need, would not come forward in defence of his country. But it would then be too late. The thing was to perfect themselves leisurely in their preliminary drills, so that they might act effectively should ever their services be required [hear hear], and so long as he could stand up they might depend upon it he should be always ready to muster along with them at their drills [cheers.] In the report that had been recently issued by the royal Commission, it was mentioned as a great desideratum that the volunteers should have competent officers. Now the 18th Kent was particularly fortunate in that respect [cheers.] Without capable officers, the volunteers, in case of being called into active service, would be very inefficient. But if all officers would endeavour to make themselves as efficient as their own, in military affairs, the volunteer force of this country would be such an auxiliary to the regular army, that they would never fear anything in the shape of invasion. Judging from the prizes that had been awarded on Saturday, they must all have seen that the 18th Kent stood well, and the scores showed that the members had made good use of the range, and they deserved great credit for the skill they had attained in the use of the rifle. Mr Dent concluded by giving the toast, which was received with much cheering.

CAPTAIN SATTERTHWAITE, in acknowledging the compliment, on behalf of the corps, said that the 18th Kent esteemed themselves highly favoured in having a gentleman of Mr Dent's position as an effective member. He (Capt. Satterthwaite) could only re-echo his sentiments, that it was the duty of every person in the district whose health and occupation would permit, to join the ranks [hear, hear], and that not less than 100 efficient members should be supplied from Bromley alone.

COLONEL LENNARD proposed the health of Captain Satterthwaite, observing that the 18th Kent had selected the right man for the right place, for he knew of no corps in which the affairs are better managed and in which the commander is more popular [cheers.] When the corps was first established, he, as a military man, was applied to, as to the sort of man it was desirable to appoint to the command of a volunteer corps. His advice was that if they could get a civilian with a turn for military duties, who would make himself thoroughly acquainted with the drill, that he was the man [hear, hear.] A military man might, at the first, acquit himself better than a volunteer officer, but the peremptory manner acquired by the former, and which was absolutely essential to the ordinary rank and file of the army, would be distasteful to the volunteers: and when Captain Bowden resigned his command, he (Colonel Lennard), from what he had heard of Captain Satterthwaite's manner of performing his duties in a subordinate position in the corps, at once said he was the man to command the Bromley Volunteers [cheers.] He might also add that at the first meeting of the Kent Rifle Association at Maidstone, he was witness to one of the most beautiful pieces of shooting he had ever seen, and General Hay also agreed in its excellence, in which several gentlemen competed in a sweepstakes at 900 yards. Three of the number who tied shot nine times before one was put out, the two others shot four times each, before it was decided, and he was very happy to say that one of them was their own captain

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(loud cheers.) So that the skill he had attained in rifle shooting might be taken as a tolerably good earnest that he would make himself thoroughly efficient in all his duties. The toast was drunk with loud cheering.

Captain Satterthwaite in acknowledging the toast said, the watchword of the volunteers was "progress," and the results of the shooting that year at Wimbledon, showed at what perfection the volunteers had arrived in the use of the rifle, and he was happy to say that there were better shots in his own corps than himself (hear, hear.) Since he had joined the corps, he had endeavoured to promote its interests in every way he could. He was well aware when he accepted the commission, he accepted a very grave responsibility, but he was not insensible to the honour it conferred upon him. There was a very great amount of labour in the proper discharge of the duties, and the only compensation, beyond having done one's duty to the Queen and the country, was to have his services acknowledged in the very eloquent terms used by Colonel Lennard (cheers.)

A. Hamilton, Esq., next proposed "Success to the Colonial Volunteers," and observed that he was acquainted with many gentlemen residing in our colonies, and he could speak confidently, that however distant, England had reason to be proud of her sons—that they looked upon England as their home, and felt the greatest interest in her welfare. He would couple with the toast the health of Mr Sargood, father of a member of the Victoria (Australian) Rifles, who had recently been among them, and to which two gentlemen they were indebted for three of the rifles that had been presented on Saturday (loud applause.)

Mr Sargood in acknowledging the toast said, that from a lengthened residence in Victoria and knowing much of its commercial, social, and political affairs he was able fully to bear out the assurance made by Mr Hamilton, that in as far as the colonies of Australia were concerned they had no desire to be separated from our glorious old fatherland. He further reminded the meeting of the proof they had given, not long since, of their loyalty and readiness to aid the crown when they heard of the war in New Zealand, between the Maories and the European residents there. Such were the exigences of the case that the representative of the crown in that colony found it necessary to ask for Imperial troops from England, to protect English life and property, but between the remission of the request and the arrival of soldiers, some five months must elapse—it was during this interval that the loyalty of Victoria was exhibited through its volunteer force, who nobly came forward and offered to take all the garrison duties, that the few Imperial troops in Melbourne might be at once dispatched to protect the interest of the crown in New Zealand. Their offer was at once accepted, the soldiers embarked at once for the war field, while their duty in Victoria was performed by the Rifle corps, and goodly was the sight to see some of the leading merchants and men of influence changing post with each other at the accustomed sentry boxes. Speaking of the rifle momement he begged to assure them it was a real power in the colony. From the very beginning is was taken up with spirit by men of wealth and influence, the speaker of the Colonial Parliament, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, men of political influence, and wealthy Merchants, stood shoulder to shoulder in the ranks with men of humble position. Without presuming to dictate as to the best means of enlisting the co-operation of yonng men of this neighbourhood in the volunteer movement, he ventured to suggest that it could not be popularized too much, and he was happy to know that the rifle corps in this neighbourhood numbered in its ranks not a few gentleman of wealth and influence who had the manliness to take such a position, and thereby encourage others to join. Referring to the presentation of the prizes by Mrs Normant, on the previous Saturday, on which occasion one of the three rifles given by Mr Sargood and his son was awarded to the present chairman, Capt. Satterthwaite. Mr S. took occasion to recognise the very courteous remarks made on that occasion by the Captain, who intimated that he should value the rifle he had won as a souvenir presented to the corps hy a brother rifleman at the Antipodes.

In conclusion, Mr Sargood thanked the company through the chairman for the

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warm and generous manner in which the toast had been received. and reminded them that the present seemed to be, as it were, a fresh starting point for the manhood of England in connection with volunteers. The Prince of Wales had recently attained his majority and ere long he would be taking to himself a wife—far distant be the day when England shall be called to mourn the loss of our beloved Queen—but the day must arrive when the nation shall be clothed in sorrow—and well would it be for the youthful monarch then to feel that he was surrounded by a Phalanx of true hearted men, ready even at the sacrifice of their lives to protect the crown, the constitution, and our English homes.

THE CHAIRMAN in proposing the health of Mr Acton their Honorary Secretary, said, he need hardly repeat what was well known to all present, that to the valuable services of their honorary Secretary was due much of the success of the corps. It was feared a little time ago that ill health would cause him to resign, but he (the captain) and all connected with the corps sincerely hoped Mr Acton would long remain, as at present, one of its most efficient members (loud cheers.)

Mr ACTON on rising was received with loud cheers. He said the duties he had to fulfil, as their honorary Secretary, were not very arduous, and did not deserve so high eulogium from the chairman. He was always happy to do what little he could in furtherance of the volunteer movement, and as his humble endeavours to serve them had been so kindly received, it would give him great pleasure to continue them as long as health may permit.

The Subaltern officers of the corps was proposed by the Captain and acknowledged by Ensign Wathen.

The non-commissioned officers was proposed, and acknowledged by Sergt. Lukey.

The rank and file was acknowledged by Mr Gosling.

The Band performed very creditably, a selection of music during the dinner, and between the toasts the company was enlivened by songs, glees, &c., by the members of the band, Mr F. J. Smith accompanying most of them on the piano. On the whole, the meeting was certainly the most successful of any yet held in connection with the Bromley Volunteers, and we hope that it may be again repeated with still greater success, believing that such occasions do more to strengthen the movement by promoting good feeling between all classes of society than all the Acts of Parliament ever passed.

HIGHWAYS.—A vestry was convened on the 8th, to take steps to retain the right of superintendence of the roads of the parish, and to reject the proposal to form part of a union of parishes, in which the expenses would be equal. The vestry was adjourned to give an opportunity to examine the Act.

The adjourned vestry was held on the 20th, Mr White, churchwarden, in the chair. Mr Pawley moved that 15 gentlemen of Bromley be appointed, who should constitute a board to carry out the provisions of the Act. Dr Farr commented at some length on the requirements of the new Act, and concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that by joining, with other parishes, the work would be better done at very little increase of expense, which was seconded by Mr Wilde. The amendment being put to the vestry, was supported by four votes only, Mr Pawley's motion was therefore carried by a large majority. The following were nominated:—C. F. Devas, Esq., W. D. Starling, Esq., Mr G. B. Baxter, Dr. Farr, Messrs. Thos. Smith, J. White, W. Pawley, J. Rawes, A. Black, J. How, R. Sawtell, G. Gill, H. Lukey, J. Peerless, and C. Eaton.

WOMBWELL'S MANAGERIE paid a visit to Bromley on Saturday the 22nd, and remained till the following Monday. The market place was well filled by the carriages, containing one of the finest travelling collection of wild animals in this country. It is 14 years since they stopped in this town. They received a good share of patronage on both days.

HAYES.

A sermon was preached at Hayes church on the 26th ult., by the Lord Bishop of Capetown, in behalf of the church in South Africa. A good number of the gentry and clergy from the neighbourhood as well as from the parish, attended, and responded to the Bishop's earnest appeal, by a contribution of £33 13s. 5d. We understand, also, that subscriptions were promised for the maintenance of one or more children of Caffre Chiefs, at the Institution, founded by Sir G. Grey and the Bishop, for the education of the children of African Chiefs and others, at Capetown; the cost of each child being £16 per yea .

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A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Once again, yet once again,
Now that Winter's stealing down
From the icy Northern plain,
To lands that yet may own
Some flowrets sweet, whose petals bright
May sun them in the soft warm light
Of a Southern Autumn's wane,
Beside our hearths there stands a guest
Our Grandsires hailed with cheery jest,
For Christmas old is come again!

Once again, yet once again,
Bid him freely welcome here;
Hail him with a jocund strain,
Set before him goodly cheer.
Never let him fast or thirst,
For his the will and power to burst
Care's dull prison—Sorrow's chain.
He can laugh at Time's keen scythe,
So let him hear the chorus blithe:—
"Christmas old has come again!"

Once again, yet once again,
Welcome has he entered in—
All the larder's riches drain,
Haste and ope the choicest bin.
Perchance he lacks the wassail bowl—
We'll press, to recreate his soul,
Vines of France and Grapes of Spain;
The fires upon our hearths shall glow,
Tho' blaze no giant yule-logs now,
For Christmas old has come again?

Once again, yet once again,
He has come to beckon home
Wanderers from the Social train—
'Tis no fitting time to roam.
His throne within the Baron's hall
Is gone; the casques upon the wall,
And rusty spears alone remain:
Yet let the wool-worked couch be spread,
By maiden fingers tapestried,
For Christmas, who has come again!

Once again, yet once again,
He comes to close the old year's eyes;
Once again, yet once again,
He comes to watch the new year's rise!
Set holly round him, bright and green,
Glisten—and all boughs be seen
That mock at Winter's blighting reign;
Let misletoe here bear her berry;
For 'midst fair damsels ever merry
Is Christmas, who has come again!

FOOT'S CRAY.

New Gas Company.—A public meeting was held on Saturday the 8th, the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Sydney in the chair, for the purpose of establishing a Gas Company. The gas for these districts has hitherto been supplied from private works. That at St Mary Cray by Messrs. Joynson, and that at Foot's by Mr Pollard. A second meeting has since been held, R. B. Berens, Esq., in the chair. The necessity for such an undertaking was strongly advocated at both meetings, and steps are being taken to commence without delay. The company is formed under the limited liability acts, and the shares £5 each. 200 shares were taken up at the first meeting.

MEMS OF THE MONTH.

On the 1st, a lecture will be delivered by H. Deane, Esq., Jun., at the White Hart, on the "Spirit of Heraldry."

On the 4th, a lecture will be delivered by J. W. Jones, Esq., at Mason's Hill School, subject, "Jerusalem."

On the 17th the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon will preach at the White Hart, Bromley.

CHISLEHURST.

We were very sorry the report of the Chislehurst Church Festival did not reach us in time for publication last month. We hear from most reliable authority it was most successful as a choral performance, and highly creditable to the Chislehurst choir; and as a christian gathering it was one to be long felt and remembered—for it must be a gladdening sight to any charitable christian to see, after the service, a table spread by the joint efforts of the wealthy with the good things of this world for nearly three hundred of all ages, from the youngest choir boy, to tottering old age who were brought in carriages, and more, it might be said, the rich and poor met together in joy and thankfulness.

The Annual Cottagers' Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition was held in the National school, on Friday, the 7th ult., when twenty cottagers exhibited a collection of vegetables which would do credit to Covent Garden market—the cabbage and turnips were extremely fine, as were also the onions and potatoes. The fruit was chiefly confined to apples of which there was a very fine display—there were also two beautiful glasses of honey in the comb, weighing each nearly eleven pounds. The subscriptions amounted to 11*l.*17*s.*6*d.* of which 11*l.* 8*s.* was distributed in prizes; the various exhibitors receiving amounts varying from 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* The Rector in addition to his usual prizes of four handsome bibles for the best and cleanest kept cottages, and the best cultivated gardens, gave each successful exhibitor a beautifully coloured card, as a certificate of the prize or prizes obtained, which seemed highly gratifying. The distribution of prizes took place at six o'clock, and the stewards and friends then sat down to dinner at the "Tiger's Head" inn, the Rev. F. H. Murray, rector, in the chair. Thirty-one dined, among which was T. Charrington, Esq.; G. B. Wollaston, Esq., and Mr. G. Golding, churchwardens. The chairman in proposing the Queen as the first toast,

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said that all were bound as loyal subjects to drink the health of Her Majesty at this time more particularly, as in addition to her great bereavement, other weighty matters pressed upon her, and our constant prayer should be for her welfare. The next toast, the chairman said he would propose, would come home to all our hearts—viz.: the Prince of Wales—it was within a few hours of his coming of age and as we all looked to him as our future king, it was greatly to be hoped, from the very virtuous way in which he had been brought up, and the excellent example he had set before him by his noble father, he would bring honour to the country and gain the love of his subjects. He would also couple with the Prince the name of his affianced bride, who, if report speaks true, is endowed with all those amiable qualities which adorn a woman, and which he hoped would bring happiness to the throne of England. The secretary, in proposing the health of the Rector, said, it was needless for him to express the pleasure the company felt at the kindness and urbanity displayed by him in meeting them on this occasion, and would therefore without further preface, propose his health, which was drunk with three times three. The Rector, in acknowledging the toast, said, he felt it his duty whenever an opportunity offered of meeting his parishioners to do so, and on that occasion he felt that he was only doing that duty, and could but express the pleasure he felt at doing so, as the Society was calculated to do a great moral good and should be at all times ready to give it his best support. He had hoped to have been able to get a piece of ground for garden plants, but at present that hope seemed dispelled, still he trusted he should be able to carry out that view.. The chairman in proposing the next toast, said he was sure it would be received unanimously. He did not know how long the present secretary had held the office, but he thought it was as long as he had known the Society, and he hoped he would continue to do so. He would therefore propose his good health to enable him to do so. The Secretary, Mr. H. J. Willis, in acknowledging the toast, begged to thank the chairman and gentlemen present for the manner in which his health had been given and received, and said that he had had the honor of holding the secretaryship for sixteen years, and while he could give such satisfaction would feel it a privilege to do so—the duties were not very pressing and the pleasure of such meetings was sufficient to repay the trouble. He would add that that Society might be said to have attained its majority with the Prince, as it was established on the 9th November, and the book he now held was dated from 1841, it had also grown with his growth, as the funds subscribed, had increased in that time from about 4*l*. or 5*l*, to nearly 12*l*., which enabled the stewards to give the awards to a greater number of exhibitors. He would, before sitting down, with the consent of the chairman, beg to propose the healths of G. B. Wollaston, Esq., and Mr. Golding, churchwardens: and those gentlemen who had so kiudly joined their company that day. G. B. Wollaston, Esq., in returning thanks, expressed his willingness at all times to promote the welfare of the parish. As to the duties of the churchwardens, the parish was so very quiet, that they had, in fact, little or nothing to do. He was very much pleased with the show and hoped it would continue to go on in the same prosperity. T. Charrington, Esq. in proposing the health of the stewards and judges of the day—Messrs. Robinson, Eyre, Plummer, Blackman, Early, and Price—said he really felt it a privilege to join them on such an occasion. It was the first time he had had that pleasure. He did not know which to admire most, the show itself or the admirable way in which it seemed to be managed, and he felt that the thanks of the meeting were due to those gentlemen for the trouble they had taken, and it would be his constant pleasure to give his support to that or any other society which would in any way benefit and add to the moral improvement of the parish. Mr. Robinson, as the oldest steward, in returning thanks, said he had been one of the stewards from its commencement, which was began in the first place by Mr. James Barnes and a few gardeners of the parish to encourage a better cultivation of the cottage gardens, and the product of that day showed it had been eminently successful. Three cheers were then given for the Rector and friends which brought an extremely pleasant evening to a close.

NATURAL PHENOMENA,

DECEMBER.

The changes which take place in the face of Nature during the present month, are little more than so many advances in the progress towards universal gloom and desolation. The day rapidly shortens, whilst the weather becomes foul and chilly. In our climate, however, no great and continued severity of cold usually takes place before the close of the month.

Several of the wild quadrupeds now shelter themselves in their winter concealments, which they seldom or never quit during the cold season. Of these some are absolutely in a torpid state, taking no food for a considerable time; others are only drowsy or inactive and continue to feed on provisions which they have hoarded up. In this country few become entirely torpid.

Bats retire early to caves and holes, where they remain the whole winter, suspended by the hind feet, and closely wrapped up in the membranes of their fore feet. As their food chiefly consists of insects, they can lay up no store for the season, and therefore would be starved, if Nature did not thus render food unnecessary for them.

Squirrels and various kinds of field-mice, provide magazines of food against this inclement season, but are not known to become torpid. The badger, the hedgehog, aud the mole keep close in their winter quarters in the northern regions, and sleep away great part of the time.

The only vegetables which now flourish are the numerous tribes of mosses, and the *lichens* or liveworts. Lichens cover the ditch-banks, and other neglected spots, with a leather-like substance, which, in some countries, serves as food both to "man and beast." The reindeer lichen is the greatest treasure of the poor Laplanders, who depend upon it for support of their only species of domestic cattle during their long and tedious winters.

On the 21st of December happens the shortest day of our year, when the sun is not quite eight hours above the horizon in these islands. About 15 degrees to the northward of us the sun does not rise at all. and a continuous night lasts for weeks or months, according to the distance from the north pole; whilst, on the contrary, to the south pole, it is at this period perpetual day, and everywhere to the south of the equator it is summer.

The festival of Christmas occurs very seasonably to cheer this comfortless season in our northern hemisphere. Great preparations are made for it in the country, and plenty of dainties are provided for its celebration according to the rite of ancient hospitality. Thus the old year steals away, and a new one begins with lengthening days, and brighter skies, inspiring fresh hopes and expectations.

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LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

The distress, to be understood generally, may be represented as an *alarming* Fire, which must have a continual supply of water (charity) thrown into it until it is thoroughly subdued, otherwise, all that has been done will be no good. To accomplish that, it is necessary to form a relief committee in every town, to collect weekly subscriptions and donations. We observe with pleasure, that the committee of the Literary Institute, this year, intend devoting the profits of their annual Xmas entertainment to the relief fund.

SUMS COLLECTED.

The house to house collection made in the early part of the month by Mr John Hall and Sergeant Curtis, members of the Bromley Philanthropic Society, amounted to £29, which sum was paid at the Mansion House on the 20th and acknowledged in The Times of the 25th and 26th.

The first monthly collection, after a Sermon, preached by the Rev. F. H. Murray, at Chislehurst church, £49 11s. 6d

Two Sermons were preached in Bromley church on Sunday the 23rd, in the morning by the Rev. J. E. Newell, collection £156 12s. 1½d,, in the evening by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, £25 1s. 5d. £25 has since been added.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BROMLEY.—It has been resolved to devote the full amount of the Sacramental collections for the next six months for the relief of the Lancashire distress. One friend has kindly offered to double the sum thus raised. The surplus contents of the weekly offering box on the first Sunday in the month, are devoted to the same object. The amount raised in October was £11, in November £12 10s.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY.—On Sunday the 23rd, notice was given by the Rev. G. L. Langdon, that with the assistance of his parishioners, he intended to make immediate arrangements for twelve families, consisting of sixty persons, to be struck off the lists of the local committees in the distressed districts, and transferred for entire support to the fund thus raised by him. The amount to be given weekly will amount to 2s. 6d. each person for 20 weeks. The sum to be raised will therefore be nearly £150, towards which, the rector has already received the munificent donation of £100 from Richard Paterson, Esq.

ST. MARY CRAY.—An influential meeting of the parishioners of Orpington and St. Mary Cray, was held in the Library Room on the 8th, to adopt means for gathering weekly subscriptions in aid of the Operatives in the North, R.B. Berens, Esq., J.P., in the chair. That Gentleman after briefly referring to the civil war in America as the cause of the distress, said he rejoiced that in England, instead of one great party endeavouring to crush the other, we in the south were meeting in all directions to stretch out a helping hand to our suffering bretheren in the north, and hoped that arrangements would be made for proving our sympathy and forwarding our aid to those who by no fault of their own stood in so much need. Resolutions in accordance with the above sentiments were unanimonsly agreed to. The necessity of taking active and energetic steps was urged in eloquent terms by the Rev. W. Falcon, Rev. S. D. Hillman, H. D. Frances, W. May, and and T. H. Smith, Esqrs., Messrs. Gallway, Stanger, and other gentlemen. A subscription list for weekly contributions was commenced, to be continued for 20 weeks. The workpeople employed by Messrs. Joynson, paper makers, are subscribing about £3 per week, chiefly by small subscriptions.

The Meteor.—Those who happened to be out of doors at about a quarter to six o'clock on Thursday evening last, will long remember the Meteor that appeared to pass over between the Bromley Railway station and the town at that time. It came from the east and took a westerly direction. According to present accounts it was first seen at Chislehurst. The description given of it by a female eye-witness, a cottager, is that it was like "a great rainy bow," and that it dropped down in Bickly park. The next account is from a man on Mr Coles Child's farm, who described it as a rocket, about as high as the church, that it rose in Widmore Lane and went out on Mr Devas's grounds. The next version is by Mr Porter, "Rising Sun," Bromley, who was standing at his door with a friend, and saw it come out of a black cloud in the east and go towards Kings wood,—it resembled a large rocket throwing off a light, far surpassing any illuminating power that he had ever seen produced by man; also, that it seemed to drop fire in its progress. in the shape of molten metal; it left a streak of greenish blue, or blueish green colour in its track. The accounts we are enabled to give from personal observation is, that on being informed that it was lightening, we looked out, and was returning. not having seen any, when there suddenly burst jout a bright light. which completely illuminated the south (the east and west was blocked from view by houses), in a few seconds a ball of fire, such as described by Mr Porter, passed over at about the speed of a rocket, and not much higher. What appeared most remarkable was the dropping fire which fell fast from the mass but went out immediately. On enquiring afterwards of our informant as to where he first saw the lightening, he said he was opposite Mr Carpenter's (about 100 yards off) that it was high in a cloud in the north west, and continued to flicker with scarcely any intermission during the time he was coming that distance, sometimes out for a moment, and then appearing brighter, Was it lightening, or was it the reflection of the Meteor?

Births.

On the 15th ult., at Cheriton Cottage, Bromley Common, the wife of Tom Nickalls, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 16th ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr James Mowat, of a son.

Deaths.

On the 11th ult., at Lee, Kent, Harriet, the wife of Charles Barrey, Esq., the Priory, Orpington, Kent, aged 65.

On the 13th ult., at Bromley Common, George Brown, coachman to G. W. Norman, Esq., of apoplexy, aged 48.

On the 21st ult., at Orpington (at the residence of his Aunt's), William Henry, youngest son of the late William and Elizabeth Alexander, of Bromley, Kent, in the 9th year of his age.

On the 27th ult., at Widmore, Miss Susan Telford, aged 75 years.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter page	0	5	0

To Correspondents.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We think the locality too remote for any information in our journal to be of much use, but if we give it, without occupying much space, we shall be happy to comply with his wishes.

TO ADVERTISERS. — The Bromley Record is the best medium for Advertisements in this neighbourhood. It is necessary, on account of the great number printed (by hand labour), to send all communications early to secure insertion

The press of Christmas doings has prevented the continuation of Kentish Worthies this month.

Rambler and Kentish Worthies, with several other matters, omitted for want of space.

Advertisements and all communications, for insertion, should be to hand by the 27th.

The Bromley Record can be had in wrapper ready for posting without extra charge.

MOON'S CHANGES—JANUARY.

Full Moon	5th day, at 3.32 morn.
Last Quarter	13th day, at 0. 6 morn.
New Moon	19th day, at 4. 2 after.
First Quarter	26th day, at 4.54 after.

The Bromley Record.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863.

NOTES OF THE YEAR.

YES, 'tis true, another year has fled, many and great have been the changes it has witnessed; many and important the events produced. 1862 found us in full expectation of a war with America on the Mason and Slidell question, which was happily averted by the Federals giving up those men on the 1st of January. It also found the nation mourning one of its best and wisest men, endeared to all by his sterling worth, sound judgment, and noble example. Its close finds the wound partly healed, and the nation rejoicing in anticipation of the approaching marriage of the Prince of Wales. Another cause of congratulation and which strongly indicates admiration of English Laws and Institution abroad, is to be found in the unanimous voice of the Greek nation, in favour of Prince Alfred as their King. This act, however, cannot be carried into effect without endangering the peace of Europe; England and Alfred therefore decline the honour, while they accept with pleasure the good will that prompted it. The happy marriage of Princess Alice, notwithstanding it was void of all that regal pomp and splendour that are usual at royal weddings, is another national event to be noted in the history of 1862.

The grand International Exhibition may be reckoned the great public attraction of the year, for the sight-seers of all countries, from the 1st of May to the 1st November. Other great public attractions, of a very different character, which have called forth public feeling the opposite of admiration, have marked the past year. Among which may be mentioned the Wyndham Lunacy, over 34 days' trial, and the Will forgeries of William Roupell the late M.P. for Lambeth, whereby he possessed himself of his Father's immense property, to the exclusion of the rightful heirs, and for which he is deprived of liberty for life. The late member for Marylebone, Mr Edwin James, not inclined to stay in this country to meet the consequences of his dishonest practices, had, a little before, taken his flight to America. Old Sarum and Gatton have not only been avenged by the return of such men to Parliament for two of the largest Metropolitan boroughs, but the leaders of Reform have called a halt to reconnoitre their position, and to satisfy themselves of the safety of proceeding further at present; from which we are led to observe that "out of evil comes good." England will have but small cause to complain of 1862. Peace and Plenty have characterized the year, in all excepting the manufacturing counties, and there, through the unprecedented benevolence of the country at large, destitution has been materially checked, and strong hopes are entertained that

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sufficient means will be found to ward off absolute want and its consequences till employment can again be obtained. These hopes, however, must be backed by strong exertions and if the private purse should fail, the public purse must be made available. The bright side of human nature was probably never so beautifully displayed as at a recent relief meeting in Manchester when £130,000 was subscribed by the rich to ameliorate the suffering in the cotton famine districts. We had almost said that philanthrophy had taken wing from America and alighted in England, and that total darkness or want of sympathy for their neighbours, has taken possession of that part of the world; but we find that, notwithstanding the American newspapers vie with each other in vituperation against England, there is a shipload of corn and 40,000 dollars on the way to this country, sent from the inhabitants of New York, and it is said, not only as a relief to the sufferers, but as a token of respect for the Queen and her friendship for America.

American affairs so far as regards the quarrel amongst themselves, are in about the same condition as the last new year found them, notwithstanding the thousands of lives that have been sacrificed to the god of War. The Emancipation Act which comes into operation to inaugurate the present New year, appears to be nothing more nor less than a licence to murder and rapine, and intended to let loose all the bad passions of men. Should it lead to such scenes as were perpetrated at Cawnpore, the President will have earned for himself an unenviable position on the page of history, but should the proclamation fail to produce such barbarous results, it will afford another proof that the slaves are not so dissatisfied with their masters as some would wish us to believe. These are problems, however, which it is devotedly to be hoped 1863 will solve without adding more to the already heaped up measure of atrocities produced by the civil war.

Another day of slaughter has been added to the memories which will hereafter divide the Northern and Southern races of America. On the 13th ult., a battle which is acknowledged by the Federals to be the most bloody of the war has ended in the complete overthrow to the Northern army, and the abandonment of a campaign from which the capture of Richmond and the final conquest of the South was boldly promised. The losses of General Burnside have been placed as high as 20,000 men, and, though this estimate is probably exaggerated, there is reason to suppose that the killed and wounded far exceed those of any battle that has yet taken place.

The three great European powers have to outward appearance, laid aside their jealousies of each other, which leads us to hope that their united influence will be the means of restoring universal peace in 1863.

THE NEW YEAR.

Hoping, good readers, that you have spent "a merry Christmas" we now wish you "a happy NEW YEAR." In our last we contrasted the present mode of enjoying this festive season, with that of our forefathers three centuries ago, and we shall now tell you that the old English NEW YEAR was formerly ushered in by the travelling about our towns and villages of wassailers, who carried from door to door, singing as they went, a brown bowl—the wassail bowl—of ale flavoured with nutmeg, sugar, toast, and roasted crab-apples. From this they drank, with the pledge said to date from that of Rowena to Vortigern: —"Wæs hæl," your good health, to every householder, who, in return, was expected to give drink or money to

"Those poor jolly wassail boys
Come travelling thro' the mire."

The very natural result was, that the wassailers degenerated as the hours slipped by, and, towards one or two o'clock on New Year's morning, were in a state to justify

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Milton's selection of their troop as the best image of the rout attendant upon Comus, about which the Lady says—

"I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence
Of such late wassailers."

In ancient days it was the custom in Edinburgh for nearly every man to run about on *hogmany night*, or New Year's eve, with a hot-kettle, a brew of ale, spirit, and spice, in the tea-kettle wherein it had been boiled. There was a great running, helter skelter, with torches and lanterns, an exchange of brews, and a kissing of dames. The first foot in a house after the old year had passed away, brought good or bad luck with it, and lovers would stand in the cold, kettle in hand, for a whole hour on the last December night, to have the right of entering first after the midnight chime, and offer the hot-kettle (or cauld-kettle) to their mistresses.

The New Year, as we need hardly tell our readers, has, even in modern time, begun at other dates than the 1st of January. Before the old was altered into new style (1752) the legal year began in England on the 25th of March. In France, before the year 1564, the New Year, as ordained by an edict of Charles the 9th, began at Easter, The consequence of this was, that there might be, sometimes, two months of March in the same year, distinguished from each other as *Mars avant* and *Mars apres*. In Russia, until Peter the Great ordered reckoning to be made from the 1st day of January, New year's day was the first of September. The Romans were the first to establish January as the first month of the year. In the time of Romulus, the old Roman year did not follow the course of the seasons, but consisted of ten months, counting only 304 days. December, which is but a Latin way of saying the tenth month, was then the last of the year; and the tenth, instead of being as it now is, the last and twelfth. The change in the Roman year ascribed to the wise king Numa, increased to 355, the number of its days, re-arranged the number of days in the ten old months, and placed before them two months, then for the first time, invented January and February. January, which was to begin the year, was named after Janus, the two-faced god, one of whose cares was to preside over the Janua, or entrance gates of a house, as over January, which was the portal month of the year. There is also another sense in which Janus was, of all the gods, the most fit to give his name to the time with which the year began. He had a face behind as well as a face before, to indicate that he regarded the past, while he looked on into the future, and had an eye on the future in all his consideration of the past.

Our Saxon forefathers, when England was covered with forests and infested with wolves, called January "the wolf month," because, says Verstegan, "people are wont always in that month to be in more danger to be devoured of wolves than in any season else of the year; for that, thro' the extremity of cold and snow, those ravenous creatures could not find of other beasts sufficient to feed upon."

The Athenians, however, used to call this month, which was sacred to the wife of the great monarch of the Gods, Gamelion, the wedding month, and in this month especially their marriages were celebrated.

THE METEOR.—The Meteor, noticed in our last, was seen by a gentleman of Chislehurst, who sent the following account to "The Times," and which appeared in that paper on the 28th.

"Sir,—Passing over Chislehurst Common, in Kent, 10 miles distant from London, in a close carriage this evening, about 5.55, a magnificent and most brilliant meteor passed across the heavens as nearly as possible from east to west, at a slight declivity, very slowly, and then burst—at that moment not distant apparently more than 500 yards from me, and at an elevation of 50 feet.

It is difficult to appreciate time on such occasions, but I speak within bounds when I say that it was visible three seconds before it burst. In size it was equal to the moon when at the full, very blue in colour, and the light from it was quite equal to broad daylight; in fact, it so illumined the inside of the carriage that I could easily have read *The Times* had I been prepared to do so during its transit. It seemed to divide and then to burst, and the explosion was most brilliant in effect, more like a magnificent firework than anything else.

A few minutes afterwards I stopped at the "Lord Sydney Arms," where a large number of the tenants of Lord Viscount Sydney (the Lord High Chamberlain) had assembled for the rent-day feast; the majority of them had observed the meteor with utter astonishment at its magnitude and brilliancy, and with great delight. One very old man said, "I'd sooner have lost my Lord's feast than lost the sight of that bright fellar."

I hope some one more learned in these matters than myself saw the meteor, that a better descrip

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tion of of it may be given for the satisfaction of your scientific readers. Signed, C.J.C.

The following also appeared in the same paper.

Sir,—It wants now 10 minutes to 6 p.m., and about two minutes ago I was coming by the Victoria Tower of the House of Parliament, when I observed a meteor to start in a westerly direction over the summit of the building, shooting with steady velocity, beneath the moon, towards the western horizon.

When I first beheld it, it appeared to be a green-bodied comet with a golden tail, but as it flittered away from my vision it displayed itself in the gorgeous colouring of a peacock's tail. For brilliancy and variety it surpassed Cremorne or any notion we have of pyrotechnic proprieties. Signed, H.R."

9, Cowley-street, Westminster.

Several other letters appeared in the Times relating to the same Meteor, seen about the same time. One signed E. J. Lowe, Observatory, Beeston, near Nottingham, Nov. 29th, giving a lengthened scientific account, as well as a general description, corroborative of the above, as witnessed by the writer as he stood on the Railway platform, Grantham. Another, Dec. 3rd, signed B. H. J., Thomastown, Kilkenny, relates that it was seen in Ireland, "Its general effect was very beautiful, the colours in it (green and blue) being very brilliant. The following also appeared in the Times Dec. 3rd.

Sir,—In your paper of the 28th, I see an account of a brilliant meteor which was seen in London, and also at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, on Thursday the 27th ult. It may be interesting to meteorologists to be informed that at 5.50 p.m. on the same day (as I was driving home, with three friends, in a carriage) I saw the same meteor in Devonshire, about five miles south-west of Honiton. Its nucleus appeared larger than the moon at its full, and its colour was intensely blue, like an electric spark, and of dazzling brilliancy; behind it was a train of fiery-coloured balls, in a very long stream, apparently five or six yards in length: its motion was from east to west, almost horizontal, but somewhat depressed, and very slow; remained in sight for 10 or 12 seconds, and then suddenly went out, without bursting or any audible explosion. It far exceeded in magnificence any other meteor that I ever saw, and its light was so brilliant and powerful that my coachman, who was driving with his back to it, thought that another carriage was coming round the corner of the road with lighted lamps. The moon was shining brightly at the time and the sky quite free from clouds. The meteor did not appear to be more than a quarter of a mile from me, and about 100 feet in height.

Signed, JOHN HUYSHE.

The Rectory, Clyst Hydon, near Collumpton, Dec. 2.

We do not pretend to a knowledge of what influence these phenomena have on our atmosphere; whether they are causes, or only the effects of foul gases; but it may here be remarked that for some weeks before and after its appearance, sickness was unusually prevalent,

On the 16th ult., the church-yard at Westerham presented the unwonted spectacle of four funerals in one day. There was a fifth person lying dead at the same time, all at advanced ages and old residents.

Bromley also lost nine of its aged inhabitants, between the 23rd of November and the end of the first week in December, whose united ages amounted to 724 years. A great number of young children were carried off during the same time, by fevers, measles, Hooping-cough, &c.

NEW READING ROOM.—The attention of the Working Men of Bromley is called to an advertisement in this paper, of a Club and Reading-room. It is hoped that many will avail themselves of the advantages thus offered them.

ST. MARY CRAY.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—We have much pleasure in stating that this company is likely to meet with great success. We hear a large number of shares have been already subscribed for, and several gentlemen, on the suggestion of Mr T. H. Smith, have doubled the number of their shares. At the last meeting, Mr May, the solicitor and secretary, said that he did not think the gas would be more than 5s. 6d. per thousand cubic feet, and the shareholders would have a guarantee in the carrying out of the undertaking when they knew that the direction was made of the largest landowners and capitalists in the district, who would take every care that the works were done as economically as possible.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY.

CONCERT.—A Concert of first-class merit came off at the National School Room, St. Paul's Cray, on Tuesday Evening, the 30th ult., by the members belonging to the "St. Paul's Cray Choir,"—conducted by Mr. E. Griffiths, of Chislehurst. The Music for the first part consisted of selections from Handel's Oratorio of Judas Maccabæus:—"Arm, Arm ye Brave," and "The Lord Worketh Wonders" were well sung by Mr. Harris. The Duet "O Lovely Peace" was beautifully executed by Miss Baker and Miss Eliza Pollard, and was enthusiastically *encored*. The first part was brought to a finish with "Rejoice O Judah" and "Hallelujah, Amen." After an interval of ten minutes the second part was commenced with Secular Music—the Quartett "Sleep Gentle Lady" was admirably sung by Messrs. Griffiths, Harris, Herbert, and Miss E. Pollard, and which was repeated at the request of the audience. "I Watch for Thee in Starless Night" was sung by Mr. Antram, and was called for a second time; this was followed by "Ye Spotted Snakes," after which Mr. Harris sang "The Village Blacksmith" in a masterly manner—and was loudly *encored*. "The Blue Bells of Scotland," and "Heart of Oak" were also repeated, by desire. With these, the Concert, which was most successful in a pecuniary, as well as a musical sense, was concluded.

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MR BASIL YOUNG.—A notice of the success of the entertainment given by this gentleman on the 19th Nov., was unavoidably omitted in our last The great *Meteor* which appeared later in the month, was uppermost in our mind at the time of going to press, and must be our excuse to Mr Young for forgetting him for the moment. Mr Basil Young, from his superiority, is entitled to rank as a meteor amongst the smaller lights that attract the notice of our public assemblies. It was well known he was coming some weeks before he made his appearance, and as was expected, the assembly room was crowded. We may continue the above simile by remarking that the meteor was constantly changing its appearance, so was Mr Young. The meteor threw off brilliant rays in its progress, to which the wit, humour, and incident of Mr Young's entertainment may not be inaptly compared—and lastly there was no smell of sulphur perceivable either in the meteor or in the entertainment, in other words, nothing to offend the most refined taste. The company were all highly pleased, and nothing in the shape of complaint has reached as, excepting the very natural one of soreness about the ribs the next day from laughing so much. We must not omit to notice the excellent performance of Mr Beale on the Pianoforte.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—Do you remember such a day, "or any other man." The people in Australia (a great number of our papers go there) will be a little surprised to know that instead of frost and snow we had a regular summer's day, only it was shorter, scarcely a cloud to be seen, and the air as genial as could be desired for holiday making in the Autumn.

CHRISTMAS FARE.—The usual display of gigantic sides of beef, &c, were displayed in the butcher's shops and outside as well, decorated in a tasteful manner with rosettes and red-berried holly. Heaysman and Covell having the largest shops, made the best display, though Eaton, Ellis, and Reed, were not behind in quality.

BROMLEY COMMON CHURCH.—The Collection, after the service in this church, on Sunday the 21st, on behalf of the distressed operatives in the North, amounted to £44 7s. 4d.

BICKLEY NEW CHURCH.—The workmen employed in this building have been for some time past, subscribing weekly: Mechanics 6d., and Labourers 3d. Their first contribution amounted to £1 18s, 6d., for the Lancashire relief.

ENTHRONIZATION OF THE ARCHCISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—On Friday the 12th, Dr. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, was duly inducted into the Primacy of All England. In earlier times this ceremony was conducted with a pomp and magnificence little inferior to that attending the coronation of our Sovereigns, and, although it is now shorn of much of its ancient splendour, it is still marked by a degree of state and formality not unbefitting so important an event as the succession to the Chair of St. Augustine and the chief metropolitan see of the realm. This high and sacred office dates its origin as far back as the days of the Heptarchy, and the long and illustrious line by whom it has been held includes no fewer than 91 Archbishops, exclusive of the new Archbishop who was on the 12th enthroned.

CONFIRMATION. — His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury paid his first visit to Bromley, on Wednesday the 24th, and performed the imposing ceremony of confirmation in Bromley church. After which his Grace proceeded to the the Bromley Union Chapel for the purpose, as we are informed, of consecrating it, in order that it may in future be used for religious worship by the inmates of the Union.

LECTURE.—On Thursday the 4th ult., a very interesting lecture was given in the Mason's Hill School Room, by Mr J. W. Johns, upon "Jerusalem," Ancient and Modern. The lecturer having resided there for some time in an official capacity, was well qualified by his experience and talent to give a most graphic and instructive account of the spot of such deep interest to all Christians, and did not fail to enforce the subject with a deep religious sentiment evidently impressive on all present. Admirably executed diagrames illustrated the lecture, which is to be followed by others, we believe, appropriate to the object which the uuwearied promoters of this good work have in view. Mr W. James, Jun., Esq., the active Honourary Secretary and Superintendant, presided on the occasion, and Miss James was present with a goodly number of the Scholars with whom she is deservedly popular

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—On Wednesday evening the 17th, the inhabitants of Bromley were favoured for the first time with a visit from that remarkable man. The object of Mr Spurgeon's visit was to assist by his presence, the efforts of some friends in connection with the Baptist denomination. The service, admission to which was by ticket, was held in the White Hart Assembly Room, and long before the time announced for the commencement, the room was filled by an audience of at least 300 persons, amongst whom were some of the principal families in the neighbournood. Mr Spurgeon took for his text the six last verses of the 7th chapter of the gospel of St. Mark, and preached therefrom with his characteristic eloquence and ability. His discourse was listened to with marked attention throughout. A collection was made after the service.

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18th CORPS KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Target Practice Return, ending 31st Oct., 1862.

(Bromley Company.)

No.	NAME.	1st Period 3rd Cl.	2nd Period 3rd Cl.	2nd Period 2nd Cl.	3rd Period 3rd Cl.	3rd Period 2nd Cl.	3rd Period 1st Cl.	Final Classification. 3rd Cl.	Final Classification. 2nd Cl	Final Classification. 1st Cl.	Marksmen
	1st Section.	*Pts.*	*Pts.*	*Pts.*	*Pts.*	*Pts.*	*Pts.*				
1	Sergt. H. C. Lukey	25	...	13	...	...	7	...	...	1	M.
2	Pt. J. Burgess.....	24	...	21	...	...	18	...	...	1	(B.S.)
3	„ J. Brown	21	...	11	...	2	...	...	1	...	
4	„ W. Draper.....	20	...	13	...	...	8	...	...	1	M.
5	„ R. Mitchell ...	16	...	8	...	10	...	...	1	...	
6	„ J. Ralph.....	32	...	14	...	...	12	...	...	1	M.
7	„ T. Sweetlove ...	27	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	2nd Section.										
8	Sergt. C. B. Griffith	28	...	17	...	...	14	...	...	1	M.
9	Pt. H. Gould	15	...	12	...	...	5	...	...	1	
10	„ T. Woodhall ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	3rd Section.										
11	Sergt. Curtis	27	...	14	...	...	11	...	...	1	M.
12	Corpl. A. Alves ...	25	...	16	...	10 rnds	2	...	...	1	
13	Pt. C. Gordon.....	24	...	5	...	13	...	...	...	1	
14	„ R. Hodges.....	13	16	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	
15	„ R Sparrowhawk	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
16	„ T. Wells.....	31	...	14	...	...	8	...	...	1	M.
17	„ T. Blundell ...	26	...	16	...	...	9	...	...	1	M.
18	„ R. Gosling.....	24	...	11	...	13	...	...	...	1	
19	„ J. Brister	26	...	18	...	...	12	...	...	1	M.
	4th Section.			10 rnds.							
20	Sergt. C. H, King	25	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	
21	Corpl. R. Harman	13	19	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	
22	Pt. E. Church.....	18	...	11	...	12	...	...	...	1	
23	„ J. Hooker	13	15	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	
24	„ A. Wheller ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
25	„ J. Fowden	12	9	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	
26	„ J. Coote	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
27	„ T. Kemp	16	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	
28	„ T. West	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
29	Capt. Satterthwaite	33	...	17	...	...	10	...	...	1	M.
30	Ensign Wathen ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	1st *Sub Division.*—(*Chislehurst.*)										
1	Sergt. G. Townsend	22	...	15	...	...	11	...	...	1	M.
2	Corpl. H. Willis ...	19	...	16	...	...	10	...	...	1	M.
3	„ B. Francis	15	...	4	...	13	...	...	...	1	
4	Pt. D. Clarke	15	...	8	...	9	...	...	1	...	
5	„ H.Denny.....	17	...	7	...	11	...	...	1	...	
6	„ T. Deane	12	18	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	
7	„ J. Francis	25	...	13	...	...	5	...	...	1	
8	„ J. King	22	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	
9	„ B. P. Matthews	27	...	18	...	...	15	...	...	1	M.
10	„ W. Oliver	20	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	
11	„ A. C. Pugh ...	25	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	
12	„ W. Roberts ...	7	15	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	
13	„ N. Wenborn ...	12	17	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	
14	„ H. Whomes ...	17	...	10	...	10	...	...	1	...	
15	„ Weeks	22	...	10	...	9	...	...	1	...	
16	„ F. Wain	18	...	7	...	12	...	...	...	1	

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Target Practice continucd—2nd Sub-Division.—(St. Mary Cray.)

No.	NAME.	1st Period	2nd Period		3rd Period			Final Classification.			
		3rd Cl.	3rd Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	3rd Cl	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	
1	Sergt. J. White ...	19	...	16	...	...	8	...	...	1	M.
2	Pt. J. Abbott	16	...	10	...	10	10 rnds	...	1	...	
3	„ W Buster.....	16	...	13	...	...	7	...	...	1	M.
4	„ T. Brigden ...	11	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
5	„ C. Burgess.....	14	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
6	„ J. Coleman ...	7	17	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	
7	„ J. Clarke	8	12	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	
8	„ W. Epsom.....	10	17	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	
9	„ A.Groombridge	15	...	9	...	9	...	...	1	...	
10	„ J. Harland ...	13	13	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	
11	„ R. Jeal	11	16	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	
12	„ C. Kibble	9	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
13	„ G. Lane.....	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	„ T. Packman ...	20	...	12	...	...	1	1	...	1	
15	„ W. Roffe	18	...	10	...	9	...	...	1	...	
16	„ P. Sawers	5	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
17	„ G. Wheeler ...	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
18	„ J. Wheeler ...	11	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
19	„ J. Whatson ...	11	8	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	
20	„ F. Blunt	15	...	8	...	11	...	...	1	...	
21	„ G. Winterman	24	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	

"HUNTING THE STAG." — It may not be known to some of our readers that as a substitute for the exciting chase, a stag hunt, as it is termed, is often got up among young gentlemen at large schools, at this season of the year. Two stags are generally started together who carry a large bag of small pieces of paper which they strew here and there on the way: we are not aware whether it is scented or not, or what rewards appertain to being in at the death. Two stags that were being hunted in this way, who were started from the Cadets College, Woolwich, made their way to Bromley on the 16th, and being very tired turned into the White Hart Hotel. After halting about ten minutes and taken a good draught of Mr Lownds's ale, they bolted out the back way and down Love Lane towards Hayes. The hounds came along about half an hour afterwards, but whether they caught the stags or not we have not heard.

CONCERT. — A concert was given at the National School, Southend, Lewisham, on the 12th ult., by Mr West, under the patronage of the Rev. E. Forster, for the benefit of the distressed operatives in the North, and was very successful. Messrs. F. J. Smith and Bailey, of Bromley, assisted in the vocal part and were well received. Mr Newberry, of Down, presided at the pianoforte.

AURORA BOREALIS.—The evening of Sunday the 14th, from about sunset till after ten o'clock, was illumined by the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights. A succession of rainbow-coloured waves or streaks seemed to dart from the horizon, and at times quite light up the north and north-west. The appearance was much admired as being very beautiful, by some persons, while others looked upon it as omnious of troublous times.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The lecture delivered at the White Hart Assembly Room on the 1st ult., by Henry Deane, Jun., Esq., on the "Spirit of Heraldry" deserves a more lengthened report than our limited space can admit. The subject itself, as well as the popular style in which the science was treated by the lecturer, in order to receive ample justice at the hands of a journalist, should represent, on the pages of publication, drawings and diagrams, copies of those which completely covered the south-eastern wall of the lecture room, representing armorial bearings, in some form or other, from the earliest historic period to almost the latest grant of arms in the present time, including various heraldic escutcheons of nations, of corporations, and of individuals. It was no easy task to comprise so extensive a subject within the compass of a lecture of little over an hour's duration, and yet, by a careful division of the subject, Mr Deane, by means of the diagrams, and beautiful armorial devices, to which he occasionally referred, rivetted the attention of his audience: and relieved the dryness of heraldic detail s by a variety of pointed observations and amusing anecdotes. Among other narratives

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he related the reply given by the facetious Sidney Smith to one who desired to know the heraldic arms borne by his branch of the Smith family,—"I have no arms, I want no arms," said Sidney Smith, "whenever I have occasion to seal my letters, I invariably impress the wax with my thumbs." On approaching that division of the subject which treated of "motto," the lecturer reminded his hearers of many interesting portions of our own mediœval and later history, referring to those occasions on which the motto which yet distinguishes certain English and Scotch families, was first assumed by the head of the family, or clan, who had earned the honour of a distinctive title, though, in some cases, were the acts that ensured the honour to occur in these days, a Coroners Jury might arrive at a result which probably would confer a distinction of another kind, and of more sable hue. In an Essay on "The Gentle Science of Armoriel," a lecturer is bound to assume that his audience has passed the ordeal of elementary instruction in Heraldry, and that a glance at the platform escutcheons will suffice to illustrate any portion of his Essay which may require elucidation. Those however, who have not yet so far studied the subject, as to be able to distinguish the coronet of a Duke from that of a Viscount, would prefer a series of lectures on Heraldry, commencing with the grammar of the pictorial history of "arms," but as an Essay on "The Spirit of Heraldry," treated in popular and brief style, the lecture was undoubtedly successful, and it is to be hoped that the uninitiated may shortly hear, in Bromley, a lecture on the same subject, embodying first principles, though such a course of instruction, it must be admitted, is more adapted to the Class room, than to the Lecture Hall of a Literary Institute.

On the conclusion of his lecture, Mr Deane received and acknowledged the thanks of the audience.

On Tuesday evening last, the sixth annual Christmas entertainment of the above society, took place, with a success beyond precedent. Whether it was owing to the object for which the entertainment was given or the popularity which has attended the efforts of our townsfolk to give their neighbours a merry meeting at this season, we cannot say, but the room was crowded in every part long before the time announced for the commencement, and many were unable to gain admission. We were surprised, on entering the room, to find an elegant proscenium, enclosing a beautiful view of Genoa, artistically lighted, showing the handiwork and taste of the indefatigable Honourary Secretary, Mr Acton. At eight o'clock Mr Nettlefold came forward amid great applause, and delivered with much fluency and point, the "Opening address," a copy of which we subjoin.

THE ADDRESS.

Ladies, and gentlemen, our friends this year,
To help the helpless, venture to appear;
They trust their efforts will amusement give,
And aid some suffring sons of toil, to live,
Who, through the follies of a kindred race,
From self supporters, fill a pauper's place:
Bent by misfortune, such as few withstand,
They justly claim from all, a helping hand,
For who! could read upon the scroll of fate
Such dire misfortune would assail the State,
That all our weavers, must inactive stand,
While peace, bestows its blessings on the land:
Or we! the part of suppliants assume
To feed the workers of the British Loom,
But ev'ry good has with it some alloy;
A shade of sadness, damps the Christmas joy,
And prompts all those, who've skill and judg-
[ment too,
To venture boldly, and some service do:
The friends, and members of the Institute,
Think their light pieces may the purpose suit;
Procure a fund, that will relieve distress,
And please those, I've the honour to address:
I scarce can give you, or withold each name,
For equal zeal, gives each an equal claim.
The first, who on the dais will be seen
With well selected piece, is Mr Deane:
Then Messieurs Latter, Bailey, Wood, & Mann,
Unite their skill, and a light Concert plan,
Their vocal harmony concluding with
A comic solo, sung by F. J. Smith.
In the Theatrical, or Scenic part,
Some gentlemen will for the first time start:
Our Treasurer, has favoured us before,
We welcome! Dillon Croker here once more,
And Secretary Acton, (unto whom
We owe the deorations of the room),
With Griffiths, Burgess, Curtis, Alves, all here
Will in the Thumping Legacy appear,
An Episode, from life's eventful play,
Where some such piece, is acted ev'ry day.
The World's a Stage, where Men but act a part,
Thus, said the master of the Tragic Art!
The Ladies, also were described to be
A part of the dramatis personæ,—
Their kind benevolence, has proved this night
The Dramatist's choice simile was right.
Whene'er the Play is prompted by the heart,
The Ladies, never take the second part.
On Men's performances I need not dwell,
Their ever-changing part, but few act well.
On that wide stage, the candidates for fame,

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A moment sparkle, and then fade again,
One day, in trappings, is a King of Greece,
The next, the Wanderer, in some humble [piece.
But on this minor stage, you'll see to-night,
In the right places, we have got the right—
By different means they seek a common end,
To please the gay, yet not the grave offend.
Some gentlemen you see, the Drama chose,
While others, will their youthful friends amuse;
That pleasing task, Brister and Saunders [share,
Who will a rare treat, for the young prepare.
Thanks! to the Guardians of our Isle,
They thus can gaily play, to win a smile,
And while with smiles, you welcome them [each year,
A Christmas tribute will be offered here:
For the sons of the free! will sing, jest & play,
Inspired by the fair, the young and the gay.

Mr Deane then appeared on the stage, and was received with unmistakeable marks of welcome: his powers of elocution and humour are too well known to require any eulogium from us—"The Christmas Dinner and New Year's Day" were given admirably and met with much applause. A *petit* vocal concert followed, in which Messrs. Bailey, Robinson Latter, F. J. Smith and Wood, took part. It would be an invidious task to select one song more than another, when all was really so excellent, each song and glee was received with loud applause, and Mr F. J. Smith in a comic song, requiring both muscular and vocal force, brought the concert to a close with peals of laughter. Being honoured with an unanimous *encore*, Mr Smith sung "The Bashful Young Gentleman."

The interval was occupied by the performance of a Quadrille, composed by Mr F. J. Smith for the occasion, which was well received.

The second part commenced with the Christmas Masque, and the audience were really astonished to find the scenic arrangements had been completely changed. The stage was occupied by a group of peasants and soldiers, who performed a lively chorus, and was received with much applause. The scene of the Masque was laid in corsica and a very amusing plot was unraveled by the joint performances of Messrs. Acton, Alves, Dillon Croker, Curtis, Griffiths, Latter, and Payne, creating roars of laughter from beginning to end. Mr Croker representing a vulgar Londoner, timid beyond measure, was exceedingly funny. Mr Acton and the other members of the little corps dramatique exerted themselves so that the curtain closed upon a merry, and it seemed to us, delighted audience. The lights having been extinguished, a series of dissolving views were produced, entirely under Bromley superintendence. The views were beautifully executed, and though not so brilliant as they were when exhibited by the Oxy Hydrogen light, still the pictures were more clearly defined. Brief explanations, and some appropriate music were given; the pianist seemed the very incarnation of all the Christy Minstrels, Serenaders, aud their host of imitators—so rapidly was one popular air blended into another. The views were admirably managed by our neighbours, Messrs. Brister and Saunders. The "Good Night" and re-illumination of the room, told us the exhibition was at an end, and the large company dispersed in good humour, pleased with what they had seen and heard, and also we are sure all the better pleased that they had added to the funds of our distressed manufacturers. In consequence of the number of applications for places after the room was filled the Committee determined to repeat the Entertainment on the 31st, in aid of the funds of the Institute, which have for some years been greatly benefitted by the proceeds arising from similar Entertainments; in fact, but for this, if we recollect rightly, the balance of the Annual Cash Account would have been on the wrong side. We hope to report, in our next, that success again has crowned the efforts of our neighbours. The sum to be transferred to the Relief Fund is expected to amount to about £12.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BROMLEY.-Amount of December collection for relief of Lancashire distress:—

	£	s.	d.
Sacramental collection, doubled, and surplus contents of weekly offering box	20	12	6
Collected by Mr. Barrel	1	0	3

COUNTY COURT.

Tuesday the 9th, before J. ESPINASSE, Esq., Judge.

We were also very glad to see the deservedly respected High Bailiff, Mr J. C. Cole, in is seat again, in much better health.

The summonses returnable at this court were—Successive 5, Original 47, Judgment 5, of these 20 were struck out or withdrawn—5 were and 6 were settled out of court, in none of the remainder was any attorney employed.

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In the case *of Packton* v. *Brown*, some amusement was occasioned in court by the fact that two parties were in attendance of the same name, the defendant in the above case was summoned for a few Shillings for Grocery goods, and on the case being called, another Mr Brown stepped forward, but on the latter stating he had been summoned not for grocery goods but for a Stack of Hay, the plaintiff cried out—"and this ben't the man."

Ford v. *Francis.*—In this case the plaintiff sued the defendant Mr Edward Francis, the builder of Footscray, for £10 5s. 11s., for Plasterer's work done at the New Chapel belonging to the Workhouse of the Bromley Union, A sum of £3 10s. 9½d. with costs proportionate to that amount had b en paid into court. On the case being called, His Honor, on referring to the particulars of demand, stated that as it was impossible for him to form any correct judgment on a claim like the present, it would be better that the matter should be referred to some competent person, and the name of Mr Thomas Dann having been mentioned, it was arranged to refer it to that gentleman accordingly.

Ayling v. *Wingate.*—Claim of 17s. balance of account for boots and shoes supplied. The defendant said this was the balance of an account running over two years. He and the plaintiff dealt together, the understanding being that their bills were to be paid in goods. This bill was settled, only a pair of trowsers was returned by the plaintiff as not being good enough. It was ultimately arranged that plaintiff was to allow him 3s. and have a better pair when he wanted them. The order not having been yet executed this amount was now owing, but he had paid 5s. since the summons had been taken out. His Honor made an immediate order for the payment of 12s. the amount due.

Eldridge v *Beadle.*—A claim for measuring work for the defendant, 2s. 4d. had been paid into court. The plaintiff said the defendant employed him to measure some lead work on two houses. The defendant urged that a portion only of the work and not the whole had been done. The plaintiff did all the work that was pointed out to him. The defendant said that in reference to this work there had been an arbitration, and Mr Spicer was appointed arbitrator. The plaintiff was summoned to attend, but he never came, and the arbitration was carried out without his assistance. The plaintiff affirmed that he attended three sittings of the County Court, and his Honor allowed him 10s. Defendant had paid 5s , and the other 5s. was charged in the account. His Honor remarked that Mr Spicer acted very strangely as arbitrator, acting as judge, witness, and everything else. The arbitration was set aside, and another arbitrator was appointed. No charge was made for attending the arbitration, the other allowance must be paid, and judgment was given accordingly for the plaintiff.

BROMLEY PETTY SESSIONS.

1st December, 1852.

Present—Col. Long, C. L. Wilson, Esq., and others.

STEALING WATER CRESSES AT ORPINGTON. — *Daniel Barnes*, a labourer, was charged on police sheet with having in his possession (all ready for the London market) a large quantity of Water Cresses, reasonably suspected of being stolen, and not accounting to the satisfaction of the bench how he came possessed of the same was sentenced to a month's imprisonment under the Police Act.

FARNBOROUGH—December 15th.

Present—G. W. Norman, Esq., W. Waring, Esq.

The only charge heard before the bench to day was against a labouring man named *Heman*, for having in his possession a quantity of turnips, supposed to have been stolen. The case was proved on the evidence of P.C. Jas. Etherington, and the defendant was fined 1s. and 4s. 6d. costs.

BROMLEY—22nd December

Present—Col, Long,

LARCENY AT CHELSFIELD. — A girl named *Charlotte Hills* was charged with having on the 12th ult., at Chelsfield, stolen one pair of stays, one petticoat, and one silver thimble, the goods and chattles of Mr Henry Brooker, the landlord of the White Hart Inn, of that place. The case was supported by the evidence of Mrs Harriett Brooker and others, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the next Maidstone sessions.

There were two or three other cases requiring the attendance of a second magistrate. But Col Long being the only magistrate present, they were adjourned, by consent, to the next sitting at Bromley.

Bromley 29th Dec.

CHARGE OF HOLLY STEALING.—Two lads named Thomas Thorpe and Henry Pitcher were charged on suspicion of stealing holly and damaging a holly tree, the property of Mr Francis, of Orpington. The evidence, however which was tendered in support of the case, entirely failed to bring the charge home, the defendants were therefore discharged.

LARCENY BY A SERVANT.—At the Magistrates' Clerk's office, on the 9th ult., a young man named *George Ayling*, in the employ of Mr Covell, Bromley, butcher, was charged with embezzling the sum of £2 17s. 9½d., the money of his master. The case was proved on the evidence of Mrs Blundell of Chislehurst, Mr Covell, and P.C. Stubberfield, and the parties were bound over to prosecute and give evidence at the next Maidstone Sessions. The prisoner was admitted to bail.

BROMLEY POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Despatch of Mails and Delivery of Letters at and from the above Post Office.

ARRIVALS.—5.20 a.m., Cross Post from Croydon; 9.1 a m., 2.6 7.6 & 9.11 p.m. from London.

DESPATCHES.—9.0 a.m., 12.0 3.45 & 8.45 p.m. to London; and 7.5 p.m. Cross Post to Croydon.

DELIVERIES.—Town District, 7.0 & 9.30 a.m., 1.30 & 7.30 p.m.

BAGS are made up for Chislehurst, Foot's Cray, St. Mary Cray, St. Paul's Cray, Orpington, Chelsfield, Cudham, Down, Farnborough, Keston, West Wickham, and Hayes, and dispatched at 6.0 a.m. The three last places have second deliveries at about 11 o'clock a.m. Bags are received from Cudham, Farnborough, Keston, Hayes, and West Wickham, in time for the 3.45 p.m. despatch to London, and from all the offices in time for the Cross Post to Croydon.

SUNDAYS.—Arrival, 5.20 a.m., Cross Post.—Despatch, Cross Post to London, 7.0 p.m.—Deliveries 7.0 a.m.

DESPATCHES OF FOREIGN MAILS.

TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—*Via* Southampton each month—4th and 20th, Calcutta Line—12th and 27th Bombay Line—*Morning*. *Via* Marseilles—3rd and 18th, Bombay Line—10th and 26th, Calcutta Line—*Evening*.

TO AUSTRALIA—*Via* Southampton—20th of each month—*Morning*. *Via* Marseilles—26th of each month, *Evening*.

Rates of Postage *Via* Southampton—Under ½ oz., 6d.; 1 oz., 1s.; 2 oz., 2s. — *Via* Marseilles—Under ½ oz., 9d.; ½ oz., 1s.; ½ oz., 1s. 9d.; 1 oz., 2s.

Letters should be posted the previous day for Southampton; and by the 3.45 p.m. on the day of despatch for Marseilles.

MONEY ORDERS are issued from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Saturdays to 8.0p.m. Rates of Commission £2, 3d.; £5, 6d.

FOWNES' OMNIBUS performs four journeys daily, to and from the "Red Cross," Keston and Bromley Station, over Bromley Common, taking half-an-hour each way for the journey.—For further particulars see Time Table.

EXPRESS TRAINS.—The 7.0 a.m., from Victoria calls at Chatham, Faversham and Canterbury. The 9 45 a.m calls at the Crystal Palace, Chatham, Sittingbourne, Faversham and Canterbury. The 5.0 p.m. calls at Crystal Palace, Sevenoaks Junction, Rochester, Chatham, Sittingbourne, Faversham, Canterbury, and Dover Town. The 8.0 p.m., calls at Rochester, Chatham, Faversham, and Canterbury.

SUNDAYS.—The 7.0 a.m. from Victoria, calls at Chatham, Faversham, and Canterbury. The 9.45 a.m. calls at Crystal Palace, Rochester, Chatham, Sittingbourne, Faversham, and Canterbury. The 8.5 p.m. calls at Rochester, Chatham, and Canterbury.

The 4.30 a.m. from Dover calls at Canterbury, Chatham, and the Crystal Palace. The 8.5 a.m calls at Dover Town, Canterbury, Faversham, Sittingbourne, Chatham, Rochester Sevenoaks Junction, and the Crystal Palace. The 4.0 and 8.45 p.m. call at Canterbury and Chatham.

SUNDAYS.—There is no 8,5 a.m. Train, the other three are the same as week days.

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A LECTURE.—Our readers will see by the Institute advertisement, that another treat is in store for them, on the "Lakes of Switzerland," where they will be taken for a very small charge, by J. Lubbock, Esq., who it will be remembered has a very happy way of making these excursions both entertaining and instructive.

BROMLEY STATION.—The great inconvenience to which down passengers are subjected on arriving at Bromley Station, is a constant source of complaint. At nearly all other stations where the traffic is equal to that of Bromley, conveyances can be drawn up near enough to prevent any inconvenience from the weather. Bromley is an exception to this rule, and many colds have been caught by persons getting wet through in going from the station to the road. The ladies, who feel the inconvenience most, should use their influence to the fullest extent, to obtain improvement, and we venture to say the Directors would soon accede to their wishes.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Make slight hotbeds of fermenting materials for early potatoes, carrots, radishes, &c., a bottom heat of 70 degrees will suffice. Sow early peas and beans in sheltered situations. Take up and force asparagus for succession, rhubarb and seakale cover with pots, and apply hot dung or other fermenting material for forcing the same. Prepare hotbeds for cucumbers and melons. Sow small salads in pans and place in hotbeds. Proceed with the pruning of all kinds of fruit trees, and get on with the planting of all evergreens; all kinds of Dutch and other bulbs may still be planted.

PROVERBS REGARDING JANUARY.

If the grass grows in Janiveer,
It grows the worse for't all the year.

A January spring Is worth naething.

Under water dearth Under snow bread.

March in Janiveer, January in March, I fear.

If January calends be summerly gay,
'Twill be winterly weather till the calends of May.

The blackest month in all the year
Is the month of Janiveer.

Sir,—Should you think the accompanying Legend, any addition to your interesting account of Anne Boleyn, you are quite welcome to insert it in your paper. THE AUTHOR.
Chislehurst, Oct. 16th.

LEGEND OF WALSINGHAM WISHING-WELL

The clear milky-way was bright in the sky,
Which monks say, was appointed to shine
And point out to all from its station on high
The site of the blessed Virgin's shrine,
When a pilgrim from Barsham, whose delicate feet
Were accustomed to hosen and shoon,
But now bare and bleeding, was seen to approach,
And kneel down by the light of the moon,
He offered a necklace of marvelous price,
Made of gold that was pure from the mine;
For he deemed in his folly, a bauble of earth
Would be valued by Mary divine.
He stoop'd o'er the well, where the water was high
And mutter'd the wish of his heart;
And lo! on the surface was mirror'd a form,
Whose countenance caused him to start:
'Twas the face of his wife, and it looked upon him
With a glance of more sorrow than wrath,
As if she beheld in the depths of his soul,
How he wished she were out of his path—
How he wished that another her place might usurp
(That other Anne Boleyn by name;)
And the maiden might feel, as he did at that hour
The strength of an unholy flame.
As the wish was embodied, the vision below
Seemed to fade, as the breath-stain from glass,
And the head of Anne Boleyn appeared with a crown,
As if that bad wish came to pass.
As he gazed, the pure water that rose in the well
Bubbled up with a wild raging flood,
And the waters, so crystal and peaceful before,
Now gleamed as all crimsoned with blood—
Ere the dark sinful trace sank below in the wave,
A third female face met his eye;
By her side was the shadowy form of a child,
And the mother in mist, seemed to die.
The pilgrim at that, heaved a sigh of regret,
And the waters were troubled anew,
And another sweet shade, with a bright golden crown
Appeared once again to his view.
Scarce looked he upon it, then wished it were gone,
And the faint image vanished away;
And a fifth, and a fairer, came quickly in sight,
Tho' it seemed but an instant to stay.
And again, like a fire, that dark crimson dye,
Of blood on the water was seen,
And anon a fresh image was pictured therein
With the crown and the face of a queen—
Entranced was the pilgrim, the pageant of mist
Seemed to rival the pomp of the earth,
And the spray of the fountain was scarcely so bright
As the hopes, which that moment had birth,
When low! from the priory steeple was heard
The hour of midnight to chime;
And he started to think how futurity's charm
Had hidden the *now* present time—
And all was fulfilled! and sorrow and woe
Followed fast on each joy he had known,
And warm hearts grew cold, and bright eyes less fond
As soon as he called them his own.
The loved ones were frail, and met with the doom,
Shadowed forth in the blood-stained wave;
And the youngest and fairest just smiled on her son,
And quickly found rest in the grave.
He knew he was doomed ne'er to know the pure joy
To husbands and fathers still given,
The love and the trust, and the mutual delight
That convert this cold earth into heaven.
He knew (but too late) he had lingered too long,
Breathing wishes by Walshingham well,
And each unholy wish had been granted in wrath,
To punish the abuse of the spell.
Disappointed and angry, the monach declared
The image of Mary divine
Should be taken by force, and be publicly burned
And despoiled be the Walsingham shrine.
But the vengance of man, wrought the glory of God,
Made religion from mummery free,
For thus was the great Reformation begun
Whose blessed effects we now see.
Oh readers! beware that ye harbour no wish,
That ye know in your hearts to be wrong,
Or the one sinful thought will increase seven-fold
And ye feel Heaven's vengence ere long—
Pry not in the future, but trustingly still
Go forth without fear for the morrow,
Well knowing His wisdom, who mingles the cup
Will proportion thy joy, to thy sorrow.

CHISLEHURST.

Marriages.

On the 8th ult., at Trinity Church, Bromley Common, by the Rev. A. Rawson, Richard Taylor, of Heath Farm, Headley, to Emily, third daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq., Bromley Common.

Deaths.

On the 4th ult., at Bromley, Mrs Elizabeth Freeman, in her 80th year.

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CROMWELL HOUSE, BROMLEY-COMMON,

MISS WHEELER

LATE of Plaistow, begs to announce that the duties of her SCHOOL will commence on Thursday, the 22nd of January. For prospectus and particulars apply to Miss Wheeler, at Cromwell House, after the 15th of January. Before that date prospectuses can be obtained of Rev. John Curwen, Plaistow, E.; Mr. Bean, High-street, Bromley; and Mr. Hughes, London-street, Fenchurch-street, E.C. References kindly permitted to Rev. John Curwen, Plaistow; Rev. J. Kennedy, Stepney; Rev. Mark Wilks, Holloway, N.; Rev. Andrew Reed, Preston, Lancashire; S. Morley, Esq., Stamford Hill; Edward Grimwade, Esq., Ipswich; Mr. Dunning, Head Training Master, Home and Colonial School Society. Also to Miss Leycester and Miss Rutt, Hon. Secretaries, Miss Adam, Sub-treasurer, and Miss Webb, Secretary, to the Society for Promotion of Female Education in the East; and Miss Crossland, Plaistow.

Bonbons and Crystalized Fruits in great variety

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NO one should be without SHILLCOCK'S PECTORAL TOFFEE and GLYCERINE LOTION firmly established in public favour as the most effectual remedies in use for the above complaints.—Prepared by J. B. SHILLCOCK, Chemist, Post Office, BROMLEY, KENT, 13½*d.* per Bottle and Box.—Wholesale Agents, Newberry and Sons, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Medicines of the purest character only are used, and the strictest personal attention given to the preparation of prescriptions.

DENTISTRY, Operative and Mechanical, in all their branches, attendance from Ten until Four. NEW TEETH supplied and fitted from 3*s.* 6*d.* each, Repairs promptly done, Stopping from 1*s.* 6*d.*, and Scaling at moderate charges.

"METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCE, SESSION 1861-62.

"*This is to Certify*, that Mr. J. B. SHILLCOCK has attended my course of Lectures on Dental Mechanics, and has acquitted himself satisfactorily at the examination of the class.

"Signed, ANTHONY HOCKLEY, Lecturer."

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1 0 0
Half page	0 10 0
Quarter page	0 5 0

MR. LUBBOCK'S LECTURE.—The reports which appear in another part of our journal will be found as correct as so condensed an account will allow, At the close of the Lecture a vote of thanks was proposed by Colonel Long, one of the Vice-Presidents, and unanimously responded to by the distinguished company present, among whom were Lord and Lady Cranworth, Lady C. Legge, &c., &c.

To Correspondents.

P.S. may probably obtain information respecting the disposal of the bequests and charities belonging to the parish of Bromley, by making enquiry at a vestry meeting. Annual statements of such things are published in most parishes.

Grimaldi and his adventures at Hayes, omitted for want of space.

A continuation of "Wild Flowers" is promised for future numbers.

MOON'S CHANGES—FEBRUARY.

Full Moon .....3rd day, at 10.25 after.
Last Quarter.....11th day, at 10.46 morn.
New Moon .....18th day, at 3. 6 morn.
First Quarter .....25th day, at 0.34 after.

The Bromley Record.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1863.

AMERICAN affairs continue to engross the attention of the World. The wails of thousands of widows and orphans are added to those of last year. Indeed, a continuance of such vast sacrifices of life as have taken place within the last few months must soon lead to a state of society in which the cries of the widow and the fatherless alone can be heard.

The part played by the Federals in this war presents many features which will render it not so much a dark as a *dirty* page in history. The mean and selfish passions which they have brought to bear upon the struggle, have degraded it to something below the dignity of war. They have, indeed, imparted to the conflict all the elements of tragedy, except that of sublimity,—all the horrors that make war terrible, without any of the heroism that makes it glorious. It is the utter lack of high principle and fine feeling in the actors, that has thus rendered the drama not only a dreadful, but a disgusting spectacle. Could we discern in the motives of the men who are conducting this war anything like chivalry or patriotism, our sympathies would immediately be enlisted in their cause. But nothing of the sort is to be found. The expedients employed by the Federal Government for the execution of their purpose have been mean and dishonest, and the men they have enlisted in their service have proved themselves worthy of the policy they have been engaged to carry out.

In his inaugural address, President Lincoln said—"I have no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no right to do so;" and on the same occasion he expressly accepted the manifesto of the Republican party, adopted at Chicago in 1860, the fourth article of which runs in the following terms:—

"The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the State, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

The inconsistency between such sentiments as these and the recent proclamation, which announces the determination of the North, as a body, to act upon the question of slavery in opposition to, and in disregard of, the Constitution that protects and recognises it, can scarcely be too publicly pointed out or too strongly censured. But there are further considerations connected with this proclamation which deserve attention, such as the fearful amount of suffering—of cruelties on one side, retaliated by more frightful cruelties on the other—which it is almost certain to produce. Of all wars a servile war is the most fatal and piti-

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less; and if President Lincoln had listened to the voice of experience speaking from the pages of history, instead of to the dictates of passion and the desire of revenge, he would certainly have hesitated before determining upon this, the wickedest and most inexcusable act of his whole administration. Ought he not at least to have considered what miseries servile wars have produced in other countries before issuing a proclamation to kindle one in his own? During the Roman Republic, there were three servile wars, two of which occurred in Sicily, and the other in Italy. The first of these took place about sixty years after the end of the second Punic war, when the Sicilian slaves, to the number of 200,000, revolted against their masters. This conflict lasted for three years, and the utmost barbarities were inflicted by both sides; no quarter was given; and the fair island of Sicily, then the granary of Rome, was thoroughly devastated. About thirty years afterwards, a second servile war took place in Sicily, in which the same barbarities disgraced both sides. It has been said that the number of slaves who perished in this and the preceding strife amounted to a million. By a third servile struggle, Rome herself was reduced to the greatest danger and distress. It was headed by Spartacus, a Thracian, who had served among the auxiliary troops of Rome, but had been taken prisoner and sold for a slave. In the course of this war, he showed himself a man of much courage and conduct, beat several Roman armies, desolated Campania, and at last found himself at the head of an army of 70,000 men, with which he threatened Rome herself. Spartacus and the slaves were at length defeated by Crassus. The last incident of this struggle, is especially fitted to show the horrible exasperation of feeling and fiendish cruelty which is sure to be generated by a servile war. *Six thousand* of the fugitive slaves who fell alive into the hands of Crassus, were crucified all along the road from Capua to Rome. If we descend to more recent times we shall still find servile wars characterised by the same cruelties and the same excesses. In the rising of the negroes against the whites of St. Domingo in 1791, nothing could surpass the cruelties perpetrated, and the wanton excesses of plunder and destruction. In two months after the commencement of the war, it was calculated that two thousand white inhabitants had been massacred, one hundred and eighty sugar plantations, and nine hundred indigo, cotton, and coffee settlements destroyed, and a thousand families reduced from opulence to misery. Of the slaves, ten thousand had perished in the field, and several hundreds by the hands of the executioner. In the further prosecution of the war, each party seemed bent more upon the extermination than the subjugation of the other, and on both sides all prisoners were either massacred without mercy, or reserved for public execution. This terrible struggle lasted until 1804; and, in spite of its marvellous fertility and great natural advantages of various kinds, Hayti has never recovered from the fearful devastations from which it then suffered.

Such is a very slight and meagre sketch of the horrors of some of the servile wars of our own and of former times; and yet President Lincoln's proclamation is deliberately intended to bring miseries like these, or even worse than these, upon one section of the Union of which he professes to be the head. In the servile war now proclaimed by President Lincoln, it will also be a war of the slaves against their masters; but then these slaves will be aided and abetted by white men of the same blood and lineage as their masters, and but a few months ago their masters' friends and fellow-citizens.

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And in the event of a general rising of the slaves in the South—which God forbid—it will not be against the revolted slaves that the Confederates will feel the deepest indignation, not against them that they will be provoked to exercise the greatest cruelties, but against those men of the North who, have urged on and stirred up their slaves to rebel; and we shudder to think of what may be perpetrated upon those who shall fall iuto their hands, when their passions are at blood heat, and they are smarting under the exasperation arising from the results of President Lincoln's infamous proclamation. But such cruelties will necessarily provoke retaliation, and the war will gradually become one, not of conquest, but of extermination, which will not only destroy the agriculture and commerce of the country, but will also brutalise the national character, and impart to it a taint of ferocity and disregard to human suffering, which ages of peace and prosperity may be unable wholly to efface. Another circumstance which must make the impending servile war in America, far more lamentable than any which have preceded it, is the greater number of persons that will be involved in it. On what a terrible scale will the conflict be, if President Lincoln's proclamation shall produce the intended effect upon the slaves. On one side, four millions of slaves born and brought up in slavery, utterly ignorant and therefore unfit for freedom, rising against their masters, supported by twenty millions of Federals stimulated by those dangerous fanatics, who openly proclaim from their pulpits that the total extermination of the Confederates is preferable to the continuance of slavery. On the other side, ten millions of Confederates burning under a sense of intolerable wrong and injustice, and stung to madness by the proclamation which has been fulminated against them by their unscrupulous antagonists, because they found themselves unable to subdue them by the ordinary methods of civilised warfare. It is impossible to contemplate such a strife without shuddering. War is always an evil. Of all wars a civil war is one of the most bitter and destructive. A servile war is even worse. What, then, shall we say of that struggle which seems likely to combine the evils of both?

Some people delude themselves into believing that atrocities like those we have enumerated are entirely things of a past age. But surely a careful observation even of the American war itself so far, should warn them that civilisation has not extirpated man's bad passions, and that they often rage the worse for the restraint under which a superficial civilisation has hidden rather than reformed them.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

A highly interesting lecture was delivered on Friday evening the 30th ult., in the White Hart assembly room, in connection with the above institution, by JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., &c. "On the Lake Habitations of Switzerland." The interest created by a former lecture on the the same subject, of which this was a *resume*, was unmistakably indicated by the numerous attendance on this occasion; most of the gentry of the neighbourhood were present.

[The number of our journal being so large, and printed by hand labour, we are compelled to commence printing while the lecture is being delivered. We are therefore unable to give a report of it; but to prevent disappointment to our readers, we subjoin the following, presuming the subject matter of the lectures to be the same:—]

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE.

A very interesting lecture was deilvered last evening at this institution by John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S., "On the Lake Habitations in Switzerland." The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, and amongst those present were Messrs. Salt, Cave, Loyd, Howell, Shore, Hinton, Webber, the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, the Rev.— Hill, and several other gentlemen of influence in the City.

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Mr Lubbock (of whose excellent lecture we can but give a bare outline) commenced by describing the lake villages found in various parts of Switzerland, which had existed in the stone period, when they were built upon piles on the lakes. He took as a sample of these, Wauwyl, where an immense number of stone and bone implements were found, such as axes, flakes, whetstones, corn crushers, axe handles, & awls. At the same place about thirty different descriptions of remains of various species of animals appeared to have existed. There were reasons to believe that the people of the period were not altogether a savage and barbarous people, for they could not have got the better classes of flint from any spot nearer than France, and this might be regarded as an evidence not perhaps of a commerce, but of a barter. At a later period—the bronze age—there was found amongst the implements coral and amber, which must also have been brought from a distance. The huts at Wauwyl, one of the most ancient villages, were for the most part built of logs, and some were lined with branches and clay. Calculations based on the discoveries of parts of huts had been made, estimating the population at the stone period at about 20,000, and at the bronze period at 32,000. He, however, did not think that much reliance could be placed in such estimates. Having said thus much as to the villages in the stone period, he proceeded to describe the discoveries made at Morges and Nidau: at the former the following bronze implements had been found:—50 axes, 20 knives, 11 lances, 11 sickles, 57 pins, 14 rings, 37 bracelets, 10 fishhooks; in all 210. In the latter place 1482 implements of different kinds were found. He argued that in Switzerland the two periods, namely, the stone and the bronze periods, were distinctly marked, and the progress of the people was apparent. For whilst at Pont-de-Thiele, Wauwyl, Moosseedorf, and Waugen, numerous stone implements: no bronze ones, were found. Again at the latter places there were many domestic and few wild animals, and in the former the reverse was the case. He briefly alluded to the drift age and the iron age. No specimens of articles made in those periods had been found in Switzerland. He confessed his inability to state the period at which the places and people of whom he had spoken had existed, and concluded by urging the desirability of teaching young people the wonders which science revealed, which were, in his opinion, more likely to expand their minds than any of the fairy tales with which they were made familiar.

The lecture was delivered in a pleasing and easy style, which, even had the matter been less interesting, could not have failed to secure the attention and approbation of the audience.

The Lord Mayor expressed the gratification he had felt, and which he was sure all must have felt, in the lecture they had heard, which was remarkable no less for the deep research which it showed on the part of the lecturer than the instruction it imparted to those who had heard it. He thought he should have the sanction of the meeting in thanking the lecturer (loud cheers).

Mr Lubbock briefly acknowledged the compliment.

A vote of thanks was returned to the Lord Mayor, who. from the early days of the institution, had always taken the warmest interest in it, and liberally and spontaneously helped it.

The Lord Mayor briefly acknowledged the compliment remarking that he felt great interest in these institutions, as from them, in his early days, he had gained much valuable information.—*Evening Standard, Jan. 23rd.*

From the *City Press*, Jan. 24th;—

"CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE.

"On Thursday evening John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S., lectured before the members and students of this college on 'Lake Habitations of Switzerland.' The reputation of the lecturer, the interest of the subject, and the fact that the Lord Mayor was to take the chair, combined to attract a very large audience. The lecture was fully illustrated by large and beautiful diagrams and as the information conveyed by Mr Lubbock was of the highest importance in an historical and antiquarian point of view, and the result of his learned researches was imparted in the simplest language and in a graceful and popular style, it is hardly necessary to say that it met with a cordial welcome."

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the members and friends of the above Society was held at the Duke's Head inn, on Wednesday, the 14th ult., Mr Acton in the chair; Mr. Nettlefold in the vice-chair; Mr. G. Porter was also present, and about thirty tradesmen, members of the society, and their friends. An excellent dinner was provided by the host, Mr. Wren, whose endeavours on this as on all previous occasions to please his patrons, were very successful. The decorations were as usual very tastefully arranged. The report, which was read by the secretary, Mr. Carter, showed that the relief given in food and coals to the necessitous had amounted during the year to 53*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, or a little more than 1*l.* per week. We have before stated that candidates for relief must be

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known to the mover and seconder of such relief, and any member who may have reason to believe the distress of the party proposed arises from disinclination instead of disability to work, is expected to state what he knows of the habits of the applicant, and thereby prevent the funds of the society being used to encourage improvidence. The balance sheet, which may be had by application to the secretary, contains the names of most of the gentry in the immediate neighbourhood as donors. The usual loyal toasts were eloquently given by the chairman. The "Donors" and other toasts of the evening were also given and ably responded to. Some excellent singing contributed much to the evening's enjoyment.

Subscriptions and donations are received by the Treasurer, Mr Hall; and by the Secretary, Mr. Carter.

THE NEW YEAR'S BALL.—The nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood held their new year's ball at the White Hart assembly room, on the 7th ult., about 90 were present. Dancing, to music supplied by Coote and Tinney's band, was kept up with spirit till the usual hour for breaking up.

THE THIRD ANNUAL BALL of the inhabitants took place on Tuesday the 27th. A few years ago the Balls of the tradesmen of former days were talked of and looked upon as golden times, such as the present inhabitants were not likely to see. The Balls, however, have been revived, and we doubt if they were ever better done in the good old days of our ancestors. Three or four ladies, however, might have managed to get into a cab then, whereas at the present day it is found very difficult to squeeze in one, so ample is the drapery. But as everybody knows that, we will proceed to inform those concerned, that this Ball went off the best of any yet. How much of the good humour and real friendly demeanour of the company is due to Mr F. J. Smith, master of the ceremonies on the occasion, and how much to Mr and Mrs Lownds, for their ample caterings, it would be difficult to ascertain precisely, therefore they. with the musicians (Herring's band) must share the honour among them, and allow a little for the beautiful night.

PLAISTOW CHURCH.—This church is now roofed, and the frame work of the gallery fixed. Other inside work has been forwarded considerably of late, but much yet requires to be done which will take several months to finish.

NEW HIGHWAY ACT. — On Tuesday the 20th ult.. a special session was held at the Sessions House, at Maidstone, to consider the propriety of dividing the county into Highway districts. The meeting was numerously attended, and several persons were present from some of the parishes in the county, to petition against being brought within the provisions of the act. W. Gathone Hardy, M.P., as chairman of the Committee, appointed to consider the question before the court, read the Report to the meeting, which was unanimously in favour of making the Highway Districts co-extensive with the present Petty Session Divisions, and not with Poor Law Unions. Each parish to elect one Way-warden to the Highway Board, and the said Board to hold their first meeting on the 13th of April next: that for the Bromley district to be held at the Bell Inn, Bromley. Mr Gathone Hardy stated that under the 42nd Sec., of the Act, any parish might withdraw itself by becoming a Local Board.

ST. MARY CRAY.

RIFLE DINNER.—On the evening of the 19th ult., Lieut. Charrington invited the members of the St. Mary Cray sub-division of the 18th Kent (Bromley) to dine with him at the "Five Bells Inn." Twenty six sat down, Lieut. Charrington presided; Sergeant Townsend, the drill instructor, occupied the vice-chair. The usual loyal toasts having been given, "Success to the 18th Kent" was proposed by the chairman, who remarked on the great interest which Capt. Satterthwaite took in the welfare of the corps. Lieut. Norman suitably replied. The healths of G. W. Norman, and W Joynson, Esqrs., liberal supporters of the Corps, were received with much applause, and "The Chairman," proposed by Lieutenant Norman, was most enthusiastically received, and in acknowledging which, Lieut. Charrington expressed the pleasure he felt to see them around the table that evening. He believed that the more they associated themselves together the better they would go on. He was deeply interested in the success of the corps, and trusted that such efforts would be made that they might have a full company there. (Cheers.) Other toasts of a complimentary nature were given during the evening, which was passed most agreeably to all.

DEBATING SOCIETY. — The subscribers have lately commenced a debating society, in connection with the library. The subjects to be discussed to be confined to objects other than religion and politics. Wednesday evenings are devoted to this intellectual exercise, several evenings have already been pleasantly spent in this way. A similar society in the town of Bromley, conducted as it is there by gentlemen of ability and high moral influence, could not fail to be beneficial to the members.

ORPINGTON.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.— The 15th anniversary of this society was held at the "White Hart Inn," on the 15th ult. An excellent dinner was provided by Mr Bruce, and over thirty

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gentlemen sat down, including the vicar, who presided, T. H. Smith, Esq., J. Colegate, Esq., Dr. Poole, and Messrs. Stanger, R. Jewell, Lane, Best, Bond, Lines, Whomes, White, Winter, Townsend, Tillott, Tovey, Wood, Greenslade, Parry, secretary, &c., &c. The main object of the society is, relief in necessary articles of food and clothing to such distressed persons as might be known to members of the Philanthropic society. After the usual loyal toasts, the Rev. Chairman gave "The Army, Navy, Yeomanry, and the Volunteers," with which toast was coupled the name of T. H. Smith, Esq., surgeon to the Chislehurst troop of West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry (applause.) Mr Smith in responding, said that he had the honour of being one of the oldest yeomanry officers in West Kent; his commanding officer (Lord Sydney), preceded him but a few days only. It was not generally known that when the loyalty of the people established the yeomanry, Kent was the first to come forward, and that neighbourhood had also the honour of being No. 1. (cheers.) The report was then read by the secretary, from which it appeared that 147 cases of distress had been relieved during the year, and there was a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £2 0*s.* 11*d.* The chairman then in proposing "Success to the Philanthropic Society" said, that was their fifteenth anniversary, ten of which, ever since he had been in the parish, he had attended. He took great interest in the society, and he was glad to see that the number of members had increased, and was increasing, not only in that parish, but in the adjoining, or rather he should say the united parish of St. Mary Cray (hear, hear.) He thought they were working well together, and it was a most excellent society, they were banded together for the help of those who did not belong to them. He hoped the society would long go on and prosper, and that the number of its honorary members would increase (Applause.) Mr J. Colegate, whose name was coupled with the toast as one of the trustees, said that the society had done a great deal of good in the neighbourhood by giving immediate relief, and Mr T. H. Smith, also a trustee, stated that their society being duly enrolled, any charitable person could devote money to assist them in carrying out their objects.

Mr Smith proposed the health of the Vicar, who, since he had been among them, had promoted the interest of that and all kindred societies, and it was a great thing to have a gentleman placed at the head of the parish able and willing to assist in all charitable objects. He would ask them to drink health, happiness, and prosperity to the vicar and his family, The Rev. chairman having briefly expressed his thanks, Mr Stanger proposed the health of the secretary, Mr Parry. whose services contributed so much to the success of the society. Mr Parry acknowledged the compliment, and said that he should always use his best efforts for the society; and Mr Tovey, suggested the best way to advance the interests of the society was to increase their numbers, and every member should endeavour to obtain one more; he then proposed two gentlemen as members, which was received with applause. . Several other toasts were given, and after some excellent singing the meeting, which was a very pleasant one, broke up.

FEBRUARY

When it was placed by King Numa, next to January at the beginning of the old Roman year, which had been a 10 month, was named after the Februate days in the ancient Shepherd feast of Lupercal.—Lupercus, in whose honour the feast was held, was accounted the god of fertility. The festival day was the 15th of February, and its rights were connected with ideas similar to those which have been retained, since the conversion of the Romans, by the change of the mysteries of the god Lupercus into those of St. Valentine. On the 15th of this month the priests of Lupercus were wont to assemble in a place called the Lupercal, where there was a grove, in the middle of which was placed an altar. It was on the spot where, according to tradition, the twin-brothers Romulus and Remus had been suckled by a she-wolf, and its name was derived from Lupus, the latin word for wolf. In the Lupercal, after the priests had sacrificed goats and young dogs, two noble youths stepped forward and were touched by a priest on their foreheads with a sword dipped in the blood of sacrifice, after which other priests cleansed them of the blood stain with wool dipped in milk. This being performed, the youths were then required to shout with laughter. The priests in the next place cut up the skins of the goats which they had sacrificed—these skins being called Februa—covered their own persons with parts of them, and of the rest made thongs, with which they ran into the city, touching therewith, or striking, all who came in their way, but more especially the women. This was deemed an act of purification, as well as an act supposed to spread fertility over the land and its inhabitants. To run about with these thongs was called *februare;* the god himself was sometimes called after the ceremony, Februus; and the month in which this, one of the most ancient and popular of the Roman festivals, was the main feature, was called February.

It was owing to the great popularity of this festival that its most welcome feature as a day of free speaking and courtship between youths and maidens was, for the consolation of converted Pagans, retained in the early church. The 2nd of February is still the feast of the purification of the Holy Virgin. But however

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much the Lupercal might favour courtship, marriages in February were regarded by the Romans as unlucky—yet in this month Pompey was married. February has been at various periods and in various countries the last month of the year and was only with January transferred to the beginning on the alteration of the calendar in the reign of George the 2nd.

A TURNIP WASSAIL BOWL.—On the 18th of February, 1810, Sir Charles Danvers had six quarts of punch served up in a turnip scooped out for the purpose. The exterior was ornamented with several agricultural devices and bore an inscription in gilt letters—"God speed the plough and give us plenty."

A BLACK CLOUD.—The 14th will be long remembered by everybody in Bromley and neighbourhood, from the fact that a most unusual darkness came over the town between 10 and 11 o'clock. It lasted about twenty minutes increasing in density till a few minutes before it cleared off: so dark was it that no work could be done without gas or artificial light of some kind. All sorts of conjectures as to the cause, were prevalent, some imagined a tremendous storm was in the wind, others thought it was a total eclipse, while not a few began to think of Dr. Cumming, and that the end of the world was coming. It has been suggested to us that this cloud had been hanging over London till it became completely filled with smoke, which is not unlikely, as all that came of it here was a moisture that could scarcely be called rain. A gentleman who saw it a little way out in the country, and had an opportunity of observing its progress, describes the sight as most magnificent. Looking towards it he says the fields and trees appeared white as if covered with hoar frost, all which as the cloud advanced, were buried in darkness. The black cloud passed over, and bright sunshine succeeded. The desponding may take an encouraging and useful hint from this.

THE WEATHER.—January this year has been more like April: frost and snow have scarcely made their appearance, but high winds and heavy storms have been very prevalent, causing much destruction of property along the coast and at sea.

It is our painful duty this month, to record the deaths of two influential and universally respected residents: Mrs Scott, Church House, relict of John Scott, Esq., and R. Boyd, Esq., of Plaistow Lodge. The former after a lingering illness, and the latter more suddenly. Their loss will be long and deeply lamented by numbers of the humbler classes, inasmuch as their benevolence was extensively felt. Among the last acts of this benevolent gentleman, was the forwarding his annual subscription of One Guinea to the Bromley Philanthropic Society. He was many years Justice of the Peace, and in that capacity was always disposed to temper justice with mercy.

THE PNEUMATIC DISPATCH.—The tube for the conveyance of letters, parcels, newspapers, and packages, on the pneumatic principle, and which has been carried underground between the railway clearing house of the London and North-western Railway, in Seymour-street, Euston-square, and the North-western district Post-office, in Eversholt-street, Hamstead-road, has lately been completed, and his now in operation. The total length of the tube is one-third of a mile: parcels or persons are blown from one end to the other in little over a minute. The system is to be applied to passenger traffic.

PURCHASE OF LAND IN VICTORIA.—The purchase of land is effected with as little difficulty as any ordinary article may be bought in our shops. No heavy fees for the lawyers prey on the settler's purse, or wordy deeds of conveyance confuse his intellect; he has little more to do than to select and pay, and he is a freeholder. When an area is opened, a plan is published, showing the size and position of the included farms, which vary in extent from 40 to 640 acres. An intending settler, having made his selection, may apply to the land officer in a printed form supplied for the purpose, for any allotment or allotments he chooses, not exceeding in area 640 acres. With the application must be sent in a declaration that the applicant is over twenty one years of age, that he is domiciled in Victoria, that he selects the land for his own use and benefit, and not as agent for any other person. If the intending settler be a woman she must declare that she is not a married woman, or if a married woman, that she is judicially separated according to the laws in force in Victoria. These conditions are imposed in order to prevent undue speculation and land-jobbing, and for the same reason "every selector must appear before the land agent." Should there be no competitor for the same farm, the applicant will be declared the selector, and upon payment of the purchase money, or purchase money and rent, will be put into immediate possession; should there be two applicants for the same farm on the same day, the question is determined by drawing lots. Under the new law two modes of payment are offered to the selector; he can either pay for his farm at 1*l.* an acre, and receive the title immediately, "or he may pay for one-half of it, and rent the second moiety for eight years at half-a-crown an acre; but the rent will be computed as annual instalments of the purchase-money, so that at the end of eight years the land will become his property without any payment for the second moiety of his farm beyond the annual rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre. Thus he will secure his land without delay or uncertainty; and the immigrant, before taking ship in Europe, can ascertain beyond doubt the exact price of such a farm as he desires to obtain." The price in no case exceeds 1*l.* per acre, and the credit given for half the purchase money over eight years, practically reduces the price much lower.—*Social Science Review.*

Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of Victoria, at a recent meeting of the Acclimatisation Society in that colony, stated that the llama, angora goat,

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and camel, had been successfully introduced into Victoria, and that measures were in progress for the speedy introduction and acclimatisation of roe-deer, partridges, rooks hares, sparrows, and song birds from England; deer, cashmere goats, and black partridges from India; and ostriches. pheasants, partridges, and antelopes from the Cape of Good Hope. We understand that Mr Sargood, Jun., has returned in safety to Melbourne, having landed fifty-two of the English song birds he took from this country. Mr Sargood has long taken deep interest in the acclimatising of the song birds of England, and the recent addition to his private avairy of the blackbird, starling, sparrow, linnet, thrush, bullfinch, goldfinch, hawfinch, chaffinch, and others, has created considerable excitement at the Antipodes.

Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page* 44.)

But although the death of Wolsey removed the greatest stumbling-block in Anne's pathway to the throne, it did not produce the immediate results which she had anticipated. The question of the King's divorce still "dragged its slow length along" and the firmness of the Pope seemed to render such an ultimatum from the Holy See as remote as ever. The measure was also decidedly unpopular with the nation at large, whilst the passions of the multitude had been excited against it by the preaching of the clergy, but still more powerfully by the fictitious prophesies of Elizabeth Barton,

THE HOLY MAID OF KENT,

an instrument in their hands, whose denunciations against the King, pending this question of divorce were so obnoxious to Henry, and to Anne's party, as to bring not only the Maid herself to the stake, but also two of the most eminent and virtuous men of the age to the scaffold as her accomplices— John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor. As these pending judgments pronounced by the Maid against the King exercised a material influence over the career of Anne, and imposed for several years a check upon Henry himself, it will be necessary to give some account of this pretended prophetess.

Elizabeth Barton was a nun of Canterbury but whether or not she was a native of Kent has never been accurately ascertained although in all propability such was the fact. The crime for which she suffered consisted in her assuming the character of a prophetess and denouncing these impending judgments against the King. She declared "that it had been revealed to her, that the Almighty was displeased with the King,—that if he proceeded with the divorce and married again, he should be no longer King,—that in the estimation of God he should not be King one hour, and that he should die a villain's death." Her prophetical career continued for several years, the exercise of her gift being by no means confined to this one political subject, but extending to matters of a very miscellaneous and unimportant character. The paroxysm of a convulsive fit was the moment of her pretended inspiration, when she then uttered her insane predictions, sometimes in prose, sometimes in verse, and either in her own chamber with a few favoure hearers, or prostrate in a church, before a multitude of eager listeners congregated together by previous appointment. Some ecclesiastics who traded in her celebrity, encouraged her in the belief that she was divinely inspired and sedulously extended her fame. Books were composed concerning her, a letter written in golden characters. which she was said to have received from Mary Magdalen, was exhibited to the faithful, whilst the Holy Maid of Kent, and the image of the Virgin in the Chapel of Court-alle-Street, which she honoured with her peculiar regard, were objects of universal wonder and admiration.

In the opening of her prophetical career when the divorce was mooted, she was introduced to Wolsey and also to the King and afterwards when in consequence of the Pope's refusal, the breach with Rome was becoming inevitable, her political prophecies were used for party purposes, and reported to Queen Katherine, to the papal envoys, and to the chiefs of the catholic party. Amongst others to whom they were communicated were John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor. We are so prone to forget that men's conduct should be estimated by the opinions and manners of their contemporaries, as to feel surprise that men like these could have seriously listened to the delirious ravings of such a pretender to inspiration. It ought, however, to be borne in mind, that a belief in extraordinary spiritual in-

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fluences and revelations was then a portion of the general creed, and nothing proves the fact more clearly than that some of the wisest men of the time gave attention and credit to this poor half-witted woman. Sir Thomas More addressed a letter to her in which he styled her "right dearly beloved sister in our Lord," and in a letter to Cromwell he admits that he had ' a great good opinion of her" and " had her in great estimation," although in the same letter he mentions that she told him " the devil haunted her in the shape of a bird" which when caught turned out, as might be expected "a very strange ugly-fashioned bird" so that " they were all afraid and threw him out at a window."

The prophecies of Barton were first taken notice of by the Government after the 's marriage with Anne Boleyn and at her instigation in 1533; when after an investigation by Cranmer, Cromwell, and Hugh Latimer, then a priest, the " Holy Maid" and her chief supporters were, in November, brought before "a very great assembly and council of the lords of the realm in the Star Chamber;" and upon confession were sentenced "to stand at Paul's Cross, where they with their own hands should severally deliver, each of them, to the preacher that should be appointed, a bill, declaring their subtle, crafty, and superstitious doings. Which thing, the next Sunday after, they all above rehearsed, standing on a stage at Paul's Cross, made for that purpose, did accomplish." After this exhibition the culprits were conveyed to the Tower, and confined there without further proceedings until the next Parliament.

The fact that Fisher and More had held some intercourse with the Maid having transpired, either upon the preliminary enquiry, or in the Star Chamber, Cromwell, at that time Secretary of State, dispatched Fisher's brother to him with a message of " heavy words and terrible threats," advising to write to the King a letter of submission and crave pardon for his offences. But instead of adopting this advice Fisher wrote to Cromwell a letter, in which he justified his conduct, and declined to ask pardon for offences which he was ignorant of having committed.

The most serious accusation brought against Fisher was that he concealed the Maid's prophecies regarding the divorce from the King. The bishop's answer was that the nun told him that she had herself communicated to the King what had been revealed to her, which he, knowing that she had been with the King, believed to be true, and which was not stated to be otherwise. He also alleged that she spoke not of any evil that was to befal the King other than by the ordinary visitations of Providence, should he put away his lawful wife and marry Anne. These two points seem satisfactorily to get rid of the anomalous charge of improperly concealing these prophecies even had they not been matter of public notoriety and therefore incapable of concealment. The act of Attainder (25 Henry viii. cap. 12) against " Elizabeth Barton, of Kent, and others, for that under color of hypocrisy, revelations and false miracles practiced by the said Elizabeth, they conspired to impugn and slander the divorce between the King and Queen Katherine his first wife, the last marriage between him and Queen Anne, his second wife, to destroy the King, and to deprive him of his crown" recites that Brocking and Daring " made, writ, and caused to be written sondry bokes, bothe greate and smalle, bothe printed and written" concerning Barton's revelations and afterwards expressly states that the obnoxious prophecies relating to the King were " written and expressed in the said bokes and volumes." How, therefore, a charge could be brought against Fisher for concealing that which had been openly declared to the world, and above all how such a charge could be introduced into an act of Parliament seems not a little surprising.

To be continued

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Prepare all the ground which is destined for early crops. Hot-beds for cucumbers and early melons must now be multiplied. Sow cabbages, horn carrots, lettuces, parsnips, leeks, and radishes. Transplant cabbages, chives, garlic, shalots, underground onions, and horseradish. Get all fruit trees pruned and nailed without delay. Plant ash-leaved kidney potatoes for early use; continue to force rhubarb and sea kale. Sow peas and beans on sheltered borders, and prepare ground for all summer crops. Proceed with the propagation of roses, American plants, and other ornamental shrubs and trees; ranunculi, anemonies, gladioli, ferrarias, and all kinds of flowering plants.

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COUNTY COURT, January 15th.

Before J. ESPINASSE, Esq., Judge.

Hudson v. *Batchelor.*—Claim for money lent. Plaintiff said he lent £6 6s. to the defendant personally, and he had repaid all but £3 1s. Defendant said he had paid nothing to plaintiff. His Honor asked the defendant if he objected because he had been summoned for £3 1s. instead of £6. The defendant misunderstanding the question, said "Yes." He afterwards, however, denied having borrowed any money of the plaintiff. The plaintiff lent the money when he and the defendant were at work together, in January last. Judgment for plaintiff, the debt and costs to be paid in two monthly instalments.

French v. *Dyer.*—Claim of £8 15s. 10d. for goods supplied, and a set off, amounting to £9 15s., was pleaded. Mr Gibson appeared for the defendant, and said the particulars supplied were not such as the Court required. The items in the set off were so numerous that a reference would be desirable. If such a course was agreed to he would not press his objection. Both parties then agreed to appoint Mr Freeman as arbitrator.

Hickmott v. *Collins.*—A claim for 24s. for road scrapings, 9s. had been paid into court. The plaintiff laid down some road scrapings and defendant came and put some on the top of them, and carried the whole away. He did not see him do it, but he knew a man who did. The man was not in court because he was a bailiff, and the gentleman could not spare him that day. The defendant had two witnesses to prove that the plaintiff did not put the road scrapings where he said. The case was adjourned for the attendance of plaintiff's witness.

PETTY SESSIONS

Bromley, January 5th.

Present—Coles Child, Esq. (chairman), R. B. Berens, Esq.

WILFUL DAMAGE AT BROMLEY.—*William Burrows*, a man who had been in the employ of Mr Pawley, was summoned for having wilfully thrown down and damaged a Stile in a field in Mr Pawley's occupation. The case was proved by John Emery, and the defendant was fined in a penalty of 10s., damage 3s. and in default was committed for 14 days.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT ST. MARY CRAY—*Robert Hills* was charged with being drunk and disorderly at St. Mary Cray, on the 3rd ult. Defendant pleaded guilty and fined 5s. and 3s. 6d. costs.

ALLEGED TRESPASS IN SEARCH OF GAME, AT KESTON. *Henry Thomas and Thomas Field* were charged with trespassing in search of conies on land in the occupation of W. Fry, Esq., at Keston, on Christmas day. The case however, failed as to sufficient proof in support of the information, which was accordingly dismissed.

TRESPASS IN SEARCH OF GAME, AT ORPINGTON.—*Robt. Ellis* was charged with the above, on the 25th December, at Orpington. Convicted in penalty of 10s. and costs.

Sidcup, January 12th.

Present—Western Wood, Esq., M. P., Sir John Kirkland.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.—*Wm Holden* and *Wm Butcher*, were charged on Police sheet with having in their possession a quantity of Turnips, suspected of being stolen. Each committed to hard labour for three weeks.

ASSAULT AT ST. MARY CRAY.—*Bennett* v. *Warriner.* This was a family disturbance, which occured on the 13th of December, at the "Lads of the Village" Beer shop, in the parish of St. Mary Cray. The complainant had entered the house to sleep, but this being objected to by the defendant, the complainant was put out of the house, on which occasion the alleged assault was committed. The evidence on both sides was contradictory, but the bench thought that on the whole of the case, the assault was proved, and fined the defendant in 2s. 6d. and costs.

White Lion, Farnborough, 19th January.

Present—W. Waring, Esq. (chairman), R. B. Berens, Esq.

A man named *Whitehouse*, of Norwood, was summoned at the instance of Mr D. Braid, of West Wickham, Nurseryman, for having stolen 173 Fowering Shrubs, his property, but the evidence failed to bring the case home, and the summons was dismissed.

LANCASHIRE FUND. — The proceeds of the Christmas entertainment, including a present of £1 10s. from F. J. Sargood, Esq., amounted to £11 11s. 5d.

THE MEANS OF FLYING.—Mons. De Groff, of Bruges, asserts that after eleven years study he has invented the means of flying in the air in any direction, and only needs money to demonstrate it beyond question. The machine is small, he says, and will enable man to move in the air "with the swiftness of the swallow and the vigour of the eagle." He asks for aid from England. An engraving of an Ariel machine appeared in "The Builder," on the 1st of April, 1842. The invention turned out to be a First of April affair.

THE SNOWDROP AND CROCUS will soon inaugurate the Floral season. The single snowdrop, which to us is a much prettier flower than the double one, grows wild in some places, and a greater ornament to a wood or a lane we are not acquainted with. These flowers are often sent in quantities in envelopes, through the post, from persons in the country to their friends in large towns, and are accepted as very welcome presents by those who have no gardens, for, notwithstanding the rough handling they get in the transmission, they revive on being put into water, and will retain their beauty a fortnight, with care, if gathered before they are full blown.

CROCUSES AND SNOWDROPS.

Crocuses and Snowdrops,
Very brave and bold,
Laughing at the snow storm,
Coming in the cold,—
Never minding weather,
Winds and rain ye brave,
Often for a season
Hailstones prove a grave;
When the storm is over
There you are again,
Looking all the better
For the ice and rain.
Nothing daunts your courage,
Nothing makes you flee,
Crocuses and snowdrops
Your're the flowers for me!

Persevering people,
Striving very hard
For an honest living
As a full reward;
Going on with labour,
Making sure to win,
Troubles come, surmount them,
Then again begin;
Spurning useless sorrow,
Making no ado,
Crocuses and Snowdrops
These but copy you.
Lovely in your trials,
Beautiful to see
Crocuses and Snowdrops
You're the flowers for me!

Births.

On the 12th ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr Wm. Isard, of a daughter.

On the 15th ult., at Widmore, Bromley, the wife of Mr A. Alves, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at Kevington, St. Mary Cray, the wife of R. Berens, Esq., of a son and heir.

Deaths.

On the 8th ult., at Bromley Common, Walter Leslie, the beloved child of Longdon and Harriette Rogers, aged 14 months.

On the 15th ult., at Church House, Bromley, Susannah Louisa, widow of John Scott, Esq., in her 70th year.

On the 23rd ult., at Long's Hotel, Bond-street, London, Robert Boyd, Esq., J. P., of Plaistow Lodge, Bromley, in the 67th year of his age.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter page	0	5	0

To Correspondents.

To ADVERTISERS. — The Bromley Record is the best medium for Advertisements in this neighbourhood. It is necessary, on account of the great number printed, to send all communications early to secure insertion.

The Bromley Record can be had in wrapper ready for posting without extra charge.

It will be seen that our Journal this month has been enlarged to 24 pages, in order to give as many pages of reading as advertisements. If at any time we give more than half advertisements it will be from unavoidable circumstances, which we shall do our best to prevent. We shall be obliged to correspondents in every village in which our Journal circulates to send us a short account of how the 10th has been publicly celebrated, for insertion next month. Communications and advertisements are requested to be sent by the 28th.

Kentish Rambler (Downe) in our next.

MOON'S CHANGES—MARCH.

Full Moon .....5th day, at 2.46 after.
Last Quarter..... 12th day, at 6.55 after.
New Moon .....19th day, at 2.37 morn.
First Quarter .....27th day, at 8.58 morn.

The Bromley Record.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1863.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

THE news of the last month has been of a very tranquil character in regard to home affairs. Parliament commenced its sitting on the 5th; the Houses were opened by Royal Commission. An annual grant of £40,000 for the Prince of Wales, and £10,000 to the Princess, has been voted with a kind of feeling on both sides that the nation would have been better pleased if the amount had been greater. The ship freighted from New York, with stores for relief of the distress in the cotton districts, arrived safely with its cargo, early in the month. The preparations to celebrate the coming marriage of the Prince of Wales are supplying not only something to talk about, but a great amount of employment in every part of the kingdom. Arrangements having been made contrary, as it appears, to ancient custom, in regard to royalty passing through the city, a deputation has been in communication with the Home authorities to get the programme altered. The whole English nation may be said to have gone into committee upon the reception of the Princess Alexandra. How to give the utmost *eclat* to the pageant of the 7th, and how to signalize the general holiday on the 10th, are now the questions of the day. The Corporation of London alone will probably expend £30,000 or £40,000, and the temporary balconies which will be erected at every available point on the route will represent many thousands of pounds. As for the illuminations their total cost cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty, but we believe that the gas companies have declared themselves unable to meet the demand unless the consumption of gas in private houses be reduced for the night. The news from America still continues of a sombre character, neither side appearing disposed to give in; on the contrary they seem determined to carry on their warfare as long as men and money can be found.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening the 16th ult., at the Bell Hotel, Bromley, to make arrangements for publicly celebrating the day of the coming royal marriage. G. W. Norman, Esq., in the chair. There was a large attendance of the gentry and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood.

The chairman said that he felt very proud at having been called upon to take the chair on that occasion, as the marriage to be celebrated was an event which called forth the warmest feeling and sympathy of every Englishman. During the reign of our present sovereign they had had the opportunity of seeing the effects of a variety of different governments abroad, ranging from almost uncontrolled despotism to the wildest democracy, and he thought that they had all made up their minds that their own form of government was the best [hear, hear.] Indeed, he believed that it was the universal opinion of the civilised world that in England the freedom of the people, order, and progress and all that could be desired in government, were more completely and adequately supported

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and it was with such feelings that they regarded the approaching marriage, which they hoped would give to them generations of sovereigns, which would be a pledge for the continuance of that form of government which they had all made up their minds was the most to be desired. At that particular time there were peculiar reasons which rendered the marriage an object of sympathy to them. They had all felt deeply the sorrow which had fallen upon the Queen, who, during her reign of twenty-seven years, had discharged her most important and responsible duties in such a way as to secure to her the deepest respect, and the warmest attachment on the part of her subjects. Although in the discharge of her responsible duties she had no longer at her side that presence from whom she could always receive the most unselfish advice, they might hope that her son, whose marriage was about to be celebrated, would be to her what that great and wise prince was whose loss they all so much deplored. That meeting had been called to give a somewhat more public effect to the proceedings of a meeting which had been held a few days before, at which the subject had been considered. There were considerable difficulties in deciding what ought to be done, but his own opinion was that they should appoint a committee that night, and that they should leave the matter entirely in the hands of that committee. Mr. R. Latter read the report of the decision arrived at by the committee that had previously considered the question, and their recommendation was, that the children belonging to the National, and Sunday Schools, of all denominations, should be provided with a dinner; that there should be sports, such as foot races, &c.; that the Rifle band should be in attendance, and that there should be a display of fireworks in the evening. Mr. Sargood thought that a committee should emanate from that meeting. The Chairman concurred with this course, but thought the first business would be to decide that it was desirable to celebrate the marriage, so as to evince the same feeling of loyalty and attachment to the sovereign which would be evinced in almost every part of England; and, on the motion of Mr. F. J. Sargood, seconded by Mr. How, a resolution in accordance with the Chairman's suggestion was unanimously agreed to. Mr. A. Hamilton proposed, and Mr. Lukey seconded, the appointment of a committee to carry out the proceedings. It was proposed by the Rev. G. Verrall, and seconded by Mr. Bean, "That in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable that, so far as practicable, the day should be observed as a general holiday;" and, after a few remarks by the Chairman, and Messrs. Pawley and Lukey, it was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Sargood said he thought that instructions should emanate from that meeting to guide the committee as to what should be done. He thought it would be desirable to endeavour to give a sack of coals to every poor family, which would cost about £40, and the carrying the coals to a poor man's door would be an event which would be likely to be remembered by him. The chairman thought the details should be left entirely in the hands of the committee, who would be happy to receive suggestions, and that proposed by Mr. Sargood was a very good one; but he thought it would involve a great deal of trouble and difficulty, as the population of the parish was five thousand, and it would be hard to decide who were the poor

After some discussion as to whether instructions should be given to the committee, the Chairman's suggestion for leaving the matter entirely in their hands was agreed to, and Capt. Satterthwaite, in proposing that a subscription list be opened, which was seconded by Mr. F. J. Smith, offered the use of the Rifle Room to the committee. Mr. Nash was appointed treasurer, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, brought the proceedings to a close. Several subscriptions were promised in the room, the Chairman commencing with £10, Mr. Sargood £5, Capt. Satterthwaite, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Simons £3 each, Mr. Dalton £2, &c.; and the chairman remarked during the proceedings that he had no donbt whatever that any amount of money could be collected for the occasion.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the above Institute was held on the 12th ult., G. W. Norman, Esq., occupied the chair. The Chairman commenced the proceedings by stating that the society appeared to be in a most satisfactory condition. From the report about to be read it would be seen that the Institute had made considerable progress during the last year, and that the present state of affairs augured well for its future prosperity. Mr Nettlefold, one of the Hon. Secs. then read the annual report, from which it appeared that the number of members had increased by 19 during the year, and the accounts showed a balance in hand of £10 5*s.* 11*d.*, although £20 had been voted to the library fund, of which the Treasurer still held a balance of £3 1*s.* 11*d.* The library contained 2511 volumes, and the favourable state of the finances was mainly attributable to the kind assistance received from the gentlemen who had delivered lectures. The profits of the Christmas entertainment given this year, including a donation from F. J. Sargood, Esq., amounted to £11 11*s.* 5*d.*, which was forwarded in aid of the Lancashire Distress Fund. This entertainment was so kindly received that a 2nd representation was given, which resulted in a small profit to the

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Institute. The Committee had great pleasure in informing the members that the long desired scheme of opening the Institute earlier in the day had been accomplished, and the library and reading room were now open to members daily (Sundays excepted) from 11 a.m., to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. till 10 p.m. Arrangements had also been made for a supply of new works from Mudie's library. In past years the Committee had suggested various schemes to afford more accommodation, and they now had the pleasure of communicating that a preliminary arrangement had been made with Coles Child, Esq., which, if carried out, would afford capacious and convenient apartments in the new building to be erected in the Market-square. This increased accommodation would necessitate an increased expenditure, but to meet this the Committee relied upon an increasing number of members. They reported with much regret that Mr Acton, who, since the formation of the Institute, had acted as one of the honorary secretaries, had been compelled to resign his post through ill health. The report, which concluded with expressing sorrow at the loss the society had sustained through the death of R. Boyd, Esq., one of the vice-presidents, was unanimously adopted. Mr Latter then proposed the re-election of the Chairman as president for the ensuing year (cheers.) This was seconded, and carried amid applause.

The chairman thanked the subscribers for again electing him as head of their Institute, and he could only say that he should be most happy to advance the interests of the society by any means in his power. Mr R. B. Latter was also re-elected as treasurer, and the following gentlemen were re-appointed vice-presidents:—Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., Col. Long, C. Child, W. Dent, C. F. Devas, W. Pott, S. Scott, and W. A. Wilkinson, Esqrs. Mr Deane here remarked, that he hoped that for the future some arrangements would be made by which one of the vice-presidents would take the chair at the lectures.

The following gentlemen were re-elected members of the Committee:—The Rev. H. C. Adams, Messrs. J. Cooper, jun., H. Deane, R. Hodges, J. How, J. W. Ilott, R. Latter, and J. B. Walter. Major Talman, Messrs. S. P. Acton, and F. J. Smith, were elected to supply the vacancies. The meeting re-elected Mr Nettlefold one of the hon. secs., and Mr W. W. Baxter was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr Acton. The chairman remarked that they should not allow the present meeting to close without testifying to Mr S. P. Acton their high appreciation of his long continued services as Secretary. He therefore proposed that the thanks of the society should be accorded to Mr Acton, for the talent, assiduity and urbani y with which he had discharged the duties of hon. sec. to the Institute for 17 years, which was seconded by Mr R. Latter and carried by acclammation. Mr Deane followed by proposing that a suitable address should be prepared, emblazoned on vellum, and presented to Mr Acton, in recognition of his exertions on behalf of this society. This proposition was duly seconded and carried unanimously. Mr Shillcock having suggested the desirability of some classes being formed, suitable for the young people, the proceedings were brought to a close by a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the Lecture on behalf of the Institute, to be delivered on the 5th, by the Rev. H. R. Blacket, of Kensington, and from what we have heard of his ability and research, as well as his experience in lecturing, we feel assured a great intellectual treat may be anticipated by the audience, which we hope will be a numerous one, if only from respect to a gentleman who comes from some distance, purposely to promote the objects of the Institute.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.—A vestry meeting of the rate payers of the district was held on the 16th ult., to receive the accounts of the Inspectors for the past year, and to appoint Inspectors for the present year, also to take into consideration the amount of money required by them for lighting the district. Mr J. S. Carpenter occupied the chair. The accounts being laid before the vestry, were examined and passed, and a vote of thanks was given to the inspectors for the efficient manner in which they had performed their duties. Mr R. Latter proposed that £3 3s. should be presented to Mr Ray for the trouble he has taken in regard to the extension of the district, which was unanimously agreed to. The following gentlemen were re-elected Inspectors:—Mr S. Porter, Mr T. Morley, Mr F. J. Smith, and the gentlemen elected to complete the number, were Mr R. Mitchell and W. James, jun., to serve for the present year. The sum of £330 was granted.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—We have much pleasure in informing our readers that this celebrated company will give their entertainment here on the 27th inst., during their vacation from the St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, where they now appear. The programme will include some of their best songs, namely "Come where my love lies dreaming," "Beautiful Star," "I'm leaving thee in sorrow Annie," Blue eyed Minnie," Annie Lisle," &c. We may as well add, that to the

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instrumentality of Mr F. J. Smith, who has made arrangements with their Secretary, we owe their visit, and as this is their first and only appearance in Bromley, we hope those who wish to hear the original songs, brought over from America by these artists, will not lose this opportunity of witnessing their performance.

ANCIENT INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—A new Lodge was opened at brother Hurlock's, Bird-in-Hand, Widmore, on the 10th ult., by the Kent united district, assisted by the Brothers of the Royal Standard Lodge, Blackheath, to be called the Prince of Wales Lodge. A procession was formed in Bromley headed by the band of the Order, which played to the house. Through the exertions of P. G. Tidy and Brother Hurlock, they had the pleasure of initiating fifteen members for that Lodge. Great praise is due to the worthy host and hostess for the able manner in which everything was managed.

BROMLEY RIFLE CORPS. — Instructions have been issued to the 18th Kent, to be present at the landing of the Princess of Denmark, at Gravesend, on the 7th inst., to form a guard of honour on the occasion, together with other corps which form the 1st Battalion of Kent Volunteers. A portion of the Kent Volunteer Artillery and the Kentish Yeomanry, will also be present.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—At the annual financial meeting of this chapel, held on the 26th January, Mr F. Bean in the chair, the Deacons presented a *statement of the accounts for* 1862, shewing a total of contributions for the year of 860*l.*, including 439*l.* for alterations. 246*l.* for maintenance of worship, and 154*l.* for the Lancashire Relief Fund, and Home and Foreign Missions, &c. The various items having been duly explained, the accounts were then passed in the usual course. After which, the deacons presented an *estimate of expenditure for* 1863, shewing that the ordinary receipts for the year would fully provide for the p oposed addition to the Minister's stipend, as well as for all ordinary expenses. Several friends hav ng expressed their satisfaction with the statements presented, the estimate submitted was adopted unanimously.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—The short notice of the "Pneumatic Dispatch" in your last reminded me of some pamphlets I had read some years ago on this and kindred subjects, by the late George Medhurst, of No. 1, Denmark-street, Soho. I may notice, by the way, that a French author described him as an "ingenious Dane," an error accounted for only by the fact of his having resided in Denmark-street. George Medhurst was a native of this part of Kent, and might almost be entitled to rank among "Kentish Worthies." He was contemporary and intimately acquainted with Lord Stanhope, inventor of the Stanhope printing press. The workshops of these two eminent engineers were near each other, in Soho, and Medhurst was employed by his Lordship to make his casting and supply iron-work for his various inventions. But to return to the Pneumatic Dispatch. In looking over my papers I found the pamphlets above referred to, and subjoin a few extracts which may be interesting to your readers. The first, dated 1812, entitled "A plan for the rapid conveyance of goods and passengers upon an Iron road through a tube 30 ft. area by the power and velocity of air," in which he says "It will be practicable to form a tube so as to have a continual communication between the inside and the outside of it, and by this means to impel a carriage along upon an iron road in the open air, with the additional satisfaction to passengers of being unconfined and in view of the country." The next announces "His Majesty's letters patent are granted to George Medhurst for his invention for the rapid conveyance of goods and passengers by air." The next also without date appears to be a suggestion for employing the wind by means of a windmill to compress the air for the purposes of the above. The other is dated, 1827, entitled "A system of Inland conveyance for goods and passengers, with the velocity of sixty miles in an hour" The last is a work of 34 pages and elaborates the preceding. Towards its close, is the following:—"In the year 1810, I published a short account of this invention, entitled "A new method of conveying letters and goods by air." I have long paid my attention to this ærial and invisible deity, have directed the leisure of many years to the contemplation of the virgin virtues of this celestial stranger. I have not accepted of any aid, mental or material, of any one living, therefore this free will offering is entirely my own. I dedicate to the world this jewel of inestimable value, this mechanic gem, which is here unveiled, for the admiration and enjoyment of future ages."

Mr Medhurst was unfortunate in some of his inventions, as the steam carriage to run on common roads, one of which he brought through Bromley. These were soon found to be unprofitable speculations, as was the tube or atmospheric railway laid down some years ago to Croydon. His invention, the Crane, for raising goods into warehouses was more successful, and proved to be a great desideratum, by the manufacture of which, while he held the patent, he recovered the losses entailed by his more ærial inventions.

AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

By the death of Mrs Scott, widow of John Scott, Esq., the following Societies will receive large bequests. The Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Pastoral Aid Society, about £15,000 each. The London Missionary Society, the London City Mission, and the Clerical Education Society, about £5000 each. These donations, with the former sums paid to the above-named societies on the death of Mr Scott, In 1846, will amount to about £100,000.

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THE WEDDING DAY. — The Inhabitants of Bromley have arranged to celebrate the 10th by a general holiday, as far as practicable. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon a procession of the united Schools, and public bodies and Societies, headed by the Rifle Corps and Band, will parade the town. The children of all the schools to be regaled together, if a room can be found large enough; rustic sports in the White Hart field in the afternoon, and a grand display of fire-works in the evening. Every poor family in the parish has been presented with a ticket for a sack of Coals. The rifle corps will meet at the range at 9 a.m. for practice. Captain Satterthwaite will present £1 to the best shot, and 5*s.* to the second: no one to be eligible who is not on the ground by 9.30 punctually.

THE PRINCESS OF DENMARK.—The arrival of the Princess, which is to take place on the 7th, will be marked with general demonstrations of joy. From the landing at Gravesend, through London from the Bricklayer's Arms station to Windsor, great preparations are in progress to give her a hearty welcome. Triumphal arches of gigantic dimensions and unique designs, bearing appropriate mottoes and devices, are being erected in the city, and at numerous places along the road to Windsor.

PRINCE ALFRED.—Great fears were entertained a few days ago, that the attack of fever, from which the prince is still suffering, would have proved fatal. The latest news from Malta, where the prince is staying in the naval hospital, announce him out of danger and slowly reovering.

LECTURES.—It will be seen by advertisement in another page that a course of popular lectures, by professional lecturers from London and elsewhere, will be delivered in the White Hart Assemby Room, weekly. We are not disposed to throw cold water on the undertaking, but we incline to think the promoters will not find the result so successful as they would wish. Their motives, however, being good, namely, to impart useful instruction in a form both popular and entertaining, we cannot but wish them success, especially as the profits, should there be any, are to be handed over to the Philanthropic Society. The lectures being at regular intervals, together with the low price of admission, and first-class lecturers, is expected to conduce materially towards ensuring a good attendance.

MID KENT RAILWAY.—The revenue account of this company shews a disposable balance of £2051 0*s* 8*d*., out of which the Directors recommend a dividend of £2½ per cent, making £4½ per cent for the year.

MID KENT (Bromley to St. Mary Cray.) The annual meeting of this company was held at 2, Moorgate-street, on the 27th ult. The report of the Directors state that their undertaking will pass into the hands of the London Chatham and Dover company on the first of September next, at a rent equal to the interest on the Debenture Debt of £23,000, and £4 per cent. on the share capital of £61,550. A dividend of £3 per cent. free of Income tax was recommended, which left a balance to the current half year of £103 10*s*. 1*d*,

EXTRAORDINARY HARE HUNT.—On Wednesday the 11th ult., Mr Henry Lubbock's beagles found a hare near Downe, which ran by Holwood through Cowlass wood by Locksbottom, over Chalk farm to the back of Bromley-common. From here they raced her across Mr Pawley's farm to the Southborough road, where she got headed which caused a slight check. She turned again towards Bromley, and they hunted her slowly across the railway near Bickley station on to Mr Coles Child's farm where her life was saved by a fresh hare jumping up before them. The time to this point was 1 hour 5 minutes, and the distance from point to point between six and seven miles, and about ten miles as they ran it, which was an extraordinary performance for a hare. While the hounds were crossing the railway, a train arrived at the same moment, and probably most of them would have been killed had not the engine-driver acted in the most praiseworthy manner, slackening speed and using the utmost means to frighten them off the line by blowing off steam, whistling. &c., and Mr Lubbock immediately afterwards sent him a reward for his conduct.

ST. MARY CRAY.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—On the 4th ult., the annual examination of the children connected with the Temple Schools, took place in the school-room, and passed off most satisfactorily. The children were afterwards regaled with a substantial tea, and their parents and friends were invited in the evening, when the proceedings were of the most agreeable character. The scholars sang several part songs in good style, and the Bromley Rifle band played a choice selection of music most efficiently.

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LANCASHIRE FUND.—The 10th weekly collection on behalf of the Lancashire Relief Fund in the parishes of Orpington and St. Mary Cray, amounted to £18 1*s.* 6*d.*, making £153 5*s.* 8*d.* paid to the Lord Mayor's Committee, by T. H. Smith, Esq., treasurer. At a meeting of the committee it was resolved, "That the collection do now cease." The cordial thanks of the committee was given to the Rev. Andrew Welch, hon. sec., and to the collectors for their efficient services. The incidental expenses were paid by a subscription of the committee.

GRIMALDI'S ADVENTURES
at the "George Inn," Hayes.

The celebrated Joseph Grimaldi, grandson of the Italian dancer, "Iron Legs," and son of Guiseppe Grimaldi, dentist to Queen Charlotte, and his friend, Pietro Bologna, also a Genoese (the clown and the harlequin of Sadlers' Wells theatre) together, in 1803, made an excursion into Kent to have "SOME SHOOTING."

The two friends were complaining one evening of their great fatigue, when Bologna recalled to mind that he had a friend residing in Kent, who had repeatedly invited him down to his house for a few days' shooting, and to take a friend with him. He proposed, therefore, that he and Grimaldi should go down by way of relaxation. On the 5th Nov. accordingly the friend, having been previously apprised of their intention, and having again returned a most pressing invitation, they left town in a gig. On the road Bologna told Grimaldi that the gentleman whom they were going down to visit was an individual of the name of Mr. M., wholly unconnected with any business or profession, a large landed proprietor, and that he had most splendid preserves. They were talking thus when they arrived at Bromley. Here they met a man with a fustian jacket, driving a tax-cart, who pulled up and hailed them with a loud "hullo" and "well, Joe, here you are"

Bologna, after shaking hands very heartily with the man in fustian, introduced him to Grimaldi, as the identical Mr. M.

"I'm glad to see you, Joe," said Mr. M. "I thought I'd meet you here, and show you the way." Grimaldi made suitable acknowledgements, and the tax-cart and the gig went on together.

"I am sorry you have hit on a bad day, so far as the shooting goes," said Mr. M.; "for to-morrow is a general fast, but you can walk about and look at the country; and the next day—wont we astonish the natives!"

"Are there plenty of birds this year?" enquired Bologna.

"Lots—lots," replied Mr. M.

After travelling two miles or more Bologna enquired if they were not near their place of destination.

"Certainly," answered Mr. M. "That is my house," looking in the direction pointed out. They saw a road-side inn, in front of which was written "Good entertainment for man and beast," and beneath "M." Bologna looked at Grimaldi, then at the public-house, and then at the man in the fustian jacket. "Yes," he said, "that house contains the best of wines, beds, tobacco, stabling, skittle grounds, and every other luxury."

"I beg pardon," said Bologna, mortified (Grimaldi almost laughing), "but I thought you were not connected with business."

"No more I am," said Mr. M.. with a wink, "the business belongs to mother."

Bologna was inexpressibly annoyed. Grimaldi laughed outright.

"Yes," said Mr. M., "I may be said to be a gentleman at large, for I do nothing but ride about in my carriage here," pointing to the tax-cart, "or stroll with my gun and fishing-rod. Mother's quite a woman of business. But as I am an only child I suppose I shall have to look after it myself some day. He was silent for a moment, then touching Bologna said, "I suppose, old fellow, you did not think you were coming to a public-house."

"I did not," was the sulky reply.

"Ah, I thought you would be surprised," said Mr. M., with a laugh. "I never let my London friends know who or what I am. I lead them to guess I'm a great man, and there I leave 'em. But here we are, so get out of the gig, and you shall have as hearty a welcome as you'll ever get at a nobleman's."

There was something hearty and pleasant in the man's manner. Bologna was not inclined to speak, so Grimaldi said something civil. They were led into the house, introduced to Mrs. M. by her son, as particular friends of his. They were received with great hospitality, sat down

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to a capital dinner, which, with some good ale, soothed Bologna's wounded spirits. After dinner they walked about the neighbourhood, and returned to supper, and were again treated with great hospitality. On retiring Bologna acknowledged "matters might have been worse." On the next day they divided their time between eating and drinking, chatting with the customers, their host, and his mother, and getting their guns in order for the havoc they purposed making in the preserves of Mr. M. next morning.

They met at breakfast early, made a hearty meal, and sallied forth. They came to a stile, which they climbed over, then traversed a plot of pasture land, and arrived at a gate, beyond which was a field of fine buck wheat. Here Mr. M. cried halt. "Wait a minute," said he, "you are not so accustomed to sporting as I."

They stopped. He advanced to the gate, and returned.

"Now's the time," he said. They crept onwards, reached the gate, and saw beyond an innumerable quantity of pigeons feeding

"There's a covey," said Mr. M.

"Where?" asked Grimaldi. "I see nothing but pigeons."

"Nothing but pigeons!" exclaimed Mr. M. "What did you expect to find?"

"I expected to find pheasants and partridges," answered both sportsmen together.

"Pheasants and partridges!" exclaimed he, with a ludicrous look of amazement. "Oh, dear! quite out of the question. I invited you down here to shoot birds. Pigeons are birds, and there are the pigeons. Shoot away!"

"The fellow's a humbug," whispered Bologna to Grimaldi. "Kill as many of his pigeons as you can."

Bologna fired into the nearest cluster; Grimaldi into those that rose. The slaughter was great. They picked up twenty in that field, and five in the field beyond. This great success, and the agreeable employment of picking up the birds, restored their equanimity of temper.

"I think you have them all now," said Mr. M., enquiringly,

"I suppose we have," replied Bologna; "at least all except those that fell among the trees yonder."

"Those you will not be able to get," said Mr. M.

"Very good, such being the case we have'em all," replied Bologna.

"Very well," said Mr. M. "Now, if you will take my advice, you will cut away at once."

"Cut away!" said Bologna.

"Cut away!" said Grimaldi.

"Cut away is the word," replied Mr. M.

"And why, pray?" asked Bologna.

"Why?" said Mr. M. "Isn't the reason obvious? Because you've killed the pigeons."

"What has our killing those pigeons to do with cutting away?"

"Bless us!" said Mr. M. "You are not right to day. If the squire hears of it he will be very angry. Then if he finds you here he will put you in prison. What I say is cut away at once, and don't stop for him to catch you."

"Pooh!" said Bologna. "I see you know nothing of law. No squire in England can put us in prison because we have killed your pigeons."

"My pigeons!" said Mr. M. "They're none of mine. They belong to the squire, and precious savage he'll be when he finds out how you have been peppering them. So now, to come back, if you two lads will take my advice, now you've got the pigeons, you'll cut away with them."

This disclosure fairly overwhelmed them. After a few words of angry remonstrance addressed to Mr. M., which that gentleman heard with a degree of composure and philosophy curious to behold, they concluded to act on his advice, and cut away at once. They lost no time in returning to the inn, While they packed up the birds their singular host got luncheon ready, of which they partook; then, mounting their gig, they bade farewell to him and his mother. At parting he vented so many knowing winks that for very life they could not help laughing outright.

Next morning Grimaldi and Bologna met by chance in Covent Garden Market. They laughed heartily as the recollection of the previous adventures came upon them, and adjourned to the "Garrick," in Bow Street, to have a glass of sherry and a biscuit. This house was kept by a retired harlequin, who was standing at the door

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when they arrived. He assented to join in a glass of wine and the Kentish adventures were related to him.

"By the by," he said, "I wish you had mentioned to me that you wanted a day's shooting. I was born at Hayes; all my relations live in Kent, and I know nearly every gamekeeper in the county. They always come here when in town, and would have been pleased to oblige any friend of mine."

"Ah," said Bologna, "we should have had birds to shoot at—not pigeons."

They were interrupted by the entrance of a young man. The landlord, after shaking him warmly by the hand, bade him be seated; and then said, "What has brought you so suddenly to town, Joseph?"

"A very disagreeable business," said the new comer. "There were two vagabonds from London down in our part yesterday, and they killed and stole about fifty of master's pigeons' I'm come up to find them and apprehend them. I found out the rascals had been staying at Mrs. M.'s., and were friends of her son, so I went to him last night. 'Oh, says he, 'I know what you've come about; they've cut away with them pigeons.' 'Yes,' says I, 'and unless you tell me where they have cut away to I shall make you answerable.' 'Oh,' says he again, 'I know nothing about 'em. They're no friends of mine. One's a clown, and t'other's a harlequin at one of the London theatres,'"

This was all I could get from him. So I came up, and knowing you were acquainted with theatrical people, I have come to ask you which of the harlequins and clowns it was most likely to be.

"Is the squire very angry?" asked the landlord.

"Very," responded Joseph; "he's determined to pursue them to the very extremity of the law."

Grimaldi was much troubled in mind, and a ghastly paleness overspread the face of Bologna.

"There is one thing," said the landlord, "before the squire can pursue these fellows to the extremity of the law he has got to find them."

"True," said Joseph; "and unless you assist me I'm afraid I shan't be able to do that."

"That's true," said the host. "But I'll tell you what, it is two particular friends of mine though who did it."

"Friends of yours, hey?" said Joseph. "Then I expect you wont assist me in finding them out."

"Not a bit of it," said the landlord; "so you may go and look among the clowns and harlequins yourself, and Heaven help you."

Joseph looked mortified; and, after a pause, stammered something, that being friends made a difference.

"I'll tell you what it is, Joseph," said the landlord. "Say no more about the affair; my two friends will pay a reasonable price for the pigeons, and stand a rump steak and port wine this very day. What say you?" Joseph brightened up.

"Oh," said he, "I'll talk the squire over; and as for the rump steak and wine I don't mind partaking of them; and they shall come down some day next week, and I'll give them a morning's shooting."

"Then," said the landlord, rising, "these are the gentlemen. Gentlemen, this is Mr. Joseph Clark, the squire's gamekeeper."

The rump steak and wine were eaten and drunk; they accepted Mr. Clark's invitation for another "day's shooting," and, under his able guidance, killed and bagged four hares, and five brace of pheasants; and but for his giving them a day's sport might have suspected him of being in league with the landlord of the "Garrick," to use them for their amusement, and a good dinner besides.— *Life of Grimaldi, by "Boz."*

THE WEATHER — February, instead of being one of the most uncomfortable months, has this year been one of the most agreeable for out door occupation. A few wet days and a few slight frosts, the rest beautiful sunshine, Should March pass in the same manner, the winter will be one of the mildest on record. The 21st, at noon. our weather prophet looks out to see which way the wind blows, and gives his opinion as to the summer accordingly. His predictions hitherto have been tolerably correct, as may have been observed.

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Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page* 89.)

In this act of Attainder which was introduced into the Lords on the 21st February, 1533-4 the names of Fisher and More were inserted as the Maid's accomplices, and on the 27th, Fisher wrote to the King supplicating that he would "dismiss him from the trouble." The following is a transcript of the letter as preserved in the British museum Cott. MSS. E 6, fol. 162—the spelling only modernised for easier perusal by the general reader.

"Please it your most gracious Highness benignly to hear this my most humble suit which I have to make unto your Grace at this time, and to pardon me that I come not myself unto your Grace for the same, for in good faith, I have had so many perilous diseases one after another, which began with me before Advent, and so by long continuance hath now brought my body in that weakness, that without peril of destruction of the same, which I dare say your Grace for your sovereign goodness would not, I may not as yet take any travelling upon me; and so I wrote to Master Cromwell your most trusty councillor, beseeching him to obtain your most gracious license for me to be absent from this Parliament for that same cause, and he put me in comfort so to do. Now thus it is, most gracious sovereign Lord, that in your most high court of Parliament is put in a bill against me concerning the Nun of Canterbury, and intending my comdemnation for not revealing of such words as she had unto me touching your Highness, wherein I most humbly beseech your Grace, that, without your displeasure, I may show unto you the consideration that moved me so to do, which, when your most excellent wisdom hath deeply considered, I trust assuredly that your charitable goodness will not impute any blame to me therefore.

"A truth it is this Nun was with me thrice in coming to London by Rochester, as I wrote to master Cromwell, and showed unto him the occasions of her coming, and of my sendings until her again.

"The first time, she came unto my house, unsent for of my party, and then she told me, that she had been with your Grace, and that she had shewn unto you a revelation which she had from Almighty God; your Grace, I trust, will not be displeased with this my rehearsal thereof. She said, that if your Grace went forth with the purpose that ye intended, ye should not be King of England seven months after.

"I conceived not by these words, I take it upon my soul, that any malice or evil was intended or meant, unto your Highness by any mortal man, but only that they were the threats of God, as she did then affirm. And though they were feigned, that (as I would be saved) was to me unknown, I never counselled her, nor was privy thereunto, nor to any such purposes, as it now is said, they went about.

"Nevertheless, if they had told me this revelation and had not also told me that she had reported the same unto your Grace, I had been verily far to blame, and worthy extreme punishment, for not disclosing the same unto your Highness, or else to some of your council. But since she did assure me therewith, that she had plainly told unto your Grace the same thing, I thought doubtless that your Grace would have suspected me that I had come to renew her tale again unto you, rather for the confirming of my opinion, than for any other cause.

"I beseech your Highness to take no displeasure with me for this that I will say. It striketh yet, most gracious sovereign lord, in my heart to my no little heaviness, your grevious letters, and after that, your much fearful words, that your Grace had unto me, for shewing unto you my mind and opinion in the same matter, notwithstanding that your Highness had so often, and so straightly commanded me to search for the same before, and for this cause I was right loth to have come unto your Grace again with such a tale pertaining to that matter. Many other considerations I had, but this was the very cause why that I came not unto your Grace; for, in good faith, I dread lest I should thereby have provoked your Grace to further displeasure against me

"My lord of Canterbury also, which was your great councillor, told me that she had been with your Grace, and had shewed you this same matter, and of him (as I will answer before God) I learned greater things of her pretended visions than she told me

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herself. And at that time I shewed unto him, that she had been with me, and told me as I have written before. I trust now that your excellent wisdom and learning seeth that there is in me no default for not revealing of her words unto your Grace, when she herself did affirm unto me 'that she had so done, and my lord of Canterbury that then was, confirmed also the same.

"Wherefore most gracious sovereign lord, in my most humblewise, I beseech your Highness to dismiss me of this trouble, whereby I shall the more quietly serve God, and the more effectually pray for your Grace. This, if there were a right great offence in me, should be to your merit to pardon, but much rather, taking the case as it is, I trust verily ye will do so, Now my body is much weakened with many diseases, and infirmities, and my soul is much inquieted by this trouble, so that my heart is more withdrawn from God, and from the devotion of prayer than I would. And verily I think that my life may not long continue, wherefore oftsooner I beseech your most gracious Highness that by your charitable goodness I may be delivered of this business, and only to prepare my soul to God, and to make it ready against the coming of death, and no more to come abroad in the world. This, most gracious sovereign lord, I beseech your Highness by all the singular and excellent endowments of your most noble body and soul, and for the love of Christ Jesus, that so dearly with his most precious blood redeemed your soul and mine, and during my life I shall not cease (as I am bounden) and yet now the more entirely, to make my prayer to God for the preservation of your most royal majesty.

"At Rochester the 27th day of February.

"Your most humble beadman and subject

"Jo: Rofws:"

Both Fisher and More admitted the right of Parliament to alter the descent of the crown as was done by statute 25 Henry viii, cap. 22, but neither of them would allow the invalidity of the King's first marriage, —the legality of the Divorce, or of his second marriage with Anne Boleyn, as therein enacted. Both refused to take the oath required to be administered under its provision, whereupon Cranmer on the 17th April wrote to Cromwell from the Archiepiscopal palace at Croydon urging the propriety of accepting their qualified oath; but whenever that prelate's advice was on the side of mercy it was often fated to be unsuccessful and so it proved on the present occasion.

The Bishop and the Chancellor were at once committed to the Tower from which they were only released by the axe of the Headsman.

To be Continued.

[We have received from a correspondend an additional verse to the National Anthem, and print the whole of it for the use of schools, &c., on the auspicious tenth!]

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On her be pleased to pour;
Long may she reign!
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen!

O Lord our God! arise,
Scatter her enemies
And make them fall!
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On her our hopes we fix,
God save us all.

O God of England, bless
With health and happiness,
Victoria's Son.
Make him Great Britain's pride!
Bless thou his Danish bride,
Ever with them abide.
God save the Queen!

F.

[The following verse is inserted by desire of another correspondent.]

Bless the auspicious day;
Long may it have the sway,
Pleasure to give.
Bless the new wedded pair,
Make them thy gracious care,
And hear, O hear our prayer.
Long may they live.

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BROMLEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY LIMITED.—The report of the Directors, read at the annual meeting of this Company, held at the Bell Hotel, on the 26th ult., states that the balance of profits to be disposed of is 996*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* out of which the directors propose to declare a dividend at the rate of £10 per cent. for the year on the share capital fully paid up, and at the same rate for nine months on the amount called up upon the new shares on the 1st of April last, free of Income tax, which dividends will, together, absorb the sum of 691*l.* 14*s.*, and leave a balance of 305*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* Of this sum the directors propose to devote £150 to the formation of a new reserve fund, and to place the remainder to the credit of the profit and loss for the current year. Although the earnings of the company would warrant the directors in declaring a larger dividend for the past year, they have thought it more prudent to recommend to the shareholders the above-mentioned disposal of them, inasmuch as the removal of the works and the outlay of additional capital, which will be required to be spread over the next two years, may possibly call for such a reserve to keep up the annual dividend to something approaching the satisfactory level which they have at length attained: the more so as the directors in redemption of their frequent pledges to share the prosperity of the company with its customers, have resolved to reduce the price of gas to the consumer, from 6*s.* to 5*s.* 6d. per thousand feet. Of the new shares offered to the shareholers in accordance with the resolution of the last general meeting, 566 have been taken up, but the remainder, together with the 300 shares then reserved, making together 344, have not as yet been disposed of by the directors. It is intended to offer those shares for sale, by public Auction, on the 26th inst., at the Bell Hotel, Bromley. The Directors have purchased from Coles Child, Esq., a piece of land adjoining Brick-kiln Lane, as a site for new works, with a siding into the railway for the convenience of their coal supply, and intend to press forward the construction without delay, so as to admit of the use of such portions as may be required in the next winter. Robinson Latter, Esq., chairman, having moved the adoption of the report, it was seconded by I. W. Ilott, Esq., and unanimously agreed to. The other resolutions were, "declaring a dividend of 10*l.* per cent.," "the carrying 150*l.* to a new reserve fund;" the re-election of Messrs. Ilott and Eaton as directors, and Messrs. S. Porter and T. Morley as auditors; and the customary votes of thanks to the chairman and directors, and to Mr. Osborn, the manager.

MARCH

Was, in the earliest Roman times, the first month of the year. It was so named by a belligerent people after Mars, their god of war, because he was supposed to be the father of Romulus, the founder of their city. Although it was said that when Numa Pompilius added January and February to the calendar, he placed them before March, the year of Numa, very early in the history of Rome, underwent a change, and March again became the first month of the year, until Julius Cæsar restored January to its old position. There were many traces left, in later Roman times, of the original position of the 1st of March as New Year's Day. On that day the old olive branches were taken down, and new ones put up in the Senate-house and the dwellings of the priests; the Comitia were opened, public farms and leases were adjudged; and on that day the Vestal Virgins kindled fire afresh. The day being also the festival of Matrons, mistresses waited at table on their servants, and husbands sent gifts to their wives.

Because in March the days begin to lengthen and the sun to shine, the buds to swell, and tender shoots to spring out of the earth, Charlemagne called this the Lent or Spring month, the word Lent being a suggestion, in old German, of mild air and sunshine.

As the natural year begins its activity in March, a variety of proverbs have been founded upon its appearance. All agree in the importance of a dry March. We say in England that "A peck of March dust is worth a king's ransom." A German couplet tells us that—

> "A dry March, a wet April, cool weather in May,
> Fill cellar and garner, and bring us much hay."

Again, a German couplet says—

> "Long lying March snow
> To the state means woe."

Whilst on the other hand it has been accounted lucky to drink snow water; and March snow has been used as a wonderful cosmetic, to produce delicacy and whiteness to the face and hands.

The Anglo-Saxons called this month Loud Month, after the boisterous winds, which created great noise among the trees which overgrew our country in their time; sometimes also they called it Rugged March.

There is an old English superstition of March lasting till the 3rd of April, that month having borrowed, as the story runs, her first three days from April, in which to kill hogs. These days, often no doubt ungenial, were called the Borrowed Days; of which said, March when he asked for the use of them—

> "The fi st it shall be wind and weet,
> The next it shall be snow and sleet;
> The third it shall be sic a freeze,
> Whall gar the birds stick to the trees."

It was said also, that whoever borrows or lends any thing on one of the borrowed days means mischief.

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WILD FLOWERS.

As our imperfect notes on wild flowers in previous numbers were kindly received by our readers (and more especially by the ladies, for whose special use and benefit sweet flowers and singing birds were created), we feel tempted to resume the subject, hoping that our present attempt will be as favourably received, and that some of our friends who ramble in search of flowers, may be thereby assisted in their investigations; and that others, who have not yet done so, be tempted occasionally to take a stroll through our fields and lanes. The reflective mind cannot but discover the Creator's wisdom in the different families which compose the vegetable kingdom; for whether we consider their structure, uses, or suitability to the various places assigned them, we find the same perfection of plan displayed in all; the same care taken of the least as of the greatest; the same adaptibility to circumstances; and the same necessity for the existence of the tiny moss and the giant oak.

During the present month the primrose (*primula vulgaris*) will be the principal attraction, its pale yellow stars peeping out on hedge banks, moist woods, and sometimes in the meadows; and by its side the sweet violet (*viola odorata*). The coltsfoot (*tussilago farfara*) is now sending up its downy stems and yellow flowers, which, being unaccompanied by leaves, give the plant a very naked appearance. Yellow appears to be the prevailing colour for the month, as in addition to the before-mentioned plants, we have the golden furze (*ulex europeus*), and the lesser celandine or polewort (*ranunculus ficaria*); then by way of relief or contrast comes the dull red blossoms of the dead nettle (*lamium purpureum*); the white stars of the daisy (*bellis perennis*); the chickweed (*stellaria media*); and that funny little green flower, the moschatel or gloryless (*adoxa moschalellina*). But we have not quite done with the yellows, as the dandelion (*leontodon taraxicum*); and the groundsel (*senecio vulgaris*), are both elbowing themselves into notice. The commons of Chislehurst and Hayes are now shining in all their golden glory, and invite a visit from those who delight in nature's beauties.

ODE TO MARCH.

Now stern old Winter musters all his strength
For one last struggle, and the turbulent winds,
His firm allies, sweep thro' the leafless trees
With mighty power, and rend the gnarled limbs
Of sturdy oaks, and sway the lofty firs,
And howl defiance to the gentle Spring.
But they shall not prevail; for Spring will come
And drive them back to the cold North, to dwell
With Winter in his icy majesty.

Now graceful tassels deck the hazel boughs,
And pearly buds that ripen into gold,
Under the bright rays of the golden sun,
Adorn the willow. 'Mid the emerald moss
One paly primrose gleams, like the first star
In evening's azure sky, and further on
Whole constellations of them glad the eye.
And here a purple violet peeps between
Her sheltering leaves, lovely, but not so sweet
As her chaste sister, robed in snowy white.
The village children know their secret haunts,
And hail with joy these harbingers of spring.
But who can tell the deep delight of those
Poor little ones, reared in the smoky town,
When on some holiday they wander forth
To search for flowers! Each common weed to them
Is full of beauty; and a verdant field,
With daisies studded, seems a Paradise.

Now cottage gardens bloom with early flowers,
The fragile snow-drop and hepatica,
With amber crocus, and bright-colored tufts
Of polyanthus, in rich velvet dressed.
Like the descendants of some noble sire,
They gain in splendour what they lose in worth
And sweet simplicity.

The Spring is near:
Already, wafted by the western breeze,
A few fair blossoms, from her open hand,
Wave floated here, and rested on the sloe,
Clothing its naked spikes with snowy bloom.
The air is fresh and sweet, the happy birds
Flit joyously from tree to tree, and pour
Upon the enraptured ear their richest strains.

M. M.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

5th—Lecture, in aid of the Institute, by Rev. H. R. Blacket, M.A., on "Ancient Manuscripts and their Transmission to Modern Times," at the White Hart Assembly Room.

10th—Marriage of the Prince of Wales—General Holiday.

12th—A Ball at the Bell Hotel.

19th—Lecture "An Evening with Weber," by Chas. Salaman, Esq., at the White Hart.

24th—Lecture, entitled "English Comic & Satiric Art," at the White Hart, by R. W. Buss, Esq.

27th—The original Christy Minstrels, at the White Hart Assembly Room.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

In open borders sow carrots, cabbages, asparagus, curled and Hamburgh parsley, Neapolitan kale, onions, parsnips, &c.; plant out such vegetables as have been already sown. Dig carefully, before sowing, and make the ground level and fine. Main crops may be sown in this month, such as early long-pod beans, peas, celery, turnips, and, indeed, most other vegetables. Mustard, cress, lettuce, spinach, and radishes, may be sown every week or fortnight, for succession. Shalots, chives, garlic, &c., may be planted. Plant rhubarb, potatoes, and Jerusalem artichokes. Cuttings or slips of sweet herbs may be planted.

PETTY SESSIONS.

Bromley, February 2nd, 1863.

Present—C. L. Wilson, Esq., G. W. Norman, Esq., Col. Long, and R. B. Berens, Esq.

Refractory Conduct in the Workhouse.—*Mary Butcher* was charged with violent and disorderly conduct, in the Union House,—the case was proved by Mr Lukey, the Master, and the defendant was committed for seven days.

Sidcup 9th February.

Present—R. B. Berens, Esq.

Trespass in Search of Game.—*Wm. Cheeseman* was charged with having, on the 29th January, committed a trespass on land in the occupation of Major Gosset, at Chislehurst, in search of game. The defendant, who did not appear in evidence to the summons which had been duly served, was convicted in a penalty of £1 and costs, and was ordered to be committed for one month.

Farnborough, 16th February.

Present—G. W. Norman, Esq., R. B. Berens, Esq., F. M. Lewin, Esq., and W. Waring, Esq.

Assault at Bromley.—*Edward Garth* was charged on Police sheet with having assaulted James Martin, at Bromley, on the 14th ult. The case was clearly proved on the evidence of the complainant, whose face was greatly disfigured by the blows he had received, and the defendant was fined £1 and costs, and in default, imprisoned for 10 days.

Trespass in Search of Game.—*Ellis* v. *James Lane.* In this case the defendant was convicted of trespassing in search of game on the 14th ult., at Orpington. Fined 1*s* and costs.

Births.

On the 12th ult., at Lamas, Chislehurst, the wife of J. Lubbock, Esq., of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 3rd ult., at Beckenham Church, by the Rev. F. Chalmers, rector, Fanny Rose, eldest daughter of Mr W. Glover, of Beckenham, to Mr W. Levens, of the same place.

On the 17th ult., at the parish church, Sydenham, Mr. Thomas Ovenden, of Beckenham, Kent, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr Joyner, of Addington, Surrey.

Deaths.

On the 14th ult., at Bromley, A. Bellamy Savory, Esq., aged 43.

On the 15th ult., at Downe, Kent, Sarah, relict, of the late Mr John Smith, in the 57th year of her age.

On the 17th ult., at Lee, Kent, Mrs Hannah Graham, aged 70.

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INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

Election, May, 1863.

IT is earnestly hoped that the friends and supporters of MARY ALEXANDER, will again kindly give their votes and interest to insure her election into the above Institution—this being the LAST application.

Proxies thankfully received by

Mrs. GORRINGE, ORPINGTON, KENT.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter page	0	5	0

To Correspondents.

Having received accounts of the wedding festivities in some instances from two separate sources, we have inserted the first that came to hand, adding from the second any important incident that might have been omitted in the first. We have also been obliged to use the pruning-knife rather freely, for which we hope to be forgiven. If we had not, our journal, although 8 pages extra this month, would have been much too small. We feel it necessary to state this much, in order that our friends who have taken the trouble to send to us may not be displeased at not seeing their account verbatim.

Press of matter compels us to omit Petty Sessions and Wild Flowers this month.

TO ADVERTISERS — The Bromley Record is the best medium for Advertisements in this neighbourhood. It is necessary, on account of the great number printed, to send all communications early to secure insertion.

The Bromley Record can be had in wrapper ready for posting without extra charge.

MOON'S CHANGES—APRIL.

Full Moon	4th day, at 4. 9 morn.
Last Quarter	11th day, at 1.23 morn.
New Moon	18th day, at 3. 5 morn.
First Quarter	26th day, at 4. 8 morn.

The Bromley Record.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

THE event of the greatest magnitude abroad, that we have to record this month, is the insurrection in Poland The Poles have made another effort to establish their nationality. By the latest accounts, their chance of success is very small. The American dispute seems as far from settlement as ever; we hear of no great battles, though little affairs are frequently heard of, in which the balance of success appears about equal.

At Home the great event of the month has been the rejoicings, some accounts of which will be found in these pages. The want of employment, and compulsory idleness has caused discontent amongst the people in some districts in the North, and minor riots have been the consequence. In our little town we have had a little excitement, resulting in a poll of the parish, on the question of managing the highways, the polling confirmed the decision of the vestry, but it was nevertheless necessary, in order that the views of the minority in the vestry should be fairly dealt with by the ratepayers who were not present.

LECTURES.—A course of eight popular and interesting lectures, under the patronage of several influential resident gentlemen, commenced last month, and fully bore out the intentions of the promoters as far as the talent of the lecturers and the subjects of the lectures are concerned. The first on the 19th ult., entitled "An Evening with Weber," by C. Salaman, Esq., gave great satisfaction: the same may be said of "English Comic and Satiric Art," by R.W. Buss, Esq. The attendance, however, was not satisfactory in point of numbers. We should have been much better pleased if the room had been full. The price of admission being adapted to the means of working men, their presence would be satisfactory evidence that they are not indifferent to the enjoyment of literary and scientific bouquets, such as these lectures are intended to be. Another reason why we should like to see these lectures well attended is, that the profits, if any, will be appropriated to the charities of the town. It will be seen by advertisement in another page that there will be a lecture on the 2nd, 7th, 16th, 23rd and 30th of this month.

FIRES.—Hayes Common has been the scene of three separate conflagrations during the past month. One occurred on the evening of the 1st, when about three quarters of an acre of Furze and Heath were consumed. The other two took place, one on Saturday evening and the other about one o'clock on Sunday morning last. These fires lit up the country for miles round, and were with difficulty extinguished by the residents in the neighbourhood with long sticks.

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London Chatham and Dover Railway.—Easter Arrangements. Ordinary Return Tickets issued on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th April, will be available for the Return Journey on any day up to and including the 7th. On Good Friday, Easter Sunday, and Easter Monday, Return tickets at a Single fare for the Double journey, available for Return on the day of issue only, will be issued between all Stations on this railway.

THE PRINCE OF WALES WEDDING.

The united kingdom went holiday making in the most approved manner the early part of last month. Friday, the 7th was looked for with the greatest anxiety, everybody wishing it may be fine. A change from the more pleasant than summer weather of the previous week, came over on the afternoon of the 6th, and a cold wet afternoon created fears for the morrow. The morning, however, though not all sunshine, was fine. The dust had been laid, and the bride (to be) landed at Gravesend at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and was received with every concievable demonstration of welcome. The hearty cheers of the people throughout the line of procession must have been very gratifying to the Princess and also to the Prince who accompanied her. Those of our readers who did not see the Princess of Denmark, may be curious to know whether she wore a sad and sorry or a cheerful countenance. In these particulars we find our abilities at fault in the way of giving a phrenological and scientific description of her features. Our information on that head must therefore be confined to the first words we heard on the return of the 18th Kent Volunteers, which is corroborated by all we have heard, namely: "She's a *pretty* little thing, and no mistake." This was the ready reply of one of the guard of honour to an interrogation by a lady. He also related the following interesting incident indicative of matrimonial happiness, viz., that "shortly after the procession started, the Prince said something which set the Princess off in a good laugh." Whether or not, the Prince was congratulating her on tbe graceful manner in which she acknowledged the homage of the people, perhaps will never be known, but a laugh so hearty, was a certain indicati n of happiness. It was so interpreted by those who saw her, and as such we give it publicity, in the precise words of our informant, without any literary dressing up. Another eyewitness attempts to give an idea of the landing, as follows :—

The Prince came at five minutes to 12—almost instantly after the royal gangway was fixed to the yacht. One glance at his Royal Highness was sufficient to show how needless were all Parliamentary assurances that this was a marriage of affection, as with a face radiant with happiness he traversed the pier with rapid steps. He wore a plain morning dress, and acknowledged, with his usual courteous grace, the almost moving warmth of his reception, but his eyes were steadily directed to the deck cabin of the Royal yacht. The Princess watched his coming from the window, but, as he neared the vessel, first came to the door, and then, after a moment's hesitation, out upon the deck towards the Prince, who hurriedly advanced and, removing his hat, gave her an earnest, hearty kiss, in the presence of all the assembled thousands, who thereupon went into such ecstacies of delight and applause as made the shores of the river ring again. The Princess seemed glad to escape from the cheers now, and, taking the Prince's arm, and accompanied by her Royal parents, went into the deck cabin, and then below. In a minute or two all but the Princess reappeared on deck, and it was officially intimated that the landing would take place in twenty minutes.

At this period the Royal yacht was perfectly encircled by steamers, and the whole river covered with small boats, all decked with flags, surpassing in that respect even the wonderful display of bunting which was made during her Majesty's visit to Cherbourg.

It was really a wonderful scene—a scene one can neither describe nor forget, a scene of such enthusiasm, and yet of such imposing beauty from the numbers which made up the display, that we cannot expect to look upon its like again in England for many years to come. At a quarter-past twelve o'clock the Princess re-appeared upon the deck. She took the arm of the Prince, and preceded by a most brilliant suite, and followed by the members of her Royal family, she came ashore on the pier at a quarter-past twelve. It is quite be-

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yond the power of ordinary words to do justice to the almost wild enthusiasm of the welcome which greeted her. She stopped at the pier-head, and bowed low in acknowledgment, and as she did so a general officer following stood upon the skirt of her rich robe, which as she went to move forward again brought her up, to use a nautical phrase, with a jerk that jerked the Prince, and neither could entirely suppress the smile that threatened downright laughter at the incident just as they emerged upon the pier.

The Mayoress, Mrs. Sams, then advanced to meet her, and presented her with the bouquet which had been prepared by the ladies of the town. The Princess quitted the Prince's arm to receive it, and shaking hands with the Mayoress, thanked her in as purely spoken English as if she had been always reared within the limits of this island. Then they moved forward up the pier, the young ladies throwing the flowers before them, at them, over them, everywhere, in fact, as the joyous excitement gained with every step, and the ladies clapped their hands, and the gentlemen shouted and cried "God bless them," and every one seemed out of their senses for the time.

All accounts agree that the scene was most exciting all along the route from the Bricklayer's Arms Station, to the Great Western Station, about eleven miles, In the city the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting along at all, the mass of people was so great. The first great display of fire, flags, statues, &c., was at London Bridge, which was lighted up with incense contained in numerous large tripods placed at regular intervals. A triumphal arch just over the bridge was another great feature in the city. St. Paul's, with its 10,000 persons seated was another most impressive sight, as was Temple Bar hung with curtains of gold.

MARCH 10TH.

THE auspicious day on which His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales is to be married to Her Royal Highness Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark, and all the Queen's subjects to have a day of rejoicing, has at length arrived. The apparently set-in rain of the previous afternoon had left but very little hopes of a fine day, nevertheless, the weather-wise were agreeably disappointed, and every body delighted to see a promising morning. The winds had gone fast asleep, either from previous exertion or to recruit their strength for some future occasion, and the smoke from the newly-lighted fires curled up in perpendicular columns till lost in the haze of the morning. The sun, though visible, did not shine out with that splendour that would have gratified the wishes of Her Majesty's subjects till about noon, just in time, as the popular notion goes, to confer blessings on the royal pair. The afternoon, was as fine as the morning ; till about five o'clock. Dark clouds began to appear about this time, and threatened to put an abrupt termination to all out-door enjoyments. A few drops of "something *cold*" fell, and the cloud passed over ; after which the weather became much milder.

Having given a short account of the weather, we now come to the doings of the town. Early in the morning several loud reports, as if from cannon, which shook the houses, gave intimation that something more than common was in the wind ; and, on looking out, we saw flags hanging from house-tops, and the union jack waving on the church turret. The shops were all shut, excepting one or two, which supplied rosettes, for which there was so great a demand that they could not be made fast enough. Bromley, for a few hours, wore a fast-day appearance, out-of doors, but not so in-doors, every body was preparing to join in the rejoicings of the afternoon—

> When Millionaires and Millionairesses,
> The latter attired in their "round-about" dresses,
> And no end of pains bestowed on their tresses,
> All blooming and gay as any princesses,
> Seemed actually proud to mix with the crowd,
> And join in the anthem which Royalty blesses.

The children of all denominations in the parish, numbering 754 in all, met at the National School Rooms at half-past twelve, when a very nice meat pie, warm, weighing about ten ounces, provided by Mr. Mitchell, and two slices of plum-pudding, was given to each child, and a glass of wine also, excepting to those who preferred lemonade instead. Indeed, so bountiful was the supply, that a youngster who had

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often at school feasts managed to get through his own, and then help others, acknowledged that he was beat. It could not be done this time. The feast being ended, the children proceeded to the High Street, to follow in the procession, which was formed in the following order:—the 18th Kent Rifle Corps, headed by their band, with banner, bearing the motto, "Health and happiness to the Prince and Princess of Wales." After which came the United Schools, with their banners and flags, bearing appropriate inscriptions. The Society of Foresters, headed by the band of the 23rd Surrey Rifle Volunteers, followed. Their very elaborately painted banners, each carried by two men, contributed much to the display of the procession; and their music, of which they were not sparing, was well performed.

The procession, after taking a circuit to Bromley Common and back, through Widmore, arrived at the Market-place at three o'clock. The scene here was truly pleasing; and the National Anthem, with the additional verse composed by a lady in the neighbourhood, which had been previously distributed among the children, was sung by them, in the open air, the people joining. It would be difficult to do justice to this part of the programme of the day's holiday without the assistance of a photographic view. The contrast in point of size between Mr. Robinson Latter and the regiments of liliputians of both sexes he was endeavouring to get into something like rank, could only be shown by an engraving. In the foreground would be seen Mr. F. J. Smith, a la Julien. It is a question undecided, whether his juvenile choristers whom he had taken some pains to instruct, understood the motions of the wand, or looked upon it as a cane intended for another purpose and were a little bit nervous in consequence.

This part of the performance might have been made more effective by the assistance of some musical instrument to lead the voices; but we are not going to find fault, as all did their best. A move was then made towards the White Hart Field, where the rural sports were about to commence; a prelude to which was the firing of the *Feu de Joie* by the Volunteers, who also went through several portions of musketry practice, with a precision that may almost be said to be perfection. The band, too, made good use of its time, and played up some of the liveliest airs, as did the Foresters' Band in their turn, so that the ladies had their feast of music while the sports were going on, which consisted of flat races, two for boys and one for men. The race by men was won by Mr. Tilbury, butler to G. W. Norman, Esq., and the prize of 10s. was presented by the winner to the Philanthrophic Society of the town. The jingling match which followed caused a great deal of amusement, as did the sack race which came off after. Climbing a greasy pole, on the top of which was a large leg of mutton, to become the property of any one who could get it, was a long and tiresome job, but it was accomplished at last, amid the shouts of the people.

Shortly after the conclusion of the sports a royal salute was fired, which was the signal to announce that the fireworks were about to commence. All the foregoing amusements were under the superintendence of Captain Satterthwaite, Messrs. Acton, Robinson Latter, and F. J. Smith. Mr. Pawley, Sen., superintended the fireworks, which were supplied by Messrs. Drewell, of London, and consisted of sky-rockets and mortars, which burst into bright and variegated stars, most beautifully coloured; and set pieces of Saxon wheels, illuminated with brilliant colours, representing feathers, flowers, fountains, &c. The word "ALEXANDRA," with a handsome Prince of Wales' Feathers over it, and a large star on each side, illuminated with brilliant border fire, and finishing with a volley of rockets, shells, rains and colours, concluded this grand display, which lasted, with very short intervals of silence, about two hours.

The large number of red, green, and other coloured lights, liberally supplied by one of our townsmen, should have been mentioned earlier, as the display commenced with them, and they were frequently repeated with very pleasing effect.

The display having terminated, a scene took place which we should scarcely have believed if we had not witnessed it. The

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great number of people who had congregated in the field were now about to return; but each one, wishing to be first, caused such a block at the gateway, that, although wide open, a miniature London crush, accompanied by screams of females, &c., was the result. This lasted nearly half-an-hour, during which time only one or two at a time were able to extricate themselves from the crowd behind. We are not aware whether pick-pockets had anything to do with stopping the gateway, but we know that a poor woman lost her cloak there, one she had worn, as she stated, the last twenty years, and is quite inconsolable at the loss of it. (The cloak has since been restored.) Having got safely back into the town without any ribs broken, we must needs go and see the illuminations; and the first to catch the eye was a brilliant gas star in front of the "Duke's Head" Inn, with very neat laurel wreaths and initials for the back ground. Mr. Uridge had also a star, of large dimensions, with foliage and flowers, with initials at the back ground, fitted up under the superintendence of Mr. Barrell, foreman at Mr. Walters'. The transparencies at Mr. Bean's were very chaste and appropriate. A little further up the town, from the Rifle Corps Head Quarters, festoons of flowers with flags and feathers were suspended across the street; there was another star at Mr. Walter's, and opposite, were to be seen samples of out-of-date illuminations, viz., little candles in the windows, which nevertheless, looked very pretty. The Swan Inn, had also a star with evergreen devices as a back ground, and coloured lamps suspended together with green foliage across the street. Nor must we omit to mention the transparencies and appropriate motto in a little cottage beyond. Modesty forbids us to repeat the very high compliments which the handsome large white rosette at the Record Office, elicited from all beholders.

A little incident said by many to be the best hit of the day, ought to be mentioned to complete the record of this auspicious occasion, which is, that Peter Nisbet the far-famed Bromley and Beckenham carrier, had a *Good Dinner*. The large pie, composed of 5lbs. of meat, 3lbs. of flour, &c., of which Peter—with his huge knife and fork, a gallon jug of ale before him—was partaking in front of the White Hart, as the procession passed, provoked an outburst of laughter which will not soon be extinguished, as the pie had a label "All for me" on it. It may seem incredible to persons of small appetite, that one man should require a pie of such enormous dimensions, but the fact being that Peter is the survivor of twins, inheriting, as he tells us, the appetite of both, without double bodily strength or other faculties in proportion, his small earnings are inadequate to keeping a proper supply in the larder even for his own consumption, to say nothing about a wife and family. He would have been eligible to a gratuitous jollification at Beckenham, his native place, if he had been a father or mother, or widow or widower, as they with their children had loads of plum cake and six cups of tea each, but being neither one or the other, he was unqualified to become a partaker of wedding festivities; this being Peter's account of his prospects at Beckenham, this feast was provided for him.

Another pleasing feature in this long-to-be remembered day was the sending a sack of coals to every poor family in the parish. The weight of coals was 48 tons to 480 recipients.

The cost of the festivities and charities connected with them was £180 11s., which was subscribed by the gentry and tradespeople.

The workmen in the employ of Colonel Long, Bromley Hill, were all entertained at a sumptuous dinner of good Old English fare. provided on the most liberal scale by instructions from the Colonel. About 30 were present, who thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and did full justice to the hospitality of the worthy Colonel and his wife. All did their best not to leave any, but the supply was so bountiful that several large joints were reserved till next day when the feast was repeated. The health of the Royal pair was drunk with rapturous enthusiasm suitable to the occasion, and with a determination not to be behind others in the way of rejoicing. To remove any doubt on that head, we have only to repeat what was stated to us by one who was

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present, that, although one of the party was a teetotaller, 24 gallons of ale had disappeared by the time due justice had been done by the toast. The most kindly feeling existed amongst them, and the whole affair went off most satisfactorily.

THE BALL.

A ball in honour of the event was held at the Bell Hotel, on the 12th ult., and was attended by between sixty and seventy of the inhabitants of Bromley and their friends. At the supper, the chair was occupied by Mr. F. J. Smith, and the vice-chair by Mr. H. Lukey, when the usual loyal toasts were drunk with enthusiasm; that of "The Prince and Princess of Wales," being received with unbounded applause. The request of the committee, that ladies should appear in white as much as possible, and gentlemen with favours, was very generally accorded to, and, aided by the loyal plumes and decorations of the room, gave every thing a pleasingly exceptional gaiety of appearance. Thanks to the stewards and the worthy host and hostess, a "thoroughly jolly evening" was spent which the well-pleased company fully evinced by the greater part not breaking up till five the next morning.

ADDINGTON.

On the wedding day, by the hospitality of the Rev. G. R. Paulson, rector, the whole of the inhabitants were invited to partake of a sumptuous dinner. A party, numbering upwards of 200 dined in a tent erected on the green for that purpose, which was beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens, flowers, and mottoes, which had been tastefully arranged by the ladies. We regret to say the Rev. G. R. Paulson was, in consequence of indisposition, prevented from being present. Nothing could exceed the loyalty of all in drinking the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Queen. By the desire of the ladies the National Anthem was sung, in which the whole of the company joined. Tea and a ball ended the happiest day the oldest inhabitant in the village ever remembered. Much praise is due to the host and hostess of the Angel Inn, for the excellent manner in which they served the dinner.

BECKENHAM.

The festivities on Tuesday were limited to a tea to the children and aged poor, who were afterwards entertained by some dissolving views.

CHISLEHURST.

The rejoicings in this place consisted of fireworks and a large bonfire on the Common. An amount of money was subscribed to distribute a sack of coals to each poor family. The labourers on Lord Sydney's estate had a substantial feast: a similar treat was given by Lord Richard Cavendish to his workmen.

CHELSFIELD.

The wedding day was observed by the poor above 60 years of age partaking of a substantial dinner at the Five Bells. They met at the school-room, and were accompanied to the dining-room of the above house by W. Waring, Esq., and Mrs. Waring and family, the rector and curate, and Mr. and Mrs. Fox and family, who attended to the wants of the aged guests. Later in the afternoon the women were provided with an excellent tea. The school children were also amply provided with cake and tea in the school-room, after which they sang the National Anthem. The recipients, old and young, had a favour of white and red ribbon. In the evening there was an immense bonfire and fireworks, which contributed much to the amusement of the day's proceedings.

CUDHAM.

Tuesday was marked here by a dinner to 121 men, women, and children, supplied by J. Christy, Esq.

DOWN.

The Prince of Wales' wedding day was observed here with much heartiness. The tradesmen first dined together at one o'clock, and afterwards all the poor villagers enjoyed a plentiful dinner, and were waited upon by those who had dined. An exciting incident in the day's proceedings was the arrival of Sir John Lubbock, whose horses were taken from the carriage, and the worthy baronet drawn in triumph to the rendezvous of the festivities by the young men of the village, where Sir John made a short speech, and then proposed the healths of the "Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales," and that each person present might join in the toast, the proposer of it ordered a barrel of ale to be brought out for the occasion. The National Anthem was then sung by all present. A display of fireworks and a social meeting in the evening closed the proceedings of the day. Nothing was omitted that would conduce to the happiness of the entertainment.

FOOTSCRAY

Was not behind in public rejoicing and amusement. By the kindness of Sir John and Lady Kirkland, Footscray Park and grounds were thrown open to the public, and various amusements, consisting of cricket, football, racing, jumping, &c., were carried on throughout the day. Several useful prizes were given to the winners in the different games. Upwards of 350lbs. of beef, with

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the concomitants, of bread, beer, &c., were distributed to the assembled throng. The children of the National, Sunday and Infant Schools were assembled at the schools at eleven o'clock, and after marching through the village with flags and banners, proceeded to Footscray place, when each child was presented by Lady Kirkland with a favour and bun. After playing to their hearts' content at the various games, presided over by their kind and benevolent rector, they marched to the schools, where a substantial tea, consisting of tea, bread and butter, and piles of cake, was provided for them at the expense of Lady Kirkland. The day's amusement concluded with a magnificent bonfire and some excellent fireworks. There could not have been far short of one thousand persons assembled together in the course of the day.

FARNBOROUGH.

The workmen in the employ of Messrs. Fox and Sons, brewers, found themselves in a dead fix. They were all invited to a feast provided by the proprietors, and such a feast as they are not likely to forget. Our informant was one among them, and his account is—that they couldn't get on at all; the more they did the more there seemed to be done—couldn't make no impression at all in it. Whole rounds of beef taken away without being scarcely touched. We are pretty hearty feeders says he, "but dang me if we warn't beat this time; it was som'ut like a supper, fit for a king to sit down to; and we didn't forget to drink the health of the prince and princess neither." "Master's and Mistress's too."

HALSTEAD.

On the 10th a dinner (planned and arranged by the rector, the Rev. T. K. Bowyer, subscribed for by him and all the principal inhabitants) was given to the poor. The young men had cricket and other games, with refreshments; the young women more feminine amusements and tea. Mr. Atkins, provided tea, buns, cakes, &c., for the 75 school children, and a display of fireworks for the people for an hour and a-half at night. Every man, woman and child had the means given them of enjoying the day.

KNOCKHOLT.

Tuesday here was a day of general rejoicing. The school children with banners, &c., formed a very pretty procession through the village in the morning, and at noon there was service in the Parish Church, when the Rev. J. Hall preached from 2 Kings xxii., 25—"Alike unto him was there no king before him, that turned to the Lord with all his heart, with all his soul, with all his might, according to all the law of Moses: neither after him arose there any like him." In the course of his sermon the rev. gentleman stated that when the Prince of Wales was eight years of age, his father had erected on the grand staircase of Windsor Castle a statue of Edward the VI. with an open Bible in his hand, and pointing to this very text. A dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding was provided at two o'clock in the school-room for the school children, resident widows, and all the poor inhabitants above sixty years of age. There was a display of fireworks in the evening.

SOUTHEND.

A supper was given on Tuesday evening, at the schools, at Southend, to about one hundred and fifty villagers, and a good display of fireworks finished up the day's recreations.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY.

On the day of the royal marriage every family in this parish was provided with a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding at their own homes. The children of the National Schools, and as many of the mothers as could attend, were also provided with tea and plum cake, &c., in the rectory grounds, where they spent a very merry and happy evening.

WEST WICKHAM.

The royal wedding was celebrated here by a dinner to the working men, and a substantial tea to the women and children. Tickets were given to all who applied for them, and at two o'clock 180 assembled to a dinner of hot joints and plum-pudding, with a glass of punch to every one afterwards. At five o'clock over 200 were again seated, about fifty of the very juveniles having been provided for at the Infant School. This party was regaled with tea, meat pies, eggs, cake, &c. The room was appropriately decorated, and presented a very pretty scene. There appeared to be much enjoyment, and there was no disorder at any time during the day.

BEXLEY.

The inhabitants of the pretty little village of Halfway-street, Bexley, and district of Black Fenn, were invited, and all went, except Mrs. Palmer who could not go because the "guid man was awa." 168 men, women, and boys, were sumptuously entertained at the sole expense of Lady Louisa Mills, of Lamorbey, and Mrs. Brown, of the Hollies, with roast and boiled beef, roast and boiled mutton, roast pork, rump steak puddings, plum puddings, all hot, and a plentiful supply of ale, in the barn be-

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longing to Thomas Brown, Esq., most tastefully decorated for the occasion. Thos. Brown, Esq., presided, supported by T. Brown, Jun., Esq. Among the company present were Lady Louisa Mills, Viscountess Boyle, Lady Maud Lascelles, Mrs. and Miss Brown, with many of the neighbouring gentry, all greatly delighted to witness the happy faces of husbands, wives, and sweethearts. In the evening the children numbering 80, were plentifully regaled with plum cake and tea, oranges, nuts, &c., &c., in the village school room, kindly lent by the Rev Mr. Streatfield, and all proved their satisfaction by a great consumption of the good things, young ones were delighted and old ones were pleased. At night, the servants of Lamorbey, with many of those of the neighbouring gentry, invited by the kindness of Lady Louisa Mills, were regaled with a first-rate supper and plentifully supplied with wine. After supper the dining room most beautifully decorated for the occasion. was thrown open to the company, and dancing commenced by Lady Louisa Mills, Viscountess Boyle, Lady Maud Lascelles, and was continued right merrily by the company till the sun arose to light them home; thus ended a day and night such as was never before witnessed by the inhabitants, and not quickly forgotten by the youngsters of Halfway-street.

LITERARY INSTITUTE.

An excellent lecture was delivered at the White Hart Room, on the 5th ult., by the Rev. H. R. Blacket, on behalf of the above Institute. Subject—"Ancient MSS. and their transmission to modern times." The rev. gentleman is a most able lecturer, and although the subject might appear at first sight to contain very little that could be made entertaining, the pleasing easy manner in which it was delivered, together with the numerous historic connection between the present and the past, not only relieved it of all that might have been tiresome, but imparted to it a degree of interest which could not perhaps be better explained than by stating that a feeling of regret was generally felt at the conclusion. The regret might have emanated from a twofold cause; the first, felt by every one there, must have been that so few were present, and the second, that the lecture, though the usual length, was too short. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by J. W. Ilott, Esq., who in alluding to the diagrams, numerous, elaborate, and very beautifully emblazoned designs of monagrams and initial letters used in the dark ages, expressed a wish that the Committee of the Institute could find such penmen to execute the testimonial they were about to present to Mr. Acton. The rev. gentleman having acknowledged the thanks of the audience, the meeting separated.

THE HIGHWAY ACT.

(From the Maidstone Journal, March 10th.)

On Tuesday last, a Special General Sessions was held at the Court House, Maidstone, to consider the making of a final order to carry out the provisions of the Highway Act throughout the county.

From Bromley, Mr. White (churchwarden), accompanied by Mr. Smith, attended, and stated the position of that parish with reference to the Highway Act. He said that on the 11th of October, a requisition was presented to him desiring him to call a meeting to take into consideration the formation of a local board under 5 and 6 William IV.. for the management of the roads in the parish. That meeting was held on the 7th of November, and was largely attended, but finding that many of the ratepayers had not made themselves fully acquainted with the provisions of the Act, he adjourned the meeting for a fortnight. Another meeting was held on the 21st of November, when a resolution was proposed in favour of the formation of a Local Board. A negative amendment was moved, but it was lost, and the original motion carried. Dr. Farr, who proposed the amendment, said he would poll the parish. The Messrs. Latter, however, were of opinion that Dr. Farr could not demand a poll, that being an adjourned meeting, and it having been decided by a majority of two-thirds to establish the board. There was no demand for a poll in the usual way, or he should have fixed one. The vestry then proceeded to elect a Board, which subsequently held a meeting and appointed a chairman and vice-chairman. He afterwards saw Dr. Farr, and, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, asked him if he wished to go over the ground again, and expressed his willingness either to take a poll or call another vestry. There was a vestry to be held shortly for other purposes and he (Mr. White) proposed to re-open the question then; but several large ratepayers said that Dr. Farr did not wish to interfere further in the question.

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That was how the matter stood.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you then put yourselves under the Local Government Act.

Mr. WHITE: Not yet, though we probably shall be obliged to do so soon, as Bromley is increasing so rapidly.

Col. LENNARD: The position of the matter is this: the parish of Bromley, wishing to be excluded from the operation of the Highway Act, have taken certain proceedings in vestry, and, the circumstances being those stated by Mr. White, they wish to know whether those proceedings are legal or not. In short, they do not know what is their position, and they wish the Court to advise them in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN: That is not for the Court to do. They must consult the parish solicitors. Any order that we may make to include Bromley in a highway district will be void if the parish be exempted from the operation of the Act; otherwise, it will be included.

Mr. SMITH quoted the 7th section of the new Highway Act to show that, the parish having elected a Local Board, the justices had no power to include Bromley in a highway district without the consent of the vestry.

In answer to questions put by hon. magistrates, Mr. White stated that there were 19 ratepayers at the first vestry and 17 at the second—rather a small representation the Court seemed to consider for a parish containing upwards of 5,400 inhabitants. Mr. White, however, stated that there was a general feeling in the parish against coming under the operation of the Highway Act.

It appears by the same authority, March 24th, that the County was ordered at the above sitting of the Court, to be divided into fifteen Highway Districts (except only such portions of the County as by the restrictions in the said Act of 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 61, may be excluded from its operation) viz.:—

Appledore, Ashford, Bearsted, Bromley, Cranbrook, Dartford, Eleham, Faversham, Home, Malling, New Romney, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge, Wingham.

The parishes to comprise the Bromley District are:—

Beckenham.	Keston,
Bromley,	Knockholt,
Chelsfield,	Mottingham,
Chislehurst,	North Cray,
Cudham,	Orpington,
Down,	St. Mary Cray,
Farnborough,	St. Paul Cray,
Footscray,	West Wickham.
Hayes,	

Each of which Parishes is to elect one Waywarden to the Highway Board of the District, and the said Highway Board to hold its first Meeting at the Bell Inn, at Bromley, in the said District, on the 13th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock p.m.

VESTRY.—A vestry was held, pursuant to notice, on Thursday the 26th, at 9 a.m., in the Vestry Room in the Church, for the purpose of nominating Overseers of the Poor and of electing a Board for the repairs of the Highways of this Parish, agreeably to the Act of 5 and 6 William IV., sec. 18, for the ensuing year, and examining the accounts for the Surveyors of the past year. Mr. WHITE, churchwarden, in the chair. Some minor matters, such as nominating Overseers having been disposed of, the Highway business, the great question of the day, was opened by the Chairman. This question which had been very freely discussed out of doors, was explained by the Chairman in a clear and unhesitating manner, and was in substance the same as that stated before the Court at Maidstone. He threw all the blame of the irregularity if there was any, of the previous proceedings, on the advocates of amalgamation, inasmuch as the poll demanded by Dr. Farr was not seconded, and was merely an observation such as—"I will poll the parish." This, however, having been entered in the minute-book of the parish, as demanding a poll, and signed by Mr. White, it stands as evidence that a poll was demanded. The chief reasons it appears that no poll was granted, was that Mr R. Latter replied to the intimation of polling the Parish, to the effect that, as more than two-thirds were for the motion, and being an adjourned meeting there was some doubt as to whether a poll could be demanded, which, coupled with the fact that Dr. Farr had left without requesting a day to be named for the poll, caused the Chairman to pass it by without further notice, consequently no poll was appointed. Some angry discussion followed, and some illiberal opinions, as is usual in parish disputes, were expressed in not the most courteous phraseology, which ended in the following resolution, proposed by Mr. T. Smith, and seconded by Mr. How, "That a Board of Surveyors of Highway consisting of fifteen members be elected for the ensuing year." An amendment was proposed by Dr. Farr and seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, "That a Waywarden be elected to represent the Parish of Bromley at the Board to take place on the 13th inst. at the Bell Hotel." The amendment was lost, by a very considerable majority, whereupon Dr. Farr demanded a poll. This course was adopted with a perfect understanding between the opposing parties that whatever the result of the poll may be, the defeated party would accede to it, as the wish of the ratepayers, without further oppposition.—Mr. R. Latter, in recommending the adoption of the above course did so in the full belief that the Magistrates would throw no obstacles in the way.

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The Weather for the past month, taking it on the whole, has been both dry and clear, just cold enough at night to keep vegetation back, and yet warm enough to be beautifully pleasant in the day. The old folks have been highly favoured this year, for a milder winter has not been known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The little urchin has looked in vain for the snow. We have the blackthorn winter yet to come which may be very severe. In 1859, we had snow nearly a foot deep on the eve of going to press with our April number.

The Kentish Rambler.

(*Continued from page 52.*)

DOWNE

Takes its name from its elevated situation; the Saxon word *Dune*, from which it is derived, bearing that signification. The paramount manor to which the parish is an appendage, is that of Great Orpington, whereof Sir Percival Hart Dyke, of Lullington Castle, in this County, is the Lord. But there is also a distinct and very ancient manor within its precincts called

DOWNE COURT,

which in the reigns of Edward I. and II., was the property and residence of Richard de Downe, who with his wife Margery, lies buried in the chancel of the church; but without any inscription appearing on the gravestone, owing to the brass effigies having been torn away from it. This family became extinct towards the middle of the next reign of King Edward the III., when the Petle's of Trowmer in this parish became owners of the estate.

John Petle, of Trowmer, died, seized of it in the 18th year of Richard II., anno 1395, and with his descendants the manor continued in lineal succession down to John Petley (for so the name now began to be spelt) in the reign of King Henry the VIII. This John married Christiana, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Philipott, but dying without issue male, his four daughters become his co-heiresses, of whom Agnes the eldest, was married to John Manning, of Downe; the second daughter to — Bird, of Eastham; the third daughter to — Cassinghurst; and the fourth daughter was twice married; first to — Smith, and second to — Childrens.

On the partition of their inheritance, the manor and seat of Downe Court were assigned to Agnes, the eldest daughter, whereupon her husband John Manning, became entitled to it in her right. He died, seized of the estate in the 35th year of Henry the VIII., and lies buried, with Agnes his wife, in this church. His decendant, Peter Manning, of Trowmer, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Verzelins, alienated the manor to John Palmer, in the reign of King James the I.

These two families of Petley and Manning had been seated at Downe from a very early period.

John Petle, the ancestor, was settled here in the reign of Henry the III., and bore for his arm, *Argent, three bendlets, engrailed, accanton, sable.* This son, Richard, left issue, two sons of whom, John the eldest, was possessed of the manor and seat of Downe Court in the reign of Richard the II. as above stated; and Richard the youngest who also left two, sons; John, ancestor to the Petley's of Halstead, now extinct, and William ancestor to the family of his name seated at Filston-in-Shoreham, now likewise extinct; and to another branch settled at Riverhead, in Sevenoaks, still extant at the beginning of the present century; which John Petle, eldest son of Richard above named, married Joanna, daughter and heiress of Wm. Trowmer, of Trowmer, in Downe, by whom he had issue, Thomas Petle, who died in the ninth year of the reign of King Henry V., and lies buried, with Isabel his wife, in the church. His son John Petle married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of John Brampton, by whom he had issue a son, John Petley, who died in the reign of Henry VIII., leaving four daughters his co-heiresses as before mentioned.

The site of the original mansion of this ancient family is still in existence, the remains of the time-worn fabric being converted into a farm house, in which several of the armorial achievements with their various quarterings are yet retained in the windows, and the estate to this day bears the name of Petley's farm.

The family of Manning descended from John Manning of Cowdham, now called Cudham, who died in the 14th year of the reign of King Henry the VI., leaving issue, John Manning his son, who by Juliana, daughter and heiress of Richard

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Brockhill, and relict of William Wallis, had issue, Hugh Manning, of St. Mary Cray, who married the daughter of Sir William Brandon, Knt., by whom he had two, sons, William the youngest, settled at St. Mary Cray, where his posterity were extant when Halstead published his history of Kent, in 1788, whilst John, the eldest, married Agnes Petle as above mentioned.

The manor of Downe Court remained in the possession of the Palmer family until the commencement of the reign of Charles II., when it was alienated in 1662, by Michael Palmer to Richard Glover; but the Mansion House itself which passed together with the manor to John Manning in right of his wife Agnes, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Petle as before mentioned, had been long previously separated from such manor, by his son, Henry Manning, of Greenwich, who sold it to Sir Francis Carew, of Beddington, in the County of Surrey, Knt., descended from Nicholas, third son of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Devonshire, by Amicia, the sister and heiress of John Peverel, of Ermington, who lived in the time of Edward the III. Sir Francis Carew, the purchaser of this mansion of Downe Court, was son of Sir Nicholas Carew, K.G., a person of considerable note in the reign of Henry the VIII., who conferred upon him many favours, but being subsequently accused as an accomplice with the Marquis of Exeter and others in endeavouring to advance Cardinal Pole the King's enemy, so as to deprive the monarch of his crown, he was attainted by Act of Parliament in in the 31st year of that reign. He bore for his arms *or three lioncels passant in pale sable*, and for supporters, *two antelopes gules*.

His son, Sir Francis Carew, above mentioned, was restored in blood by an Act of Parliament passed in the 2nd and 3rd of Edward VI. He died on the 6th of May, 1611, at the age of 81 unmarried, having previously adopted his nephew Nicholas, youngest son of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, Knt., by Anne his sister, as his heir, who thereupon took the surname and arms of Carew, and became the ancestor of the present branch of the Carews of Beddington.

Sir Francis Carew, however, resided but a short time at Downe Court, as in a few years after its purchase he sold the mansion to — Ellis, a London merchant, from whom it passed by sale in the reign of King Charles the I. to Colonel Richard Sandys, third son of Sir Edwyn Sandys, of Norburne, in this county, who w ashe second son of Dr. Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York, by Cicely, daughter of Thomas Wilsford, of Cranbrook. The arms of Sandys are *or, a fesse dancette between three cross crosslets fitchée gules.*

Colonel Sandys left issue by Hester his wife, daughter of Edwin Aucher, of Wilsborough, four sons and two daughters, of whom his eldest son Henry Sandys, was seated at Downe Court, and married Catharine, widow of Sir John Kay, Bart., and daughter of Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Bart., by whom he had issue a son, Jordan Sandys, who sold this mansion to Richard Oldner, of Exton, in Rutlandshire, and he again alienated it to Thomas Omer, in whose posterity it remained for many years. It is now the residence of C. R. Darwin, Esq, one of the most distinguished scholars of the present day, and author of that erudite philosophical treatise "On the origin of Species," which has created so great a sensation amongst the *savans* of Europe.

It appears by the Court Rolls of the manor of Great Orpington, that several parcels of land have, at different times, been alienated from the original estate of Downe Court. A farm consisting of nearly 400 acres was held by Richard Gee, of Orpington, in right of his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of — Holt. Another small portion called Palmer's lands, was held by John Smith in right of his wife Susan, the daughter of George Durling, gent.; and another part was held by Francis Geary, second son and devisee of Richard Bartholomew, of Hoxenheath.

Such are the ancient reminiscences of Downe Court.

To be Continued.

Branch Railway to Farnborough.—The long talked of railway to this place is now, we may say, in progress. The line has been staked out, and is expected will very shortly be commenced in earnest. It will lead off from the present line near the Bridge in Brick Kiln-lane, and pass through Bromley Common not far from the Church.

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VESTRY.—In accordance with resolution, the voting took place in the Vestry Room, on Saturday the 28th. Each party had in the mean time taken steps by circular and by placard to enlighten the public on the particular merits of their own views of the subject, but in their anxiety to simplify the question, they left it in a more unintelligible state, if that could be, than it was before The number for managing our own affairs by a board of resident gentlemen, 214; for going into union with the district, 120: majority in favour of the board, 94. After the polling, Mr. How proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. White, which was seconded by Dr. Farr, who expressed himself quite willing to accede to the decision of the vote, and withdrew his amendment accordingly. The adjourned vestry will be held on Thursday the 2nd inst., when, in addition to the business left unfinished at the last, a notice appears, to consider the altering a foot path near Kibblewhite Lane.

NOVEL FOX HUNT.—A rare bit of sport occurred at Hayes Place, on Saturday, the 28th, by a fox popping into a cottage, and up the chimney, to evade his pursuers. Master Slyboots had been chased from Langley park to Mr. Wilkinson's wood, and after some ins and outs, back to near Langley again, when he took it into his head to pay a visit to Hayes. It would appear that he had made up his mind where to get to for security in any such case of emergency as then threatened him, from his making straight towards the door of the cottage. The good woman of the house (Mrs. Saunter) seeing him coming, tried to hit him off with a broom she held in her hand, two or three times, but to no purpose, for go in he would It was soon suspected, by the soot flying about, which way Reynard had gone, and all doubt was removed when he was seen taking a survey from the top of the chimney. The news spread through the village as by telegraph, and as quickly were the villagers on the spot. But, notwithstanding their shouts and endeavours to get him out, Reynard remained in the chimney nearly an hour, now and again peeping over the top to take a bird's-eye view of his enemies, the huntsmen and the pack. He would probably have quite exhausted their patience by remaining there, had not a venturesome young countryman gone up and pulled him down by the tail. That Reynard did not cut a very respectable appearance may be supposed. So black was he, that had he made good his escape and gone back home, his relations would not have owned him. He was again set on foot, with the rabble *en route*, and the hounds in pursuit. The unlucky brute, being half blind with soot, and quite tired out, withhis adventure in the chimney,was soon overtaken. There is one hen-roost robber the less.

Stock Market.—A notice appears in our advertisements that a Stock Market is about to be established in Bromley, to be held the *fourth* Wednesday in every month. Arrangements were partially made to commence the market on the 1st, but it has been postponed toallow time for giving more publicity to the undertaking. And as the 1st of April is not the most propitious day in the year to embark in a new enterprise, we are inclined to think the chances of success are in favour of the day now fixed. An attempt was made some years ago to establish a Stock Market here, but at that time Bromley was being drained of its speculative spirit by a depression in trade, caused by railways favouring other localities. We are now in a very different position as regards railway facilities, very few towns being better situated for the convenience of travelling. Time saved, being money earned, it must be to the advantage of those who have stock for sale, also to purchasers, to have a ready market close at hand. Another advantage attending this market, which will be great to those who live near, will be that their cattle will not be distressed and deteriorated in value by over travelling. To ensure a good start, every one interested in the undertaking should give it tangible support by their personal patronage. Mr. G. B. Baxter, auctioneer, Bromley, has undertaken the management; to whom all notices of stock, &c., for sale, must be sent on before the Wednesday previous.

GAS SHARES.—An auction of Five pound shares in the "Bromley Gas Consumers' Company Limited," took place at the Bell Hotel, on Thursday, the 26th. The company had previously allotted each shareholder a quota in proportion to the number of shares then held, and 344 remaining to be disposed of, they were divided into lots of 5 and 10 shares to give inhabitants of small capital an opportunity of investing. Mr. G. B. Baxter, auctioneer, was favoured with instructions to sell. The Company having paid 10 per cent. dividend the last year, and put by a reserve equal to another 5 per cent., was a great inducement to buyers, and most of the shares went off at a high premium, very satisfactory to the Company, and we should say to the auctioneer.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—This celebrated company paid a visit to Bromley on the 27th Their fame had reached these parts before, indeed where has it not reached. It would be difficult to state anything that has not been stated before in their favour. We shall therefore content ourselves with repeating some of the observations of those who were present, such as—"Bromley never had such a treat before," "I would not have missed hearing them for any money," "They ought to be

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praised, and no mistake," and they are hereby praised accordingly. The room was crowded.

COUNTY COURT.—On account of the wedding of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, the Court appointed for the 10th ult. was not held, and the Judge directed that the summonses originally returnable on that day, should be sent for the April sitting.

WEATHER PROGNOSTICS—The wind being nearly west at noon on the 21st, our oracle advises the making hay while the sun shines this year, and predicts a good time for those who are partial to dripping. "Covetous people are never satisfied," therefore do not expect too much, as there was none on that day. Some persons may probably, on reading this, exclaim "It's *all* very fine." They are right.

MEMS. FOR THE MONTH.

2nd—Lecture, by Edwin Lankester, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; Subject, "The Sea Shore, its lessons and products.

2nd—Vestry

7th—Ditto

7th—Lecture, by Edmund Wheeler, Esq., C.E., F.R.A.S.; Subject, "The Electric Telegraph, its principles and practical use."

14—County Court.

16th—Lecture, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., F.C.S., A Inst: C.E.; Subject, "The apparent contradictions of Chemistry."

23rd—Lecture, by G. W. McCree, Esq.; Subject, "Lights and Shades of Life in London."

30—Lecture, by George Grossmith, Esq.; Subject, "A Humourous Lecture on Lecturing."

APRIL.

The name of the month is derived from the same word as aperture, it being the month in which seeds open, and the treasures of the earth begin to be unlocked. Some say that it was called Aphril after Aphrodite or Venus, the goddess of love, beauty, and all ornament, either because it is the month in which the earth is adorned and shines in the freshness of her beauty; or because the first month of the year having been named after the god of war, who was the father of Romulus, it was right that the second should be called after the goddess of Beauty and Love, who was his mother.

Certain it is, that on the first of April Roman maidens washed the statues of Venus, and strewed flowers and other offerings before them. They also put myrtle wreaths upon their heads, and visited the temple of the goddess Fortune, erected to her in the character of friend to the male sex. They could not have entered it, but having washed in the Tiber, which flowed where the temple stood, they laid their offerings down near its gates.

Charlemagne called April the Easter month, because it is the month in which Easter usually falls. Easter-day may fall on any day in the five weeks which commence with the 22nd of March. It must consequently happen between that day and the 25th of April. April-fooling probably derives its connection with this month from the place of Easter in it. The practice has been derived by some from a Hindoo festival; and by others has been taken as a playful jest upon the uncertain character of April weather. It is more probable that as the resurrection is unquestionably represented by the Easter custom of lifting, prevalent in many parts of Europe, so the mocking of our Lord, bandied between Annas and Caiaphas, Pilate and Herod; jested at by the soldiers, was indicated by this day of fooling placed a week or two before the usual position of the great days of the Easter month.

TO A PRIMROSE IN HAYES WOODS.

Hail sweetest flower! thou harbinger of Spring;
Hiding in mossy woods, as Winter flies, to bring
The pure in heart to seek thee; and with thy perfume sweet,
Of heavenly breath, to brush dust-laden Care,
And in thy dear breath meet what most we ought to love—
Foretastes on Earth of purer joys above.

TO A SKYLARK.

Joy to thee, merry Bird, with rapturous note!
Ringing the air with gladness from silv'ry throat.
Joy to thee, merry bird, in the light clear sky,
Taking us with thee—bidding good bye—
For a time—from this earthly clod of care,
Taking us with thee—thy joy to share.
Ever up, ever up, in the skies with thee,
Ever up, dear bird, I would wish to be!
Never, never, O bird, may I lose thy song;
Sing on, merry bird!—thy glad notes prolong.

Bromley, March 22nd.

A WELCOME TO SPRING.

Welcome, welcome, merry spring!
Chasing Winter's clouds away;
Every bright and lovely thing
Warms beneath thy gentle ray.

Thro' the pleasant Summer bowers
Wintry winds have swept in vain;
Frozen buds and fallen flowers
In thy ray shall smile again.

Flowers that fall in fullest bloom,
Buds that seem'd but born to die,
From the chill and silent tomb
Rise again when thou art nigh.

Like the hope of days gone by,
After years of grief and pain,
When the look'd for goal is nigh,
Budding in our hearts again.

Oh! for all who ever knew
Pleasure's pulse, or sorrow's smart,
May fond hope her flowers renew,
And the spring time of the heart!

Welcome, welcome, merry Spring!
Chasing Winter's clouds away;
Every bright and lovely thing
Warms beneath thy gentle ray.

M. M.

Births.

On the 7th ult., at Spring Hill, Bromley, the wife of Captain Satterthwaite, of a son.

On the 10th ult., at Bromley Common, the wife of Mr. John J. Clarke, of a daughter.

On the 14th ult., at Knockholt, Kent, the wife of Louis P. Miles, Esq., of a son.

(Marriages and Deaths omitted for want of space.)

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Unusual FREEHOLD Investments,

AND

FIRST CLASS MODERN VILLA RESIDENCES

Farm-houses, Cottages, & Valuable Freehold Building Land,

SITUATE AT

MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT.

MR. ROBERT ROGERS

BEGS to announce that he has been honoured with instructions TO SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH, at the AUCTION MART, London, at Twelve o'clock, TWO Semi-detached VILLAS, occupied by the late James Allen, Esq., and Mrs. Harris, called "Alma Villas." TWO other Semi-detached VILLAS, called "Lyncourt and Homefield Villas," occupied by George Upward, and Joseph Glover, Esqrs.: and TWO other Semi-detached VILLAS, called "Osborn and Vernon Villas," occupied by Mrs. Farwig, and William Dickenson, Esq —These Villas are replete with internal arrangements and conveniences, will be Sold in THREE LOTS. And also the FARM-HOUSE, with the Barns, Outbuildings, Yards, Garden, THREE COTTAGES, and THREE highly valuable CLOSES of FREEHOLD LAND lying together in the occupation of Mrs. Mansfield, and admirably adapted for Building purposes, the whole of which, will first be offered in ONE LOT—and if not Sold, then in Six separate Lots, as will be shewn on the Plans. The above properties are situate near Mason's Hill, Bromley Common, proverbial for its lovely and picturesque scenery, as well as for the salubrity of its atmosphere, are all let to excellent tenants, and are within five minutes walk of the Bromley Station.

May be viewed by leave of the tenants, and full descriptive particulars and Conditions of Sale, with plans obtained in due time of Messrs, Blake and Snow, Solicitors, 22, College Hill, Cannon-street, London, Charles Cave, Esq., Solicitor, Bracknell, the Auction Mart, the "Estate Gazette Office," Fleet-street; or of Mr. R. Rogers, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Bracknell, Berks.

COUGHS AND CHILBLAINS!!

NO one should be without SHILLCOCK'S PECTORAL TOFFEE and GLYCERINE LOTION firmly established in public favour as the most effectual remedies in use for the above complaints.—Prepared by J. B. Shillcock, Chemist, Post Office, Bromley, Kent, 13½*d.* per Bottle and Box.—Wholesale Agents, Newberry and Sons, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Medicines of the purest character only are used, and the strictest personal attention given to the preparation of prescriptions.

DENTISTRY, Operative and Mechanical, in all their branches, attendance from Ten until Four. NEW TEETH supplied and fitted from 3*s.* 6*d.* each, Repairs promptly done, Stopping from 1*s.* 6*d.*, and Scaling at moderate charges.

"METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCE, SESSION 1861-62.

"*This is to Certify*, that Mr. J. B. Shillcock has attended my course of Lectures on Dental Mechanics, and has acquitted himself satisfactorily at the examination of the class.

"Signed, ANTHONY HOCKLEY, Lecturer."

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1 0 0
Half page	0 10 0
Quarter page	0 5 0

To Correspondents.

CRICKETER.—The Bromley Cricket Club was held at the Bell Hotel. We are not aware of its having been moved.

To ADVERTISERS. — The Bromley Record is the best medium for Advertisements in this neighbourhood. It is necessary, on account of the great number printed, to send all communications early to secure insertion.

The Bromley Record can be had in wrapper ready for posting without extra charge.

MOON'S CHANGES—MAY.

Full Moon .....3rd day, at 2.52 after.
Last Quarter..... 10th day, at 7.15 morn.
New Moon .....17th day, at 4.48 after.
First Quarter .....25th day, at 8.47 after.

The Bromley Record.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1863.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

American affairs appear as far from settlement as when the quarrel begun. Another great effort has been made by the Federals, this time it has been by sea, and Charleston has been the scene of action. According to the latest accounts, no less than nine iron-clads crossed Charleston Bar in single file on the 7th, but found it impossible to pass the obstructions placed in the harbour by the Confederates. The engagement lasted from three to five in the afternoon, when the fleet returned with five out of the nine iron-clads damaged, and one of them sunk During the last half hour of the engagement the Federal fleet received a concentric fire from the Confederate batteries, which is described to have been so terrific, as to render it quite impossible for any vessel to remain long under it. The Federal commanders unanimously decided that it would be useless to renew the attack. The Confederates are said to have some very effective Whitworth guns. Even had the Federal force passed Sumter and Moultre, it would have received fresh volleys from Ripley and Johnson, from Castle Pinckney, and from other batteries on either shore, and at the end of its perilous progress it would still have had to meet the shock of the Confederate steam rams. Checked, however, at the very entrance to the harbour, the admiral saw it would be madness to continue the struggle, and in a day or two his fleet steamed sullenly away to Port Royal. Thus, the proud threatening of the Federals, that the Liverpool of the Southerners (as Charleston may be designated) should be reduced to ashes, has utterly and signally failed, and another is added to the long list of disasters which the Federals have experienced. This is the first great battle that has taken place between iron-clad vessels and fortifications, and it has resulted as we see in the complete defeat of the former; so that, if the story is to teach us anything, it may help to convince us that the money we are spending on our own harbours may not be wasted after all.

THE long compulsory idleness in the northern counties has commenced, unfortunately, to bear the fruit that was expected, and some serious riots have taken place during the past month. Employment of some kind must soon be found, or a dislike to work will set in and pauperise them.

THE Testimonial to be presented to Mr. Acton, by the members of the Institute, for his valuable services as their Hon. Sec., is now in the hands of the Committee. It is beautifully executed, and may been seen by members at the Institute. It has been suggested to us that inasmuch as Mr. Acton has devoted much of his time for many years to the interest of the town, an opportunity should have been given for every one to subscribe, and by that means to present him with something better than a piece of parchment. *See Advertisement.*

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WILD FLOWERS—MAY.

COMMON NAME.	BOTANIC NAME.	COLOUR.	HABITATION.
Germander Speedwell	*Veronica chamædrys*	Blue	Dry banks
Lambs Lettuce	*Valerianella olitoria*	Lilac	Ditto
Ground Ivy	*Nepeta glechoma*	Blue	Ditto
Fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*	Rose	Cultivated ground
Cranesbill	*Geranium robertianum*	Red	Hedge banks
Cowslip	*Primula veris*	Yellow	Meadow
Cuckoo Flower	*Cardamine pratensis*	Lilac	Ditto
Blue Bell	*Hyacinthus vulgaris*	Blue	Woods
Wood Anemone	*Anemone sylvestris*	White	Ditto
Wood Sorrel	*Oxalis acetosella*	White	Ditto
Wild Strawberry	*Fragaria vesca*	White	Dry pasture and banks
Sweet Woodruff	*Asperula odorata*	White	Dry banks
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*	Blue	Woods and meadows
Butter Cup	*Ranunculus bulbosus*	Yellow	Ubiquitous
May or Hawthorn	*Cratægus oxyacantha*	White	Hedges
Furze	*Ulex europœus*	Yellow	Hayes & Chislehurst Common
Stitchwort	*Stellaria holostea*	White	Hedge banks
Ivy-leaved Toad-flax	*Linaria cymbalaria*	Lilac	Old walls and ruins
Bugloss	*Anchusa arvensis*	Blue	Dry pasture
Treacle Mustard	*Erysimum alliaria*	White	Cultivated ground
Charlock	*Sinapis arvensis*	Yellow	Ditto
Rue-leaved Saxifrage	*Saxifraga tridactylites*	White	Old walls & rubbish heaps
Meadow Saxifrage	*Saxifraga granulata*	White	Meadows

Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page* 100.)

In the meanwhile the divorce suit "dragged its slow length along" until the patience of Anne was exhausted, and the irritability of Henry surpassed all bounds. On the 14th July, 1531, he separated himself from Katharine and never saw her more. The poor bereaved queen retired to Ampthill, near Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, and in the following year the king was cited to appear at Rome, to answer Katharine's appeal or send a proxy, both of which he refused, and straightway threw off all spiritual allegiance to the Holy See. At the same time he created Anne, Marchioness of Pembroke, and on the 14th of November, was privately married to her, although the convocation had not then decreed his marriage with Katharine to be void, nor was the sentence of divorce pronounced by Cranmer against her until the month of June in the following year. By whom this secret marriage ceremony was performed is not accurately known, but certainly not by Cranmer as many have erroneously supposed, although it appears that he believed the nuptials had been privately celebrated previous to her coronation. The fact, however, was doubted by many at the time, and of course the partizans of Katharine, who were numerous, strenuously maintained that no such ceremony had ever taken place. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that the marriage rite could not be legally performed until the sentence of divorce had been pronounced, and we have Cranmer's own testimony that this was not done until nearly seven months afterwards.

Amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum is one marked 6148, which appears to have once been Archbishop Cranmer's rough book of letters. The transcripts are entirely in Cranmer's own hand writing, and there is one letter, which although the effect may be found chronicled by our Historians, is too curious in detail not to be more specifically noticed. It relates partly to the sentence of divorce pronounced between King Henry 8th and Queen Katharine, and partly to the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn; and de-

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cidedly refutes the slander that Henry and Anne were privately married by Cranmer himself.

The following is a transcript verbatim, except an alteration in the spelling:—

"A copy of a letter sent unto master Hawkins, ambassador with the Emperor's Majesty.—

In my most hastywise, I commend me unto you and even so would be right glad to hear of your welfare, &c. These be to advertise you that, inasmuch as you now and then take some pains in writing unto me, I would be loth you should think your labour utterly lost and forgotton for lack of writing again, therefore, and because I reckon you become deal desirous of such news as hath been here with us of late in the King's Grace's matters, I intend to inform you a part thereof, according to the tenor and purport used in that behalf. And first as touching the small determination and concluding of the matter of divorce between my Lady Katherine and the King's Grace, which said matter, after the convocation in that behalf had determined and agreed according to the former consent of the Universities, it was thought convenient by the King and his learned counsel, that I should repair unto Dunstable, which is within four miles unto Ampthill, where the said Lady Katharine keepeth her house, and there to call her before me, to hear the final sentence in the said matter. Notwithstanding, she would not at all obey thereunto, for when she was by Dr. Lee, cited to appear by a day, she utterly refused the same, saying, that inasmuch as her cause was before the Pope, she would have none other judge, and therefore would not take me for her judge. Nevertheless, the 8th day of May, according to the said appointment, I came unto Dunstable, my Lord of Lincoln being assistant unto me, and my Lord of Winchester, Doctor Ball, D. Claybrooke, D. Trygonnel, D. Hewis, D. Oliver, D. Brytton, Mr. Bedell, with divers other learned in the law, being counsellors in the law, for the King's part. And so there, at our coming, kept a court for the appearance of the said Lady Katharine, where were examined certain witness which testified that she was lawfully cited and called to appear, whom, for fault of appearance, was declared contumax, proceeding in the said cause against her *in pœnam contumaciam*, as the process of the law thereunto belongeth, which continued fifteen days after our coming thither. And the morrow after Ascension day I gave final sentence, how that it was indispensable for the Pope to license any such marriages. This done, and after our returning home again, the King's Highness prepared all things convenient for the Coronation of the Queen, which was also after such a manner as followeth.—

The Thursday next before the feast of Pentecost, the King and the Queen being at Greenwich, all the crafts of London, thereunto well appointed, in several barges decked after the most gorgeous and sumptuous manner, with divers pageants thereunto belonging, repaired and waited altogether upon the Mayor of London, and so, well furnished, came all unto Greenwich, where they tarried and waited for the Queen's coming to her barge; which so done, they brought her unto the Tower. trumpets, shambes, and other divers instruments all the ways playing and making great melody, which, as is reported, was as comely done as never was like in any time nigh to our remembrance; and so her Grace came to the Tower on Thursday at night, about five of the clock, where, also, was such a peal of guns as hath not been heard like a great while before. And the same night, and Friday all day, the King and Queen tarried there, and on Friday, at night, the King's Grace made eighteen Knights of the Bath, whose creation was not alonely so strange to hear of, as also their garments stranger to behold or look on; which said Knights, the next day, which was Saturday, rode before the Queen's Grace throughout the city of London towards Westminster Palace, over and besides the most part of the Nobles of the realm, which like accompanied her Grace throughout the said city, she sitting in her *heere* upon a horse litter, richly apparelled, and four Knights of the five ports bearing a canopy over her head. And after her, came four rich chariots, one of them empty and three other furnished with divers ancient old ladies; and after them came a great train of ladies and other gentlemen, which said progress, from the beginning to the ending, extended half a mile in length

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by estimation or thereabout. To whom, also, as she came alongst the city, was shewed many costly pageants, with divers other encomiums spoken of children to her; wine also, running at certain conduits plenteously. And so, proceeding throughout the streets, passed forth unto Westminster Hall, where was a certain banquet prepared for her, which done, she was conveyed out of the backside of the Palace unto a barge, and so unto York Place, where the King's Grace was, before her coming, for this you must ever pre-suppose that his Grace came always before her secretly in a barge, as well from Greenwich to the Tower, as from the Tower to York Place.

Now then, on Sunday was the Coronation, which also was of such a manner.

In the morning there assembled with me at Westminster Church, the Bishops of York, the B. of London, the B. of Winchester, the B. of Lincoln, the B. of Bath, and B. of St. Asaph, the Abbot of Westminster, with ten or twelve more Abbots, which all revested ourselves in our pontificalibus, and so furnished, with our crosses and crosiers, proceeded out of the Abbey in procession unto Westminster Hall, where we received the Queen, apparalled in a robe of purple velvet, and all the ladies and gentlemen in robes and gowns of scarlet, according to the manner used beforetime in such business, and so her Grace, sustained of each side with two bishops, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Winchester, came forth in procession unto the church of Westminster; she in her *heere* my Lord of Suffolk bearing before her the Crown, and two other lords bearing her a sceptre and a white rod, and so entered up into the High Altar, where, divers ceremonies used about her, I did set the crown on her head, and then was sung Te Deum, &c. And after that, was sung a solemn Mass, all which while her Grace sat, crowned, upon a scaffold, which was made between the high Altar and the Choir in Westminster church, which Mass and ceremonies done and finished, all the assembly of Noblemen brought her into Westminster Hall again, where was kept a great solemn feast all that day, the good order whereof were too long to write at this time to you. But now, Sir, you may not imagine that this Coronation was before her marriage, for she was married much about St. Paul's day last, as the condition thereof doth well appear, *by reason she is now somewhat big with child.* Notwithstanding, it hath been reported throughout a great part of the realm, *that I married her, which was plainly false, for I myself knew not thereof a fortnight after it was done.* And many other things be also reported of me, which be mere lies and tales. Other news have we none noteable, but that one Fryth, which was in the Tower in prison, was appointed by the King' Grace to be examined before me, my lord of London, my lord of Winchester, my lord of Suffolk, my lord Chancellor, and my lord of Wiltshire, whose opinion was so notably erroneous, that we could not dispatch him, but was fain to leave him to the determination of his Ordinary, which is the bishop of London. His said opinion is of such a nature that he thought it not necessary to be believed as an article of our Faith *that there is the very corporal presence of Christ within the Host and Sacrament of the Altar*, and holdeth this point much after the opinion of Œcolampadius. And surely I myself sent for him three or four times to *persuade him to leave that his imagination, but for all that we could do therein*, he would not apply to any counsel notwithstanding, now he is at a final end with all examinations, for my lord of London hath given sentence and delivered him to the secular power, *where he looketh every day to go unto the Fire.* And there is also condemned with him one Andrewe, a tailor of London for the said self same opinion.

If you have not heard of our Ambassadors lately gone over, you shall understand that my lord of Norfolk, my lord of Rochford, Master Paulet, Sir Francis Bryan, Sir Anthony Browne, Doctor Gooderyche, D. Aldryche, and D. Thrylbey, be gone into France to the French King, and as I suppose, they go from him to the Pope unto * * * * * (*obliterated*, but doubtless relating to the Divorce.) Further you shall understand that there is many here which wish you to succeed your uncle. Notwithstanding, I would you should not think the contrary, but that there be a great Sort which would it should not come to pass, nevertheless, you be neither the

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nearer, nor farther off by such idle communication.

Finally I here send unto you a bill of four Ducats de largo, which sum I would you should not take it up before you have need thereof, and therefore I send it for your commodity and necessity, for it is none of the King's Grace's money, nor his said Grace knoweth nothing thereof, but alonely of my benevolence to serve your purpose in case (as I said) you should lack the same—And thus fare ye well.

From my manor of Croydon, the 17th day of June." (1533.)

To be continued.

WAYWARDEN BOARD.—In accordance with an order from the general Quarter Sessions, the waywardens met at the Bell Hotel on Monday the 13th ult.: the following magistrates were present:—James Chapman, Esq. (chairman), Sir John Kirkland, Col. Lennard, R. B. Berens, Esq., W. Waring, Esq., W. Dent, Esq., G. W. Norman, Esq., Coles Child, Esq., and C. L. Wilson, Esq. There were also about 20 others present, being chiefly waywardens who had been elected from the district parishes. In consequence of the ratepayers having chosen a Board, no waywarden for the town has been elected. The accounts of the Surveyors for the past year were presented, but as they had not been submitted to the vestry in conformity with the Act of Parliament, the magistrates refused to pass them. In reference to the appointment at Bromley of the Highway Board, instead of a wayarden, the chairman (Mr. Chapman) on behalf of the assembled magistrates, said the court of Quarter Sessions had put Bromley in to appoint a waywarden, and he could not take them out. He could only refer the parish in their present dilemma to the Court of Queen's Bench.

The chairman *pro. tem.*, then said, the Board having been formed, it was necessary they should proceed to elect a chairman and vice-chairman for themselves.

Mr. Norman said that he was disposed to believe they could not do better than appoint a magistrate; they would, however, be at liberty to use their discretion in the matter. The gentleman he had to propose was Col Lennard, a man of business, well acquainted with the law, and who, he was sure, if elected, would lead the Board to satisfactory issues. At his (Mr. Norman's) age he should not be able to take an active part in the Board's proceedings. He believed the public would derive great benefit from the Act coming into operatton by taking the streets and roads out of the hands of fluctuating bodies, many of whom did not know their business, and others who did know it but would not do it. He believed the parishes in question would derive the greatest possible advantage from it, and that one of two good results would accrue, viz, that either less money would be required to be raised, or if not, that it would be better expended. It was the application of the principle of local government, as exemplified in the Poor Law Union, and he believed no one would deny that the present Poor Law system worked infinitely better than with the old overseers.

Mr. Still seconded the proposition.

Mr. Chapman was put in nomination but declined to serve. He then put the resolution,

Col. Lennard then took the chair, and thanked the Board for the confidence they had reposed in him, promising attention to the duties.

Mr. Fox then proposed Mr. Waring as vice-chairman, which, on being seconded by Mr. Child, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Waring, in returning thanks, imagined, with their able chairman, that the duties of vice-chairman would be very light. He would give his best attention to them, and believed the new Act, calling upon the parishes to return waywardens where there are no local boards, was the best passed for a long time.

The chairman said the Board of Guardians at their last meeting, had very kindly granted the use of the Board-room for their regular meetings, on any day but Friday. There was no convenience where they were then assembled, and if there was it would be attended with considerable expense, which would be avoided by their meeting in the Board-room. He had also received a letter from Lord Romney, advising that all the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the different boards should meet at Maidstone on Thursday 23rd to discuss the salaries to be given and duties to be performed by the parish officers, so as to have consistency and uniformity of action. He (the chairman) thought Lord Romney might have gone further and extended his invitation to the neighbourning counties. Unless a uniform salary, &c., was to be given, it would cause great dissatisfaction. Until the meeting at Maidstone had taken place it would be necessary to postpone all appointments and further business till then.

It was then unanimously agreed that the meeting should adjourn till Wednesday the 29th of April, at half-past eleven, in the Board-room of the Union, at Locksbottom.

The chairman said at that meeting it would be necessary for the Waywardens to bring returns of the mileage, the state of the roads, and the Surveyor's expenditure for the last three years.

A Vestry was held on Thursday 23rd to examine the surveyor's accounts, which on

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being submitted were objected to on account of the law expenses. These expenses, which really were legitimate, were allowed by the Magistrates on the following Monday, and the accounts were passed. The Collector, Mr. Ray, holds the books for the Board of Surveyors at present.

PETTY SESSIONS, Monday, April 27th, G. Chapman, Esq, chairman; present, R. B, Berens, Esq., — Coles Child, Esq., F. M. Lewin, Esq., G. W. Norman, Esq., and C. L. Wilson, Esq. At this sitting, counsel appeared on behalf of the parishioners and made a formal demand that the books of the late surveyors, together with the balance of the accounts, should be delivered up to the Highway Board. The magistrates declined to act in the matter, inasmuch as at the Sessions held at Maidstone, March 3rd, the magistrates had included Bromley in the district, and they, the Bench, had no power to take it out. The Board, having been constituted, as they believe, in accordance with the late Act, and elected by a large majority of the ratepayers on three different occasions, are not disposed to give in, and, as we understand, are about to take the case to the Queen's Bench.

A charge of nuisance, occasioned by drains connected with the new houses near the Bromley Station, polluting the water of a well close by, brought against the proprietor, was postponed for further enquiry.

WHAT NEXT! During the agitation attending the voting for and against the Highway Board or Way warden, as the case may be, the following curious dialogue took place between two rate payers, who for shortness, we will name A. and B.

A. "Well *B.* which way do you vote in this business."

B. "I shall vote for the Board and low rates. we have got along very well hitherto with a threepenny rate, and we couldn't have better roads if the rate was doubled. Let's manage our own affairs I say. What say you?"

A. "I don't understand much about the matter, but they tell me the Highway rate will be a good deal higher in future, whether we have the Board or the Waywarden. What I do when I don't rightly understand the question, is to watch which way the Lawyers are going, and if I vote the other way, I don't think I can be far wrong, I see they are going 'back and edge' throughout the country generally in favour of a way warden, and by that reason I think there is something not right at the bottom."

Of course any comment from us on the fallacy of such reasoning is unnecessary.—[ED.]

KESTON.—An account of the Festivities at Keston, on the day of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, came too late for our last number, and lest it should be supposed that no rejoicings took place there, we are desired to state that every poor family was supplied with bread, beef, and beer according to the number, and the children were entertained at the school with tea, cake, oranges, and dissolving views. A large bonfire in the evening finished up the day.

Our attention has been called to an omission in the account of the Bromley illuminations, in not noticing the transparencies at Mr. Dunn's and Mr. Carpenter's, High-street, also a star at the Crown and Anchor, New Bromley. MR. Brown, at Mr. Uridge's expected to see his name as foreman over the decorations, instead of Mr. Barrell, whose assistance did not extend beyond the gas-fitting in the star.

On Thursday the 16th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his Budget. In 1862 he came before the country without a surplus, and made no changes of great interest or importance in taxation. He now proposes an Expenditure of £67,749,000, instead of £70,040,000, and estimates his surplus at £3,741,000. He reduces the Income Tax from 9d. to 7d. and proportionately,—allowing also a reduction of £60 on incomes under £200. And, while leaving sugar as it is, he takes away 5d. from the tea duty, and brings it to the 1s. level. These are the prominent and important features of Mr. Gladstone's financial statement. But it contains many other points of interest. Charitable Corporations, for instance, are to lose their exemption from Income Tax. Clubs are to be required to take out liquor licenses. Railway traffic is to be charged 3½ per cent., without distinction. Beer licenses to persons not having licenses for spirits are raised £3. Carriers' carts are required to pay half the duty now charged on stage carriages. By a variety of small details of this kind, Mr. Gladstone hopes to dispose of his surplus without the risk of being on the wrong side, and leaves his total estimated surplus at £531,000. Mr. Gladstone took credit to Government for the happy effects of the French treaty, the success of which, he said, had amply justified those who framed it.

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COURSE OF LECTURES.

The Third of the weekly popular lectures, on Thursday 2nd ult., although not drawing a large audience, was attended by one comprising a majority of the intellect and respectability of the parish, which indeed was to be expected when the high reputation of the lecturer, Dr. Lankester, was considered—so well known for his valuable contributions, either as an author, public officer, physician, and orator, to the cause of science and progress. His treatment of his subject, "The Sea Shore, its products and lessons," may be briefly described as the perfection of popular lecturing on a scientific subject. The genial manner, the easy, ready, and occasionally humourous style, the lucid exposition, the eloquent warmth, especially in such passages as where he paid a tribute to our neighbour Mr. C. Darwin, and with large-minded expression, deprecated the hasty judgment of the theories of such a man, all charmed the audience who felt unanimously (and as we have often heard repeated since) that the close of the lecture, only seeming too soon, left the subject by far unexhausted, and suggesting materials for a whole course on the wonders of the shore. We have not attempted an analysis of the treatment of the subject, and have to regret our disappointment in not obtaining a full report from a gentleman well qualified to give it: we will therefore only briefly say that an intellectual treat of the highest order was enjoyed by those who were fortunate enough to be present, the more so, as Dr. Lankester is now seldom able, we believe, from numerous engagements, to lecture at this distance from town, his visit to us being chiefly the result of personal intimacy with some of the promoters of these lectures. A joint vote of thanks to the lecturer, and chairman of the evening, Dr. Farr, was moved in happily terse terms by Mr. A. Hamilton: Dr. Farr in his reply, alluded in warm terms of commendation to the benefits likely to acrue from this course of lectures, eulogising the disinterested efforts of those who had provided such a benefit for the town. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree," says Pope, but the concurrence of two such learned doctors as the lecturer and chairman, both of whom have laboured so ardently in the cause of social and sanitary science, seems a happy coincidence, and augury for our improvement and progress.

On Tuesday evening, 7th ult., a highly respectable and more numerous audience than usual, had the pleasure of hearing the fourth of the series of popular lectures by eminent professors. Subject—"The Electric Telegraph, its principles and practical use." The lecturer, E. Wheeler, Esq., C.E., F.R.A.S., &c., commenced by giving a short sketch of the science of telegraphing, contrasting the old shutter telegraph with the electric system and showing the great superiority of the latter most wonderful invention. By the old system it took upwards of an hour for the transmission of a single word between the Admiralty and Portsmouth, it can be done now in an almost inappreciable period of time. The lecturer next explained the construction of the voltaic battery, glancing at the discoveries of those men whose names are so intimately connected with this branch of science. He then proceeded to explain the principle and construction of the electric telegraph, showing its practical use by means of a battery in the room. The lecture, which lasted an hour and half, was illustrated by diagrams, experiments, &c., and listened to throughout with great attention. The lecturer's manner was clear and lucid, giving all who were present a correct idea of that invention, which is one of the greatest of the age. At the close, a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to W. Dent, Esq., the chairman, was proposed by Mr. H. Deane, Jun., and carried by acclamation. The chairman replied in a suitable manner, and the audience dispersed highly delighted, and at the same time instructed by the proceedings of the evening.

On Thursday the 16th, Professor Pepper, of the Polytechnic, gave the fifth of the course. The subject being "The Apparent contradictions of Chemistry." J. Scrutton, Esq., presided on the occasion. The professor commenced by causing an egg to float midway in a glass tube full of water; after which, he, by application of chlorine caused some writing to disappear, and by the same fluid caused writing to appear on what seemed to be a clean sheet of paper. Many experiments and marvellous feats followed, amongst others, the old inexhaustable bottle, but the sight of the evening was the application of fiery ordeal or walking on hot iron. The professor quoted several ancient authors, to show that the way to handle red hot metals was known before the Christian era. He likewise gave a very humourous account of a celebrated fire eater of the time of Charles II. illustrating by experiments, the way in which he used to deceive the people of the time. He then proceeded to show up the deceptions of the monks of old. When a person was accused of a crime, he was required to meet his accuser in single combat, the priests, however, had the privilege of appealing to heaven instead, by means of the fiery ordeal, which, according to the professor, was conducted in the following manner:—Three days before

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the trial, the accused was given into the care of the priests in order (as they said) that no deception should take place. When the day arrived for the trial, the spectators were arranged on each side of the church, and the accused was brought in by the priests, and proceeded to walk over the irons: if he escaped without a burn he was considered innocent. It appears the priests had a smattering of chemistry and knew certain things that resisted the action of fire, with these they prepared the feet of the accused during the three days previous to the trial, having three days after in which to remove all traces of the deception. Woe to him who trusted to his innocence alone to protect him. The lecturer having dipped his hand in oil of turpentine and in ether, placed it in boiling water, and after having rubbed his hand with ammonia, took up molten lead with it. His assistant then having his feet prepared, as a climax, walked on pieces of red hot iron placed along the platform. The lecture was numerously attended, and gave great satisfaction, and at its close a vote of thanks to the chairman and lecturer was moved by J. Garle, Esq., and carried with enthusiastic acclamation Mr. Scrutton responded and closed the meeting with a few suitable and pithy remarks.

On the 23rd, the sixth "popular lecture" was delivered by G. W. McCree, Esq. Capt. Satterthwaite in the chair. Subject: "Lights and Shades of Life in London." The lecturer commenced by stating that the subjects he should introduce were partly from his own personal observation and part from very able reports, from which he read several very interesting extracts. He next gave a short glance at the sights of London and the difficulty he had experienced in showing his friends about, inasmuch as tastes being so different, you may be pointing out a beautiful building, statue, or fountain, while the friend you are addressing is all the time admiring a pet dog or something else. Amusing anecdotes and incidents, however, could not be brought to bear on the parks after nightfall, which he described as the home of the homeless, who sought shelter under the trees, seats and banks, and gave a harrowing description of the wretchedness and misery he had witnessed both there and in homes of the very poor. The lecturer then proceeded with other pictures, and gave a humourous account of a boy that had taken up his abode in a roller night after night One day one of his pals asked him how he managed at night, Oh, he says "You come along with me and I will show you what a nice doss I've got," and so he did, and they slept very comfortable together for a long time. This only shows that one half the world do not know how the other half live. But our space will not permit us to follow the lecturer through his very humourous lecture which was continuously applauded, and which had for its object the amelioration of the condition of the hnmbler classes. At the conclusion, Mr. John Hall rose and proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and at the same time stating how essential it was that persons should attend the lectures, particularly as the balance if any, would go to the "Philanthropic," he only hoped they would go to hear Mr. Dawson, for he was a Birmingham man, and he, Mr. Hall, was a Birmingham man, and he hoped that he would be supported on that account. Capt. Satterthwaite then rose and briefly acknowledged the honour that had been conferred on him, which he considered was not merited on his part, and proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer for the able manner in which he had handled the different subjects of his lecture, which was unanimously responded to, and the company separated.

Suggestions having been occasionally thrown out as to the exercise of public liberality in repairing any deficiency which may be found ultimately to exist in these lectures, we have been requested to state that though very kindly intended, they are rendered unnecessary by ample pecuniary provision having been made prior to commencement of the course.

The eighth and last lecture of the course is announced for the 4th inst. We draw attention to this for the sake of those who have delayed their visits, that they may not lose the remaining opportunity of attending these really first class lectures.

Bromley College.—Bromley College Chapel has now been so far completed, that it may be used for service. Temporary seats, a reading desk, &c., have been placed in it But the amount at present raised is insufficient to carry out the design in its integrity. We learn that it is the intention of the ladies of the College to hold a Bazar in the course of the summer, in order to raise the necessary sum for building the entrance porch, and furnishing the chapel with seats, desks, &c., in keeping with the architect's design. Lady Sydney, Mrs. Long, and Mrs. G. W. Norman, have kindly consented to be patronesses of the Bazar. We reserve a detailed description of the chapel until it is completed.

A Novel Flower Stand.—The patrons

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of floral decorative art will find a desideratum for the display of cut flowers combined with growing plants, mosses, &c., in the very neat stand designed and patented by Mr. G. Weeks, of Bromley. This stand or tray is specially adapted for the drawing room table or sideboard, and can be constructed to any pattern, according to fancy, or to suit convenience of situation. *See Advertisement in next to last page.*

SETTING FIRE TO HEATH.—The furze and heath on Hayes and Chislehurst Common, having been set fire to on several occasions of late, it may be necessary to state that the penalty for so doing is from 3 to 14 years penal servitude, or 2 years imprisonment with or without whipping.

DR CUMMING.—This learned gentleman gave a very interesting Lecture at the Assembly Room on Monday the 27th,—Subject, "Rationalism leading to Rome, with special reference to Dr. Colenso." A collection was made at the close in aid of the Home Missionary Society. There was a tolerable attendance, considering that the time was afternoon, and that lectures had been so numerous lately.

ALTERATION OF TIME.—The 11·30 p.m. train from London Bridge, instead of finishing its journey at Beckenham, as heretofore, will now come on to Bickley, calling at all stations. The 12·15, midnight, will be discontinued.

POISONING FOWLS.—Some persons, maliciously disposed, have lately put poison about, on and near the premises of Mr. Divers, Plough Inn, Bromley Common, and by that means killed about thirty fowls, A reward of £5 is offered for information that may lead to the conviction of the offenders.

STEAM TRAVELLING.—On Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, the town was alarmed by a steam engine coming up the high street, making no little noise with its screaming, whistling, and blowing off, when they got to the Bell Hotel. It appears that the party, of whom Mr. Hodge, distiller, of London, was the head, had come out for a country tour, and as it is not allowed to travel in London by such means in the daytime, they started late at night. The danger of such travelling was conspicuously apparent, on their leaving the town about noon, on their way to Sevenoaks: a gentleman's carriage was coming in as they were going out, and so restless were the horses, that although the engine was stopped for them to pass, the coachman had the greatest difficulty in getting by. They returned in the evening, and serenaded the town again with their screaming, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and we can assure them they got no thanks for their pains. We are informed that Mr. Hodge intends to use this engine, in cases of emergency, to bring fire-engines from London to the country, he being one of the most useful men amongst firemen they have.

PETTY SESSIONS.

April 6th—Before C. L. Wilson, Esq. (chairman), Col. Lennard, Coles Child, Esq., G.W. Norman, Esq., P. Cator, Esq., R. Berens, Esq., and W. Waring, Esq.

SLEEPY DRIVERS AT BECKENHAM.—*Stephen Brooks* and *Amos Brooks*, two carters, attended in answer to summonses charging them with driving timber carriages in Hayes-lane, Beckenham, on the 26th of last February, without holding the reins. They both admitted the offence. Mr. Fowden informed the bench that about three o'clock in the afternoon, as he was sitting at his parlour window, he saw a timber carriage drawn by two horses, pass his door, and the driver was sitting asleep on the side of it, he immediately ran out and stopped the horses, otherwise the carriage would have knocked down the fence. The driver, Stephen Brooks, was very civil, and he felt inclined to say nothing further about it, but about ten minutes after, a second carriage came by, and the second defendant was sitting on that fast asleep. Finding the practice was so prevalent, he felt bound to take out summonses for the protection of the public. The bench, after giving the defendants a lecture upon the danger, both to the public and themselves, inflicted the mitigated penalty of 2s. 6d. each, with 5s. each costs, or in default seven days. The money was at once paid, both defendants promising not to repeat the offence.

ACCOUNTS OF THE SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.—Several of the Surveyors of the Highways attended with their accounts for the past year, which were passed by the Bench.

HIGHWAY RATE FOR WEST WICKHAM. Application was made to the magistrates to sign a highway rate of three half-pence in the pound for this parish. It was stated that on the 25th March, when the Surveyor of the Highways made up his accounts for the year, there was a considerable balance due to him, and the Vestry sanctioned a rate to make up the deficiency. The Chairman thought that if the magistrates

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signed the rate it would be illegal, as that was the last day of the Surveyor remaining in office.

Mr Coles Child did not see how the magistrates could sign the rate, for the reason that had been stated by the chairman.

Mr G. W. Norman urged that it would be best to sanction the rate if possible, as that would be the easiest way of getting over the difficulty, and it was evident that the ratepayers would not object, as the Vestry had sanctioned the rate.

Mr. P. Cator remarked that by the new highway Act, the Surveyor remained in office six days after the 25th of March, so that really the rate would be made during his term of office. He saw nothing illegal in the rate.

Mr. R. Latter (clerk to the magistrates), said that all through the new Act nothing was said about refunding the Surveyors any balance that was due to them, it being always assumed that they would make rates sufficient to reimburse themselves. He considered the rate would be made during the Surveyor's term of office, and that it would be perfectly legal.

After a long conversation among the magistrates, it was decided by a majority of three to one to allow the rate, and it was signed accordingly.

The next business of the bench was, the appointment of Overseers for the several parishes within the division, from the list submitted by the vestries, for the ensuing year. The following were appointed:—Bromley, J. Mowat and R. Hodges. Beckenham, F. T. Barry and J. Cumberland. Chelsfield, J. M. Riddell and H. G. M. Harris. Cudam, A. Fairall and G. Crane. Chislehurst, G. Pascall and J. May. St. Mary Cray, J. Tovey and T. Figges, jun. Orpington, G. Atkins and C. Best. Knockholt, R. Jones and S. Mallows. Foot's Cray, J. Rogers and T. Clark. Farnborough, J. Clements and W. Clark. Keston, T. C. Haslitt and J. Borer. West Wickham, J. Brown and H. Pott. Down, D. Town and G. Wood.

Poor Rate for St. Mary Cray.—A poor rate of 1s. in the pound for the current quarter for this parish, was allowed and signed.

The New Highway Act.—A long discussion took place among the magistrates as to the appointment of way-wardens under the provisions of this Act by the Bench where the parishes had neglected to elect, but it was stated that the returns had not been officially received from all parishes. As far as could be ascertained the following is the list of those elected:—Beckenham, T. Covell. Chelsfield, W. B. Fox. Chislehurst, E. Francis. Cudham, W. Yeates. Down, J. Smith. Farnborough, W. Stow. Foot's Cray, J. Beacham. Hayes, W. Ledger. Keston, J. Buckle. Knockholt, J. Attwood. North Cray, Josiah Bath. St. Paul's Cray, T. May. West Wickham, W. Still. Mottingham, —Hicks In Bromley the result of the poll on the question was that there should be a highway board.

VESTRY MEETING.—The usual vestry meeting of the parishioners was held on Easter Tuesday, in the vestry of the parish church, at nine o'clock. Mr. White, churchwarden, in the chair. The accounts having been submitted, Mr. Sargood took exception to the item of £9 13s. for bell ringing, there being a resolution that it should not exceed five guineas. Again, the cost of repairing the organ, tuning it, and of visitation (£7 7s.) were not legal items. The chairman explained that the excess in the bell ringing was caused by his giving the twelve ringers 5s. each on the day of the royal marriage. The visitation expenses were for fees, carriage hire, and refreshments. Mr. Heath moved that the accounts be passed. Mr. Richardson seconded the motion. Mr. Sargood asked for the production of the accounts for money received from other sources, and objected to the passing the accounts, unless these were produced. Some further discussion ensued, relating to pew rents, &c., which resulted in the accounts being passed. Mr. Sargood again contended that the statement as submitted was incomplete, and wanted information about the other monies received and expended. The churchwarden had received £62 10s. as voluntary contributions from attendants at the church, and he had expended £63; and among the items were the organist's salary, the care of the engine, and the Vestry Clerk's salary.

Appointment of Churchwardens.—A letter was read from the Rev. J. E. Newell, appointing Mr. J. S. Carpenter as his warden. Mr. Sargood moved the appointment of Mr. White as the other warden. Mr. Smith seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. White had enjoyed their confidence for fifteen years, but did not think he could have been elected again as he had been so unsuccessful in collecting the rate. He would endeavour to discharge his duty to the best of his ability.

The next business was the making of a Church Rate. The chairman said he must ask them for a 1½d. rate. Mr. Sargood remarked that the visitation fees were illegal. The chairman submitted an estimate showing that the sum of £152 4s. would be required. Mr. Rawes moved that a rate of 1½d. in the pound be made. Mr. Richardson seconded. Mr. Sargood elicited that there was £58 0s. 3d. in hand, and he asked how much would be got in of the outstanding account. The chairman said only about 30s. Mr. Sargood then ex-

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amined the estimate, and said he found £112 only would be required. Mr. Scrutton rose to move an amendment, so as to substitute a voluntary for a compulsory rate. A very long and stormy debate followed, in which, the principal speakers were Mr. Richardson, as defender of the established church with its time-honoured customs and usages, and Mr. Sargood, a zealous dissenter. The arguments on both sides have been so often reiterated that no good is likely to result from our repeating them. Eventually the amendment was seconded by Mr. Courtnell. The chairman asked if there was any other amendment to be proposed, but their being no response, the amendment was put and negatived by 24 votes against 10. The chairman was about to put the motion, when Mr. Sargood rose to move an amendment saying that there was really only £112 wanted, and he would propose the making of a penny rate The chairman refused to put any amendment, as none was handed in when he asked before he put Mr. Scrutton's amendment. Mr. Sargood then handed in a protest, but the chairman would not receive it, and put the motion. which he declared carried. There was then for some time a very warm discussion, but ultimately Mr. Rawes moved, and it was resolved that the churchwardens be allowed to employ a collector.

A POOR RATE.—A statement from the overseers of the requirements for the relief of the poor for the ensuing quarter, was then laid before the vestry. They required £324 for the contribution order, other expenses amounted to £15, and there was £87 in hand. A 3*d.* rate would raise £350. Mr. How moved that a 3*d.* rate be made. Mr. F. J. Smith seconded. The motion was then put and carried, and the meeting terminated.

FOOTPATHS.—The poll taken on Wednesday the 8th ult., on the question of closing the footpath leading through Mr. Forbes's field, at Southborough, terminated in favour of the path being kept open. The numbers being, for the closing 171 on the contrary 246.

The numbers would undoubtedly have been much greater in favour of retaining the footpath, had not the family been so much esteemed in the neighbourhood.

The public are indebted to Mr. How, for standing by them in defence of their rights. A leader of the right stamp is an advantage the public seldom have the good fortune to obtain. It also too often happens that when a man has made himself conspicuous as a champion of public rights, temptations are laid in his way, and the public find themselves sold. Had the same independent spirit as has recently been brought out in the matter of this footpath, actuated those who formerly enjoyed the confidence of the town, we should have been spared the surprise of seeing "private ground" stuck up on land that was intended by nature to be the public promanade of the town, and has been used as such from time immemorial.

MAGISTRATES' CLERK'S OFFICE.—April 1st, before Coles Child, Esq.

John Levey, a tramp, was charged with being found in the larder, at the residence of C. Satterthwaite, Esq., Spring Hill, Plaistow, with intent to commit a felony. It appeared that the prisoner was discovered by Mr. Satterthwaite's bailiff the previous afternoon in the larder, in a state of semi-intoxication, he having evidently made free with some ale that was there. One month's imprisonment.

THE MONTH OF MAY.

There are three origins assigned by Ovid to the month of May. One of them is, that the month was named after the grave-elders with whom Romulus took counsel in the early days of Rome. The first month, it is said, according to this theory, having been called after Mars, his father, the second after Venus his mother, Romulus named the third and fourth after his associates in the foundation of Rome. May after the majores (whence we derive Mayors), or old men, by whose wisdom he was aided in council—June after the Juniores, or young men by whose strength he prevailed in battle.

Another suggestion of the later Romans was, that May had been so called for its fresh splendour, from the *majesty* (pronounced may-esty) the year puts on when it arrives. The third suggestion was, that the month was named from the goddess Maia, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, the eldest of the Pleiades, who became mother of Mercury. This Pleiad, however, it is said, was not the Maia to whom, on the first day of the Roman May the priest of Vulcan offered sacrifice. The Maia who named the month, if it be named after a goddess, was most likely the Bona Dea, the good goddess, whom, in the most ancient times, women at Rome worshipped as a chaste Deity, so specially, that men were not even permitted to know her name. She was called the Bona Dea, or Fauna, as the sister, wife, or daughter of Faunus. She revealed her oracles only to females, as Faunus revealed his only to men, and her aversion to men Faunus himself could not overcome until he changed her into the form of a *serpent*. This is the Divinity whose festival was celebrated on the first of May, at night, in the house of the Consul or Prætor, where sacrifice was offered to her on behalf of the whole Roman people. No male person was allowed to be in the house during the time of sacrifice, and if it contained any portraits of men, they were either taken out, or covered over. The house used, was dressed by the Vestals with flowers and foliage of every kind, except myrtle, on account of its symbolic

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meaning. Again, it is said, that the month has been named from Majus, the Tuscan Jove.

Charlemagne called May, on account of its pleasantness, the *Wonne* month—the month of delight—and by the Anglo-Saxons it was called *Trimilchi*, because, says Verstegan, "in that month they began to milk their kine three times in the day."

Great increase of Mutton.—A ewe, eleven years old, the property of Mr. Jno. How, gave birth to twins this season, being the third year in succession she has borne twins. He has also a ewe, seven years old, which gave birth to three lambs, all of which are doing well.

The Weather, during the past month, has been more than remarkable for its pleasantness, Were it not that quarrels still exist amongst men and nations, and distress and other disagreeables are not quite extinct, we should begin to imagine that the Mileneum had really commenced. The only complaint of the weather is that it is too fine, the farmers are wanting rain.

A Scene at the London Bridge Station, April 21st, 9 20 p.m.

Clementina Rose, as every body knows, at least so we'll suppose, has a very handsome Nose; that, you must know, is chaffing, but when you've quite done laughing, I will give a short narration of the latest great sensation, at the London Railway Station. There were many lookers on, who witnessed the *erim. con.* That is not the proper name to give this little game. It was only a mistake that some young man did make, who took her for his sister, and squeezed her hand and kissed her. The train was on the start, and he bolted like a dart; his sister standing near, in vain cried "I am here," for that he did not hear, and she looked very queer. If she was his sister, he had somehow missed her, in going for his ticket; the crowd being rather thick, it is probable she shifted, or had been by it drifted away from where they parted. Clementina started, and gave a little shriek, she had no time to speak. It was a bit of fun for all excepting one amongst the lookers on, and brought a hearty cheer from everybody near. The squeeze he gave her hand, she cannot understand, and then the soft "good bye," repeated with a sigh; and by the way he kissed her, she do'nt think 'twas his sister. She got this loving smack, through being dressed in black, and very nicely too, like the young lady who stood by and looked so blue. To tell how Rosey blushed, and how away she rushed, and told her aunt, inside, we could not if we tried. Suffice it then to state, although the shock was great, that Clementina's quite recovered from the fright, and going on all right. Indeed I may say more, she's better than before.—By our funny Correspondent, he calls this poetry, but we do'nt.

A NOVEL FOX HUNT AT HAYES.

A short account of which was given in our last, has since appeared in a London newspaper, in the subjoined form.

"Dozing away a spring like day,
In Langley Park old Reynard lay,
Till startled by a foxhound's bay
And the huntsman's cry 'Hoick, get away!"
Forth from his lair he rushed,
And, followed by the eager pack
Making loud music on his track,
Through park and coppice brushed.

On, on he coursed, at rattling pace,
Still hoping to outstrip the chase,
And win some cunning hiding place
Where he might rest secure.
But the hounds were thirsting for his blood,
And followed with a pace as good,
And noses keen and sure.

It matters not the muse should sing
What course he took, he ran a ring,
Gave sport enough to please a King,
For half an hour and more.
Then back to Langley Coppice came,
With pace more slow and heart more tame
Than when he left before.

Now Reynard felt that he must do
Some novel trick, and daring, too,
Would he his lease of life renew,
And cheat his hungry foes:
For his strength began to fail at last,
And the pack was gaining on him fast,
With keen, unerring nose.

But how to hide? his course he steer'd
To where a cottage near appeared,
With a bound its slight enclosure clear'd,
And made for its open door.
In vain the house-wife, broom in hand,
Tried to scare him from her land
And from her household floor.

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Go in he would, and in he rush'd,
And showering down the charcoal dust,
As groping on his way he pushed—
Straight up the chimney-pot;
And like a sweep, 'tis true as queer,
Soon showed his nose and either ear
Out through the chimney-pot!

To the chimney run, not "gone to earth,"
Loud jests were made on foxy's berth
While Mrs. S———increased the mirth
In her excitement's flush—
"Bless me!" she cried, "I little ween'd
To have my chimney gratis clean'd
By such a sweep and brush!"—

Long time, in vain, was tried each dodge
The vulpine burglar to dislodge—
No stratagem could make him budge
From the chimney's dirty slope.
It seemed, as though defying foes,
He'd hold his post till daylight's close,
Then in the dark elope.

Until at last an active clown
Clomb to the cottage roof, and down
The chimney let a heavy stone,
Suspended by a rope.
Then Reynard felt 'twas time to beat
From his covert dark a quick retreat—
In flight his only hope.

So all disguised from head to foot
In a sable mantle, dripping soot,
Down lept the disconcerted brute
Out from his chimney box,
And bolted through the cottage door
'Mid din of chase and laughter's roar—
A regular "Guy Fox."

But ah, poor Guy! 'spite his disguise,
The hounds too soon, with instinct's eyes,
Their hunted fox did recognise,
And rushed at him pell-mell;
His heart was broke—he could not run;
'Twas hopeless now his fate to shun,
A prey to them he fell.
Though how they liked the frouzy brute,
Enveloped in a sauce of soot,
These hounds alone can tell.

Thus Reynard died! though hard he strove
To hold, for life, his chimney cove—
Attack'd below, assail'd above,
Too hot became his den.
He ne'er will brush a cottage flue
(The sweep defrauding of his due),
Or in the field give pleasure new
To men and hounds again."

VENATOR.

Bell's Life.

THE BATTLE OF THE CROWS.—A correspondent (says the *Glasgow Herald*) sends us the following:—Fast by the village of Govan is Moore Park, the property and residence of John Mitchell, Esq., and here there is an old-established rookery, which has existed during the time of several proprietors. One morning last week two parties of crows were observed to dispute the possession of three nests built on the same tree. From the branches they descended to the ground, and fought in deadly combat. Our informant was on the field of battle and saw the fallen. Under the tree lay three crows side by side, and opposite to them, at the distance of about a yard, three more had fallen at their post. At some distance from the site of the battle lay other two, which no doubt had been present at the engagement.—[We have quoted this paragraph *verbatim*, inasmuch as we have seen many such battles with rooks. The writer of the above has fallen into the common error of calling rooks crows. Crows do not congregate in colonies as rooks do, but are mostly seen singly or in pairs.—ED. B. R.]

BROMLEY POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Despatch of Mails and Delivery of Letters at and from the above Post Office.

ARRIVALS.—5.20 a.m., Cross Post from Croydon; 9.1 a m., 2.6 7.6 & 9.11 p.m. from London.

DESPATCHES.—9.0 a m., 12.0 3.45 & 8.45 p.m. to London; and 7.5 p.m. Cross Post to Croydon.

DELIVERIES.—Town District, 7.0 & 9.30 a.m., 1.30 & 7.30 p m.

BAGS are made up for Chislehurst, Foot's Cray, St. Mary Cray, St. Paul's Cray, Orpington, Chelsfield, Cudham, Down, Farnborough, Keston, West Wickham, and Hayes, and dispatched at 6.0 a.m. The three last places have second deliveries at about 11 o'clock a.m. Bags are received from Cudham, Farnborough, Keston, Hayes, and West Wickham, in time for the 3.45 p.m. despatch to London, and from all the offices in time for the Cross Post to Croydon,

SUNDAYS.—Arrival, 5.20 a.m., Cross Post — Despatch, Cross Post to London, 7.0 p.m. — Deliveries 7.0 a.m

DESPATCHES OF FOREIGN MAILS.

TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—*Via* Southampton each month—4th and 20th, Calcutta Line—12th and 27th Bombay Line—*Morning*. *Via* Marseilles—3rd and 18th, Bombay Line—10th and 26th, Calcutta Line—*Evening*.

TO AUSTRALIA—*Via* Southampton—20th of each month—*Morning*. *Via* Marseilles—26th of each month, *Evening*;

Rates of Postage *Via* Southampton—Under ½ oz., 6d.; 1 oz., 1s; 2 oz., 2s. — *Via* Marseilles—Under ½ oz., 9d.; ¾ oz., 1s.; ½ oz., 1s. 9d.; 1 oz., 2s.

Letters should be posted the previous day for Southampton; and by the 3.45 p.m. on the day of despatch for Marseilles.

MONEY ORDERS are issued from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m and on Saturdays to 8.0 p.m. Rates of Commission £2, 3d.; £5, 6d

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REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.—A notice has been issued from the General Post Office, stating that on and after the 1st of May, inland registered letters shall be charged 4*d*. for registration. Also that letters may be registered late, just before the closing of the box, on payment of an extra rate of 4*d*. in stamps. Letters so posted must be marked "registered;" and if any letter so marked shall not have the necessary number of stamps upon it, it will still be registered at the various offices through which it passes, and double the number of stamps originally wanting will be claimed of the receiver of the letter.

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18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The first Shooting of this Company will take place on the 26th inst., when two prizes will be awarded; 1st £3, 2nd £2, to be shot for at 150, 200. 250, and 300 yards. The Corps and Band will parade at Head Quarters on the 19th nst., at 7 p.m.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

4th. Lecture by George Dawson, Esq., M. A., at the White Hart Assembly Room: Subject—"Wellington and Napoleon, a Parellel and a Contrast."

9th. County Court.

14th. Mr. G. B. Baxter will sell by Auction at the Bell Hotel, Bromley, at six for seven o'clock p.m., the Freehold Estate adjoining the Bromley Railway Station.

20th. Sale of Timber, &c., by Mr G. B. Baxter, at High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.

27th and 28th. Chislehurst Fair with all the usual sports.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—You will much oblige by inserting in your largely circulated Record, the following statement as to the reason why Bromley was included in the Highway District:—

On receipt of the Provisional Order from the Justices in General Sessions including Bromley in the Highway District, a meeting of the Highway Board for the parish of Bromley was convened, and a deputation appointed, consisting of Messrs. How, Smith, Pawley, and White, to go before the Justices in General Sessions, to be held on the 3rd of March, at Maidstone, to protest against their issuing their final order for including Bromley in the district, the parishoners of Bromley, in vestry assembled, having elected a Highway Board for the repairs of the highways, on the 20th of November, 1862, by a large majority. W. Waring, Esq., rose and stated, being one of the magistrates for the Bromley division, and knowing he was coming down to assist in setting out the districts, he was deputed to go to Bromley to ascertain their position relative to a Highway Board; he went to Bromley, and called at Messrs. Latter's office, both of whom were out, he saw Mr. Freeman. who, in answer to his enquiries, said there was no Highway Board elected for Bromley. On the following Monday, on his way to Bromley Petty Sessions, he overtook Lord Sydney, and stated to him the part he had taken relative to Bromley, and the answer he received from Mr. Freeman. Lord Sydney enquired of Mr. Latter if the information given by Mr. Freeman was correct, Mr. Latter said it was, and no Board had been elected for Bromley. Mr. Waring, in conclusion, said it was in consequence of that information Bromley was included in the district. The Chairman then rose, and said if we err we will err on the right side, we will leave Bromley in the district, and if they prove themselves to be a Board legally constructed, they will be out of our hands, and we shall have no more to do with them.

JOHN HOW.

PETTY SESSIONS—Farnborough, April 20th. Present—G. W. Norman, Esq. (chairman), F. M. Lewin, Esq., R. B. Berens, Esq.

Wm. Arthur Wilkinson, Esq., of Shortlands, Beckenham, took his seat at the Bench for the first time as a magistrate of the Bromley Division, and qualified as a Commissioner of Assessed Taxes within the same Division.

The only case before the Bench was, a charge preferred by Mr. Morum, against a number of boys, for having committed damage to the amount of 10s. to some rails and palings on his premises in Freelands Road, on Sunday the 19th ult.. The magistrates, however, suggested that the parents of the boys should have an opportunity of arranging the matter with the complainant out of court, which was accordingly done and the case proceeded no further.

The Parochial Constables for the parishes of Cudham and Knockholt attended, and were sworn in for the year ensuing.

BROMLEY COUNTY COURT.

14th April—Before J. Espinasse, Esq., Judge.

The list of causes entered for hearing at this court, no court having been held in March, owing to the Royal Wedding having taken place on the day fixed for the sitting at Bromley, was numerically a long one: there being 61 original summonses, 3 successive, and 6 judgement, of these, however, no less than 36 causes were either withdrawn or settled before hearing, and of those that remained there were none that presented any feature of interest, except to the parties concerned.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Transplant cabbages, winter greens, lettuces, and celery. Sow carrots, capsicums, cauliflowers, spinach, fat peas, &c. Spinach may be sown in a shaded situation, but will soon run to seed. Hoe and stake peas, water newly planted crops, and propagate aromatic plants by slips and cuttings. Protect from wind and rain, choice tulips, and ranunculuses and anemonies. Propagate herbaceous plants by dividing the roots; wallflowers, sweet-williams, and rockets, by slips; and China roses, heliotropiums, &c., by cuttings.

"ALL THINGS PROCLAIM IT MAY."

The wind is breathing of the South,
The green leaves are at play,
The birds are chirping in the woods,
All things proclaim it May.

The sunshine dances on the stream,
The blooming flowers how gay!
The pigeons coo upon the eaves,
All things proclaim it May.

The apple-blossoms, as we go,
Like snow-flakes, strew the way;
The very soil a fragrance sheds,
All things proclaim it May.

Oh! blissful month, how it recalls
My childhood pass'd away,
When all was fresh, and fair, and bright,
And life seem'd one long May.

M.M.

Births.

On the 9th ult., at Stanhope Villas, Bromley, the wife of G. O. Nixon, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 23rd, at Shortlands, Mrs. Taylor, of twins, both daughters.

On the 25th ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr. J. Mitchell, baker, of twins, both daughters.

Marriages.

On the 14th ult., at the parish church, Clapham by the Rev. J. G. Collinson, Leedham, the eldest son of John Bazley White, Esq., of Manor House, Chislehurst, Kent, to Cetherine, eldest daughter of John Kemp-Wilde, Esq., of Clapham Common, Surrey.

Deaths.

On the 17th ult. at The Coopers, Chislehurst, the Honble. Mrs. Cavendish, wife of the late W. Cavendish, Esq., and mother of the present Duke of Devonshire, aged 92.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1 0 0
Half page	0 10 0
Quarter page	0 5 0

To Correspondents.

TO ADVERTISERS. — The Bromley Record is the best medium for Advertisements in this neighbourhood. It is necessary, on account of the great number printed, to send all communications early to secure insertion.

The Bromley Record can be had in wrapper ready for posting without extra charge.

The Bromley Record on sale till the end of the month at the Publishing Office. A few Back Numbers may be had. This Journal posted to all parts of the United Kingdom or the British Colonies by payment of 2s. in advance for twelve months. The Kentish Rambler in our next.

Should the case now pending in the Court of Queen's Bench, between the Highway Board and Magistrates, be settled on Monday 1st inst., as is expected, we shall publish a Second Edition.

CHEAP JACK. We do not insert scurrilous communications.

MOON'S CHANGES—JUNE.

Full Moon	1st day, at 11.30 after.
Last Quarter	8th day, at 1.52 after.
New Moon	16th day, at 7.36 morn.
First Quarter	24th day, at 10.31 morn.

The Bromley Record.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1863.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

IN our last we had to record the defeat of a fleet of "Iron-clads" before Charleston by the Confederates. The Federals have again, in the beginning of the past month, experienced another disastrous defeat, under General Hooker. This general, it appears, by American papers, before taking the command, had qualified himself for the post by imputing imbecility and other un-general-like qualities to those commanders who had previously failed in their attempts to conquer the South. He was therefore allowed to take command, and obtained every facility, both of men and means, from the United States Government, to ensure success. He succeeded in taking his army across the Rappahannock, but only to meet a similar fate to that of his predecessors. He was repulsed by the Confederates at every point, and driven back with awful slaughter. The Confederates being too much exhausted to follow up the victory, and not expecting to lose sight of the enemy so quickly, allowed him to escape. The last we hear of the remnant of that great army is, that they have recrossed the Rappahanock and are entrenching, and quietly fortifying themselves. A great loss has been sustained on the Confederate side, by the death of Stonewall Jackson. A writer of the "Times" observes—The solemn pomp of a public funeral, and the universal demonstrations of sorrow and respect that accompanied this illustrious soldier to the grave, stand out in dark relief amid the political confusions of the last American intelligence. "Since the death of WASHINGTON," such a deep and mournful impression has never been produced by the loss of one man as by the fall of General JACKSON. From that single event the last of the contests in which he led will long be specially remembered. But by his death the south has lost a great and controlling mind—one of those born leaders of men who can infuse their own spirit into all around them. Such a commander is the soul and strength of a cause when it asserts itself in arms. The natural grief of the southern army for the loss of its great captain is deepened by the circumstances of his death. It is truly said that he fell by a "cruel chance," for it was a casualty not included in the ordinary risks of the field. General Jackson, it is stated, received his mortal wounds in the confusion of a *melee* from the fire of his own troops, "all of whom would have died for him." His fall was untimely, for he was still young, if age is reckoned by years, and the work to which he had devoted his life is unfinished. He might have done his cause more service, but he had achieved a full measure of fame. Rarely has so brief a period established such an unquestioned military reputation.

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But his short term of intense activity had been preceded by a life of professional study and reflection He was a pupil of the Military School at West Point, and up to 1852 an officer of the regular army of the United States. Among his opponents throughout this conflict, were several of his comrades at the Academy. M'Clellan was his class mate; but the divisions of a civil war placed the two friends on opposite sides, as they have done thousands of others. It will be difficult for the future historian of the American War to give much distinctive character to the descriptions of the numerous battles which resemble each other in so many features. All the great engagements have been alike in duration, the large numbers brought into action, the obstinate fighting, the enormous loss of life, and the negative results of the conflict. An advance attempted, checked, rolled back, the invading force retreating and again declared to be "safe," will form the substance of most of the narratives.

CAMDEN PARK.—This beautiful spot, according to the daily papers, was to be the scene of a grand Volunteer Féte on Whit Monday, equal, if not superior in every respect to that which took place in July, 1860. The sight-seers were, however, disappointed, as only one corps, the 29th (North Middlesex) under the command of Colonel Whitehead, was present. Lord Ranelagh, under whose supervision the Metropolitan Corps were invited to muster, being unable to attend through illness, the field day was put off. We are informed that the proprietor, N. J. Strode, Esq., has offered the use of Camden Park for a sham fight on a grand scale to come off some time in July next. It is expected the Prince and Princess of Wales will make that an occasion to visit this part of Kent. The holiday folks in the park greatly outnumbered the volunteers, who mustered a little over 200. As they were the lions of the day, their ranks and performances were scrutinized with more than usual attention, and they bore the inspection creditably: some of the volley firing was perfection, and very effective—the youngsters round about falling down and tumbling head-over-heels at every volley. The corps arrived at Bickley Station shortly after half-past one o'clock, and arrived at their Commisariat, which had been sent on the day before, a little after two o'clock. A substantial meal awaited them, which they found very acceptable, consisting of cold meat, bread, pickles, porter, ginger beer &c., &c. The scramble often characteristic of similar *al fresco* entertainments was avoided in this case by maintaining, instead of relaxing, the rules of discipline at meal-time. The sergeants were first called to the front and invited to do justice to the rude but plentiful repast, and when they were satisfied, became charged with the duty of providing for the wants of their respective squads. The feeding, which, after all, is not the least important part of a volunteer's duty, having been satisfactorily performed, they proceeded to operations of a more active character; the day being cool, rendered the sense of motion agreeable both to the troops and spectators. Rapid skirmishing and extensive movements were, therefore, commenced and kept up with spirit for a couple of hours, the numbers on the ground precluding the possibility of anything more ambitious than the details of battalion drill. The efficiency of the 29th, of course, gave interest to these; but regret was universally entertained and expressed that fuller advantage was not taken to the generosity of Mr. Strode, in throwing open his park to public recreation, and that where facilities had been afforded for a grand Volunteer review, on an admirable site, within easy reach of the metropolis, arrangements half matured were not carried to a successful issue. The beautiful May trees in full bloom, forming fragrant garlands about the park, came in for a good share of admiration. It was vexing to witness the wholesale purloining of the blossom-covered branches, by some of the company, from whose appearance the opposite conduct might have been expected. The operations of the day were brought to a successful close shortly after six o'clock, when the volunteers marched to Bickley station, headed by their bands, and arrived home in good time. The railway arrangements were excellent.

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SOUTHEND—The anniversary of the schools was celebrated at this place on the 15th ult., by a concert, under the direction of Mr. West. The first part consisted of sacred music, selected from Kent and Reynolds, together with a sacred song, entitled "Absalom," by the Hon. Miss Norton. The second part was made up of glees, madrigals, songs, &c. "Who shall be fairest," sung by Mr. Newberry, and "The dream is past," by Miss Bentley, were well received. "Mary, I will wait for Thee," was nicely sung by the Misses Forster. Mr. Brown sung "The Soldier's Friend," which was encored. A Trio (by Calcott) sung by the Misses Forster, was much applauded, and repeated by desire, as was also another trio, sung by Messrs. West, Newberry, and Mott. A comic song, "The ladies man," given by Mr. West, was loudly encored, but instead of singing the same again, he substituted another, which was an appropriate answer to the first. Messrs. Cole and Harman were the others, who sung solos, and the evening's entertainment was brought to a close, by Brinley Richard's well known song, "God bless the Prince of Wales." The Rev. S. E. Forster then addressed the audience, expressing his satisfaction with the music, and complimented the conductor on the success of the performance. Much credit is due to the rev. gentleman, for his zealous support of these entertainments, and to his daughters, the Misses Forster, for their kind assistance, in giving innocent enjoyment to the inhabitants of this village.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,
WESTMINSTER, MAY 24.

(Sittings in Banco, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, *Mr. Justice* BLACKBURN, *and Mr. Justice* MELLOR.)

In this case a question was for the first time raised in a court of law as to the construction of the clause in the new Highway Act, which exempts from its operation any parish or place, the highways of which, either at the time of the passing of the Act or within six months afterwards, should be under the superintendence of a Board established under the General Highway Act, unless with the consent of such Board. Under the general Act there is a certain time in the year appointed for the purpose of appointing such Boards. The new Act passed on the 29th of July 1862, and in the month of November, within six months of the passing of the Act, the vestry of the parish of Bromley, for the purpose of exempting it from the operation of the new Act, met and appointed a Board under the old Act. This course has been adopted not only in this parish, but in many others throughout the country, and the question was now raised as to its validity. The point turned upon this—that the appointment of the Board had not been made at the time mentioned in the General Highway Act. Upon this ground a Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the county of Kent made an order, on the 24th of March last, to include the parish in a district under the new Act, and another order had been made to appoint a waywarden under the Act.

Mr. Welsby, on the part of the parish, now moved for a rule to set aside these orders, on the ground that the time mentioned in the General Highway Act was not essential, and that the Board might be appointed under that Act at any time within six months after the new Act passed. The court granted a rule.

NORTH CRAY.—Western Wood, Esq., M.P. for the City of London, died at his residence, North Cray-place, at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of Sunday the 17th ult. He was attacked early in the week by inflammation of both lungs, accompanied by pleurisy. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., who represented the city of London in Parliament for 28 years. Mr. Wood was returned in July, 1861. He was born January 4th, 1804, and educated at Winchester College. He was married in 1829, to a daughter of John Morris, Esq., director of the East India Company. His loss will be greatly felt among all classes in the neighbourhood of North Cray.

CAUTION TO COCKNEYS. — This caution may apply to others as well as cockneys, for very few, even in this neighbourhood, are aware of the caverns and subterranean passages that have existed for ages, and are continuously increasing underneath Chislehurst Hills. These hills being composed of chalk, and lime being produced from that material, there must be many men constantly employed in digging it. This they have been doing ever since lime has been used about here. But we see little of their operations, they are below at work while we are walking over them. A few years ago a pleasure party from London came down, and curiosity led them to one of these works not in use. We may as well say at once that they lost themselves, and would most likely have perished had not a clue to their dilemma been made out, from their having told somebody at an Inn they stopped at previously, of their intentions to visit the excavations. Their friends were, of course,

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alarmed at their not returning at night as was expected, and came off next day in search. Mr. Blundell, whose lime works are close by, was applied to, and by his assistance they were found, after being there two days and two nights. They were without food, and having exhausted all their means of getting a light were in total darkness.

A FLOWERY LOVE-LETTER WRITTEN BY A GARDENER TO HIS SWEET-HEART.

Sun-Flower Terrace,
Primrose Hill.

My own sweet *Rose-mary*,

As you are the *blossom* of *May* and the *Pink* of perfection, I wish to tell *Yew* that my *Heart's-ease* has been torn up by the *Roots*, and the *Peas* of my *Holm* entirely destroyed since I began to *Pine* after *Yew*. *Yew* will perceive that I am a Gerdener—my name is *William Bud*. At first I was poor, but by *Shooting* in the *Spring*, and driving a *Car-nation* fast, I obtained a *Celery*, and by a little *Cabbage-ing*, &c., I *Rose* to be Master (though something like a *Creeper*) of the whole garden —I have now the full command of the *Stocks* and the *Mint*; I can raise *Anemone*, from a *Penny-royal* to a *Plum*, and what my expenditure *Leaves*, I put into a *Box* for *Yew*. If I may, as a *Cock's-comb*, speak of myself, I should say that I was in the *Flower* of manhood, that I was neither a *Standard*, nor *Dwarf*, neither a *Mushroom*, nor a *Maypole*; my hair is of the *Turnip-reddish* kind, and my locks hang in clusters about my *Ears*, I am often in company of *Rakes*, and rather fond of *Vine* and *Shrub*, for which my *Elders* reprove me; so I had better *Berry* all this, and as I am a *Branch* of a good *Tree* with a portly *Bearing*, I well know when and where to make my *Bough*. So *Lett-uce* act for ourselves, and fix an early day for *Grafting* your fate with mine, which might be made a *Poplar* measure; but I think it had better be *Privet*, for *Jon-quill*, the lawyer, says that your old *Crab* of a father, who did never a *Li-lack* when he wanted to part us, means to take the *Elm* in his own hands in this matter; but if he does, and *Bullice* me at all, I will not be *Sloe* in settling his *Ash*, and I will be such a *Thorn* in his side that the day he does, it shall be one of the worst *Dais-ey* ever saw. But I must *sow* no *seeds* of discord, for I am certain that we shall make a very nice *Pear*, and never repent even when we become *Sage* by *Thyme*; *Yew* would be the *Balm* of my life, and I should be the *Balsam* of yours; so that people who might call us *Green* now, would call us *Evergreen* hereafter. And now *Sweet-Peas* be with you; and if he who tries at it *Tares* me from *Yew* I shall become a *Melon-Cauliflower* and wither away. My tongue shall always be a *Scarlet-runner* in your praise; for I have planted my *Hops* in *Yew*, and now I only live for the *Thyme* when I hear from your own *Tu-lips* that I am your *Sweet-William*, and not your *Weeping-Will-O*.

To Miss *Mary-Gold*,
Who in prospect I hold,
To make my new Garden
Like Eden of Old.

AUNT SALLY ON THE WAR.—One of the *New York Herald* correspondents has discovered, near the Rapidan, a veritable Aunt Sally, a slave woman 95 years old, who had lived all those years on the same plantation, and remembers the war of the Revolution. He asked her which was the worse war, and her response was, "This be worse war, I reckon, Massa, for everybody is killing everybody."

PUBLIC VACCINATION.—The small-pox being alarmingly on the increase, the Inspector of Vaccination appointed by the Privy Council, has lately issued a circular to the the Guardians of the Suburban Unions, calling their attention to the neglect and postponement of Vaccination. By the Statute 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 100, it is enacted that all children shall be vaccinated within three months of birth, or if orphans, four months. The penalty for each neglect is £1.

THE MONTH OF JUNE.

June like May, is a month for the name of which several derivations have been found. They who teach that Romulus called May from the Majores or elders who counselled him in his new community, say that he called June from the Juniors who followed him to battle. Others contend that the name of June was given to the month, in honour of Junius Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins from Rome, and so freed his country from a hateful despotism. Others derive the name from Juno, Queen of the Gods; others from Hebe, goddess of ju (ve) nility; others again from the alliance formed between Romulus and Titus Tatius, the Sabrine, because in it they *joined*,—the corresponding Latin word being as near to join, as June. It seems, however, probable that the name is in some way associated with the idea of youth. Plutarch tells us that a marriage in May being regarded as unlucky, all those which it had not been possible to celebrate in April, the month of Venus, were postponed 'till June; and thus June, it is said, may have been devoted to Juno Pronuba, as the patroness and helper of married people. Ovid narrates the perplexity occasioned by this diversity of etymologies in an amusing way. Juno descends from heaven to inform the poet that the month is named from her. This brings down Hebe, who comes to him with tears in her eyes, and protests against the robbery attempted on her by her queen and mother. Th

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name, she said, belonged to her alone. Her husband had visited the future Rome in the course of one of his adventures, and when Romulus divided the people, to whom he was giving laws, into two orders, the elders for counsel, the juniors for service, he dedicated months to age and youth, and the month dedicated to youth was hers. Ovid was already perplexed when Concord came in, to make confusion greater. She laid claim to the month on the alliance theory already mentioned. Charlemagne called June the Brack-month, Break-month, because then the clods were broken in the fallow field—But, Verstegan says, "unto June the Saxons gave the name of Weyd-monat, because the beasts did then weyd in the meadows, that is to say, go and feed there, and hereof a meadow is also in the Teutonic called a weyd, and of weyd we yet retain our word wade, which we understand of going through watery places, such as meadows are wont to be." They called it also mid or mid-summer month, and Lida-erra, which is interpreted as meaning that the sun "moves over" its greatest height in the heavens, and begins its descent.

BROMLEY COLLEGE.—The Bazaar, to be conducted by ladies of the neighbourhood, to be held in the centre Quadrangle of the College, is proposed to take place early in July. Great preparations are in progress to make it a success.

TRINITY CHURCH, BROMLEY COMMON.—On Sunday the 7th inst., the annual sermons will be preached by the Rev. Stafford Bushnell, principal of the Church Choral Society. Collections will be made in aid of the funds of the schools connected with the district.

DOWNE BENEFIT SOCIETY.—This society held its Annual Feast at the "George Inn," on the 26th ult. About 50 members and visitors sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by the worthy host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Duck. The Westerham Rifle Band attended, and as usual, headed the members in going their usual rounds through the village, and paying their visits to the different Benefactors. Cricketing and dancing filled up the time of the younger branches, and the day passed off pleasantly.

CABBAGE SHOW.—The cabbage competition came off on the 22nd. Eleven cottagers exhibited. The prizes were awarded as follow: No. 1, Mr. Fulks; No. 2, Mr. J. Whitehead; No. 3, Mr Owen; No. 4, Mr. Gee. The show was held at the "George Inn." It is liberally patronized by the gentry

FLOWER SHOW.—The most brilliant and imposing floral display that probably was ever witnessed, took place at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday the 23rd ult. The Prince and Princess were expected, and they not being present caused great disappointment to those who had gone more out of a feeling of Loyalty than to satisfy any other curiosity. The excellence of the show of fruit and flowers, however, partly compensated for the disappointment, and the skill and judgment with which the specimens were disposed, greatly enhanced the attractiveness of the exhibition. Azaleas formed the most prominent feature of the show, and those exhibited by Mr. C. Turner, carried all before them. This horticulturist also showed some of the finest pelargoniums. Among those residing in this neighbourhood, who gained prizes, were Mr. J. Horwood, gardener to G. H. Turnbull, Esq., first prize, in class C., £3, for single dish of white grapes; also first prize in class D., for grapes, 10lb. weight; and Messrs. Downie, Laird, and Laing, Stanstead Park, Forest Hill, first prize, £1, for 24 Pansies, dissimilar, in class 26.

The Flower Trays patented by Mr. Weeks, of Bromley, for the display of cut flowers combined with growing plants, formed a novel and interesting feature, which attracted a very large share of the attention of the company, which resulted in numerous orders being received by the Patentee.

CHISLEHURST FAIR.—This Fair has met the fate of nearly all suburban Fairs that come under the Metropolitan Police Jurisdiction, and having been declared illegal by the magistrates, has been stopped by order of the Commissioner of Police. It was anticipated that some disturbance would be the consequence of this stoppage, but a large police force being on the ground and in the vicinity, put an effectual check to any attempt at breaking the peace. An opportunity is now offered for those who saw nothing but evil in the Old Fair, to substitute something in its stead, that nobody can find fault with, and when that is done we should like to know, to make a note of it.

Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page* 121.)

The magnificent pageantry exhibited on the coronation of Anne Boleyn is fully detailed in Hall's Chronicle, and bears out

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the encomiums lavished upon it by Archbishop Cranmer. The procession to Westminster Abbey commenced at the Tower, and the Queen, in passing through Gracechurch-street, was entertained with a representation of Mount Parnassus. The fountain of Helicon, by a bold picture unknown to the bards of antiquity, ran in four streams of Rhenish wine from a basin of white marble. On the summit of the mountain sat Apollo, and at his feet Calliope. On either side of the declivity were arranged four of the Muses, playing on their respective musical instruments. Under them were written epigrams and poesies in golden letters, in which every Muse praised the Queen according to her character and office. At the Conduit in Cornhill, appeared the three Graces, before whom, with no great propriety, was the Spring of *Grace* perpetually running wine. But when a Conduit came in the way, a religious allusion was too tempting and obvious to be omitted. Before the spring, however, sat a poet, describing in metre the properties of every Grace, and their Graces, in their turn, allotted in a short speech to the Queen, the virtue or accomplishment over which they presided. At the Conduit in Cheapside, as the Chronicler says, "she was saluted with a riche pageant, full of melodie and song." In this pageant were Pallas, Juno, and Venus; before them stood Mercury, who presented to her Majesty, in the name of the three goddesses, a golden ball or globe, divided into three parts, signifying, wisdom, riches, and felicity. On entering St. Paul's gate, an ancient portal leading into the church-yard on the east, and long since destroyed—three ladies, richly attired, showered on her head wafers, in which were contained Latin distiches. At the eastern side of St. Paul's church, 200 scholars of St. Paul's school addressed her in chosen apposite passages from the Roman poets, translated into English rhymes. On the leads of St. Martin's church stood a choir of boys and men, who sung, not spiritual hymns, but new ballads, in praise of her Majesty. On the conduit without Ludgate, where the arms and angels had been *refreshed*, was erected a tower with four turrets, within each of which was placed a cardinal virtue, symbolically habited. Each of these personages, in turn, uttered an oration, promising to protect and accompany the Queen on all occasions. Such is the description of the pageant, given by the old chronicler, and there is no doubt that the citizens of London, with whom Henry was so excessively popular, spared no expense to gratify the monarch, who had proceeded to such extreme measures for the accomplishment of his desires, in divorcing one Queen and substituting another. That the infatuation of Henry for Anne was still unabated, is apparent from Cranmer's letter already quoted, and the glowing terms in which he was wont to address her in his epistolary correspondence during a temporary absence, is illustrated by a letter preserved amongst the Harleian M.S.S., in the British Museum which runs as follows:—

"Myne owne sweetheart, this shall be to advertize you of the great ellingness that I finde here synce your departinge; for I assure you methinketh the tyme longer synce your departinge now laste, then I was wont to doe a whole fortnighte; I thinke your kindnesse and my fervence of love causeth it, for otherwyse, I woulde not thoughte it possible, that for so lyttel a while it shoulde have grieved me; but now that I am comyng towards you, methinketh, that my paynes have been halfe released, and also I am righte comforted, insomuche that my boke maketh substantially for my matter; in writinge whereof I have spent above IIII houres thys daye, which caused mee nowe to write the shorter letter to you at this tyme, because of some payne in my head; wishing myselfe (specially an evening) in my sweethearte's armes, whose pritty duckys I trust shortlye to kysse. Wrytten with the hande of hym that was, is, and shall be, yours, by his wille. H. R."

This letter is without date, but was evidently written somewhere about the time of Henry's secret marriage, if not before.

Anne had now reached the height of her ambition. She had espoused Henry, and had been crowned Queen of England. She held absolute sway over her doating husband, whose chief delight was in ministering to her pleasures. He enriched her with the most costly gems, and fitted up her private apartments with the most magnificent furniture of the age. One of these relics—a clock—has recently attracted public notoriety by coming into the possession of her present Majesty, and is now at Windsor Castle. It was purchased at the Strawberry Hill sale on the death of the late Earl of Waldegrave, and formed part of the celebrated collection of the eccentric Horace Walpole, who thus describes it in his cata-

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logue:—"A clock of silver gilt, richly chased, engraved, and ornamented with fleur-de-lys, little heads, &c. On the top sits a lion holding the arms of England, which are also on the sides, This was a present from King Henry the 8th to Anne Boleyn; and since from Lady Elizabeth Germaine to Mr. Walpole. On the weight are the initial letters of Henry and Anne within true lovers knots, At the top "Dieu et mon droit"; at the bottom "The most happye." One of the weights, agreeably to the delicacy of that Monarch's gallantry, is in a shape very conformable to the last motto." But the weight thus flippantly sneered at by Horace Walpole has really nothing objectionable. Mr. Vulliamy the Horologist of the Government in whose possession it was, for some time after its purchase, thinks that the report must have originated in a prurient imagination. This clock, though considered a costly *chef-d'œuvre* in that day, will not bear a comparison with the elegant and masterly productions of our own time; nor will the luxuries of the court of Henry the 8th equal those of Queen Victoria. It will be entertaining to some of our fair readers to contrast the style of living as it then existed at Windsor, with that which now prevails under modern refinement. The daily allowance to the Maids of Honor attached to the Court of Anne Boleyn, consisted of a gallon of ale and a chine of beef for breakfast, a piece of beef and a gallon of beer for dinner; in the afternoon a gallon of ale and a maniple of bread; and for supper a mess of porridge, a piece of mutton and a gallon of ale; after supper a gallon of wine and bread. So that if the court beauties in that reign required three or four gallons of ale daily, Falstaff's craving for such, at an earlier period need not be wondered at. But however gross this mode of living may appear in our eyes, great improvement had taken place in the manners of the upper classes at the dinner table during this period. Huge joints of salted beef, served with platters of wood and pewter, and accompanied by tumblers and harpers, had given place to a stately ceremonial, solemn silence, and a large variety of dishes, consisting of beef, mutton, veal, lamb, pork, kid, coney, capon, with a store of red and fallow deer, and varieties of fish and fowl, besides pastry, wines, and liquors. Sumptuous meals were now not confined to the tables of the King and his nobles, but private gentlemen and merchants fared as luxuriously as they. In this age, indeed, the characteristic English custom of assembling to eat in love and good fellowship fairly commenced. The Lord Mayor of London became the grand impersonation of the national hospitality, being required, during his year of office, to keep open table for natives and strangers; and the exclamation,—"I have dined as well as my Lord Mayor," became the crowning eulogium of a good meal amongst all classes. This feasting was accompanied by excess in the use of wine and intoxicating liquors, which now became a common charge against the English. Cards were the after companions of the dinner table, at which large sums were staked; and this dissipation was generally followed by debt and duns clamorous for payment, the ordinary fruits of gambling. Hunting, hawking, and fowling, still continued in favour with both sexes, and during this reign horse-racing commenced as a regular systematic amusement, but uncontaminated, as yet, by the reckless spirit of gambling for which it is now noted.

Among the elegant accomplishments introduced at the court of Anne Boleyn, dancing was one of the chief, and soon became fashionable not only amongst the nobility, but in the minor houses of the gentry, and at merry-makings, and fairs with the peasantry. All the various old festival days were also still scrupulously observed by all classes of the community, at which the old English sports of bear-baiting, bull-baiting, and cock-fighting were barbarously practised. Carols also were trolled in every street on those occasions, and masquerades and plays took possession both of houses and churches. All these amusements were accompanied with feasting and merriment, but they were also attended with the practice of profane swearing, which, in common conversation, had now reached its height in England. The King, the Queen, and their courtiers, the nobles, the clergy, scholars, soldiers, citizens, and the common people, were all addicted to this idle and senseless habit.

To be continued.

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LECTURES.

The seventh of the course of Popular Lectures was delivered on Thursday, April 30th. Unfortunately for the entertainment, but very fortunate for the farmers, the evening was very wet, or undoubtedly a large audience would have assembled, as it was, a goodly number were present, attracted by the fame of the humourous lecturer, Mr. Geo. Grossmith; and well were they repaid, for his "Lecture upon Lecturing" comprised an amount of wit, fun, and humour, such as it has seldom been their lot to listen to. We can only describe the continuous effects on the audience, by saying that they were not only "fairly convulsed" but the peals of laughter compelled us to adopt the well known Adelphi designation, and say it was a "regular screamer" from beginning to end. We will not spoil the effect for those who may hear the lecture upon another occasion, by quoting any of the curious and amusing stories of the lecturer's experience, but would only say, that intermixed with the amusement, was a great deal of good sense and acute observation, and the points in which Literary Institutes have failed, or where failure has been caused by them, were shewn with very telling effect. Not the least amusing portion was the talent with which the lecturer re-produced the exact manner of Earl Russell and of celebrated lecturers, including W. J. Fox, J. S. Buckingham, Knox (of Edinburgh), and others. The lecture concluded with a very amusing and interesting description of the Great Western Railway Institution, at Swindon, and a hearty round of applause greeted Mr. Grossmith, when he ceased exercising our visible faculties.

Dr. Farr, in appropriate terms proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to Mr. Robinson latter, who had so ably filled the chair. The chairman in returning thanks, humourously remarked that he should be "brief," inasmuch as it would not be proper that he should give a lecture upon a "Humourous Lecture upon Lecturing," which he was sure they had so highly enjoyed. So great was the satisfaction of those present that should Mr. Grossmith visit Bromley again, his lecture would have a crowded attendance.

The last of the series was delivered on the 4th ult., by George Dawson, M. A., on "Wellington and Napoleon, a parallel and a contrast." The lecturer, after remarking that he should not attempt to discuss the merits of either as to generalship, never having been even in the yeomanry himself, commenced by what seemed to many a very eccentric and startling sentiment, viz., that "he had the utmost contempt for all Napoleons past, present, *and future.*" In looking over Napoleon's early life and subsequent career, his success was chiefly owing to his strong-willed determination, to which he added acute discernment of character, so that he never fell into the mistake of taking a stupid person into his confidence. His kings, marshals, and generals, were all men, who but for being excelled by himself, would have been Napoleons themselves, and in other ages would have been considered the greatest of men. One of the greatest events of Napoleon's life, was "the passage of the Alps," and as day by day we trace him, mounted on his sure-footed mule accompanied by his guide, not as popular engravings represent him with cocked hat and feathers, and on a prancing charger, imbuing his army with heroism and dauntless courage, we cannot fail to observe that some of the finest traits of character develope themselves. The lecturer went on at some length to give numerous instances of his littleness, which he said showed itself most conspicuously while in captivity, which littleness may be summed up in the fact that he had been used to rule, and had not learned to be ruled, and was fretful and peevish in consequence. His utter want of veracity, exaggerating his victories, denying his defeats, and understating his losses, was described by the lecturer as showing the greatset possible contrast in the character of these two great Generals. He was a despot and essentially a cruel man, treading down everything that stood in the way to the goal of his darling passion. Though undoubtedly a soldier and to some degree a statesman, his ambition was such that it outweighed all his better qualities, causing him to pour out the best blood of France like water, and make enemies of those who might have been his friends, and ultimately led him to a strange land, unpitied, unloved, unblessed, and unhonoured; a prisoner in the charge of thoseoo kedn hod luwe pon, and a captive guarded by those he most detested. The lecturer then proceeded to review the character of Wellington, who, he said was in almost every particular the exact opposite of his rival. He was fully the parallel of Napoleon in fortitude, perseverance and courage, but he added to those emblems of genius, the virtue of being able to obey as well as to command. His conduct in India showed the heroism of the warrior, combined with the obedience of the subaltern, and if we follow him through the Peninsular war, we trace the same calm heroism, combined with matured discernment and command as a General. He first made the army fit to command, and then he commanded it. He was the essence of truthfulness, his dispatches were always reliable for veracity, telling almost to a man his own losses or gains, and never overrating his enemies. After the final struggle of Waterloo, he returned home untainted with foolish and absurd ambition, retired to his country seat in Hampshire; though a conqueror, a servant of his King and country, ready to

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again obey that country's wishes, to lead out those armies he had so ably led before, or take any post that might tend to that country's welfare. He was not a statesman in the fullest sense of the word, still when over-persuaded by his friends to accept the reins of government, he held them well, leading where he thought it necessary, giving way with good grace where he saw his country wished it, though inconsonant with his own ideas, as is shown by the Reform Bill, and Catholic Emancipation. Reviewing the political career of the Duke, the lecturer graphically alluded to the fickleness of public opinion, and took his audience back to the time when, notwithstanding he had shown himself to be one of England's best and bravest men, he was so unpopular with the masses that they broke his windows at Apsley House. The time arrived when he again became their idol, and the mob that formerly hooted, now cheered instead. The iron blinds, however, which he had put up after the breaking of the windows, were never taken down during his lifetime, but remained to disfigure the house, and to be pointed at by every passer-by as a memento of the fickleness of the public and disgrace to a London Mob. Madame de Staël had said, and he, the lecturer, thought very truly, that nature never made so great a man of such little stuff. He was a grand and lasting proof of the truth of that scripture, "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted." Having faithfully and truly served his country, performed his pledged oath, and fulfilled his duty, and wearing in peace the laurels he had so nobly won, he left laden with glory, deeply mourned by his sovereign and his country.

Such is an outline only of the argument of this most interesting lecture, but it is impossible to do justice to the powerful and original manner by which the lecturer enchains the audience. His bold out-spoken sentiments, so terse, so pregnant with thought, his ready illustration and peculiar caustic humour, to be appreciated must be heard. The applause as he resumed his seat was such as would have gratified the most popular lecturer. As soon as it had subsided, Mr. H. Deane, jun. rose to propose a vote of thanks, observing that those who had then heard Mr. Dawson for the first time, would easily understand the reason of his great popularity. He proceeded then to move also a vote of thanks to the chairman, F. J. Sargood, Esq., to whom they were indebted for far more than presiding that evening; the public spirit and open-handed liberality of the chairman, were so fully known that they would perhaps not be surprised to hear that he had solely conceived the plan of these lectures, and wholly provided the means, by placing in his (Mr. Deane's) hands, the sum of £50, with no other stipulation than that everything should be handsomely and liberally done. He was quite sure such an act required no lengthened eulogium from him, but that all would be desirous to recognise the kindnes and generosity with which Mr. Sargood had provided this benefit for his neighbours. He (Mr. Deane) had hoped to be able to announce a surplus to hand over to his good friend Mr. Hall, as representative of the Philanthropic Society, but failing that, the chairman had requested him to present a donation of £2 12*s.* 6*d.* to that society. Though the pecuniary result had not been successful, the moral influence had been highly so, and the anticipations in the very admirable inaugural address of Mr. Hamilton, had, he hoped, been realised. It had been most pleasing to find all classes, interests, and creeds uniting in the common ground of devotion to that Science which is only another name for Truth, Enlightenment, and Progress. The resolution was carried by acclamation, and the chairman in returning thanks, said he was much pleased in having been able to give pleasure to his neighbours, and hoped that other gentlemen would, on future occasions, continue the plan which had been initiated for providing good Lectures for Bromley. In conclusion he stated how greatly all were indebted to Mr. H. Deane, jun., for his able and energetic management of the course of Lectures.—Mr. Robinson Latter moved and Mr. Josiah Wilkinson seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Deane for the very great trouble he had taken, warmly commending his courtesy and constant efforts to promote the happiness of his neighbours, which was carried with loud cheers.—Mr. Deane briefly responded, he felt no doubt that the example set by the above lectures, would not be thrown away, but that the noble liberality of Mr. Sargood would be followed. Now that the practicability and benefits of a course of first-rate professional lectures had been shewn, he believed that a sufficient number of gentlemen would be readily found to enter into a guarantee fund; either to enable the Institute to provide a similar course, or to carry one out by independent organisation. At all events the inhabitants generally will look forward anxiously to a repetition of the Bromley Popular Weekly Lectures. Thus ended the last and not least interesting of the series of Popular Lectures. We are not quite correct in stating that Mr. Deane's reply closed the proceedings, for the audience had the last say in one unanimous cheer more.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS—Two Sermons, in aid of the Bromley National Schools, will be preached, (morning and evening), in Bromley Church, on Sunday the 7th inst., by the Rev. R. S. Cummins, M. A., rector of St. James's, Colchester.

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RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—The interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of the new bridge across the Thames at Blackfriars in connection with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, took place on the 2nd ult. The bridge which has now been fairly commenced at Blackfriars will form part of a connecting link between the London, Chatham and Dover, and the Metropolitan or Underground Railway, and thus afford continuous and unbroken communication, not only between the north and south of the metropolis, but also between all parts of the country lying north and south of the thames. A large passenger station will be erected in close proximity to the southern abutment of the bridge. It will be called the "Blackfriars Station." This will be opened for traffic in September next, and will be the City terminus of the railway until the completion of the bridge, which will be accomplished by May, 1864. The land required for an immense goods station, about to be erected adjacent to the passenger station, has been in the hands of the contractors for some time, and the foundations are all in up to the intended level of the rails. The foundations for very powerful hydraulic machinery, as also the foundations for the engine and boiler houses, &c., are all completed. The works between the present temporary terminus of the metropolitan extension of the line at the Elephant and Castle and the Blackfriars station, are carried on with great vigour, and are in a forward state, and a new station has during the last week been opened at Camberwell-gate. It is expected that the company's line direct from Victoria Station to Beckenham will be ready for opening in July next. The long tunnel at Sydenham, close to the Crystal Palace, is completed, and little more remains to be done between Herne-hill and Beckenham than to lay the permanent way and to ballast the line. The bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars, we are informed, will have five spans, the centre one being 188 ft. the second and and fourth are 177 ft. 8 in., and the first and fifth are of 163 ft. span. The abutments will be of brickwork, cased with Portland stone, and the foundations are taken down to the London clay, at a depth of 27 feet below Trinity high water. The first stone is laid at the level of low water mark, or 18 feet below high water. The abutments are built in coffer-dams of the ordinary constructions, which are the largest ever executed in this country. The piers, four in number, are of a somewhat novel construction, and the method to be adopted in their erection has never been before attempted.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone in the south coffer-dam was performed by Lord Sondes, the chairman of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company.

LEWISHAM AND TONBRIDGE RAILWAY.—The formal commencement of the construction of the Lewisham and Tonbridge Railway took place early in last month, and a large festive party assembled to do honour to the occasion. This line will give the South-Eastern Company an independent and direct communication with all that portion of their railway which lies to the east of Tonbridge, and will thus afford a further means of facilitating the intercourse between this company and the whole continent of Europe. The new line branches off near the North Kent a short distance on the London side of Lewisham, leaving Lewisham church to the right, and Lee to the left, crossing Burnt-ash lane; it will pass through Sundridge Park by a tunnel 900 yards long. It next crosses the Chislehurst-road, and then over the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, half a mile from the Bickley station on the St. Mary Cray side. It next proceeds towards Orpington, where it crosses the road about midway between that village and Green-street Green, on a bridge 70 feet above the level of the road. Here there will be a splendid view of the valley of the Crays up to Bexley on the one side, and on the other the beautiful estate of High Elms, the seat of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and the villages beyond. It then enters a cutting in the parish of Chelsfield, on the estate of W. Waring, Esq., leaves the village on the left, passes through a tunnel under Park Farm, into a cutting close to the London-road, at the "Old Wheat Sheaf," and continues in the cutting until it enters the tunnel at Polhill, which is 2600 yards long, and the depths of the shafts will range from 118 to 130 yards. The tunnel commences a quarter of a mile from the parish road leading from the Polhill Arms to Otford, the face of the tunnel being 80 feet, and after a gradual diminution in the height of the embankment, from which the passenger will have a view of the whole of the Holmesdale, the line crosses the Otford-road at the level. We come to another embankment, Darenth being crossed by a bridge 48 feet above the level, and this is continued to the village of Riverhead. The turnpike road near the entrance to Bradbourne and Rye-lane will be spanned by lofty bridges, the line reaching the London-road at the bottom of Tub's-Hill, where a commodious station will be built. Mr. Jay is already busy on a branch line from this to the Bat and Ball Station, which, when completed, will enable him to have all his material direct by rail from London to the most central point. We next enter upon the Kippington Estate, by a very deep cutting, and then a tunnel two miles in length, which may be considered the greatest engineering difficulty on the line. The tunnel

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passes through the Kippington and Beechmont estates, and opens out into a cutting in Sevenoaks Weald, the face of the tunnel on that side being 60 feet. There are to be fifteen shafts, the depth of which average from 75 feet to 394 feet, and the diameter, inside the brick-work, will be 9 feet. The line now keeps the right of the turnpike road to Tonbridge, crossing the roads leading to the Weald, Chiddingstone, and Leigh, by substantial bridges, and the river Medway by a neat iron bridge, terminating in the present main South-Eastern line, a short distance to the right of the railway bridge at Tonbridge. The entire distance from London by the new route will only be 28 miles, the old route being over 40 miles.

CHISLEHURST FAIR.

From a Correspondent.

We remember the time, before Railroads and Excursion Trains were ever thought of, when we used to look forward to Chislehurst Fair at Whitsuntide as a great gala day It was then a pleasant country Fair, affording capital sports to all classes in good old English style. But of late years it had assumed quite a different character. Crowds of strangers, rowdies, and roughs, intruded themselves from the suburbs of London and Greenwich, and from distant places within the reach of the railroads, causing great disturbance, and interrupting those who came from the neighbouring villages for the enjoyment of a rational holiday. We need not enter into details of the moral mischief that ensued from this change, and which would undoubtedly have grown worse from year to year. Sufficient to say, it was essential to the happiness and well-doing of Chislehurst, that the particular class of visitors we have mentioned should seek their riotous pleasures elsewhere. With this view, a majority of the householders, consisting of the gentry, tradespeople, and working men, signed a *Memorial* to the Commissioners of Police, requesting them to suppress the Fair as a nuisance. The Commissioners accordingly instituted proceedings before the magistrates on the 18th of May, calling upon Viscount Sydney, the Lord of the Manor, to show cause why he permitted the Fair to be held. His Lordship did not appear, and the Magistrates had no choice, under the act of Parliament (passed for the suppression of Fairs in the neighbourhood of London) but to sign a declaration, that the Fair was illegal.

It is proposed, however, that we should not lose our annual day of sports and pastimes, at Chislehurst; but that a sufficient fund should be established for Annual Prizes, to be given for all sorts of athletic exercises, running, jumping, single-stick, and other games, on some other spot than the common. These will afford a far more general amusement to the people of Chislehurst, not one in ten of whom could ever get a view of the sports in the ring, on account of the impenetrable crowd of strangers that surrounded them. We hope this will be better managed in future, so that old and young, rich and poor, with their friends and relations, may really be able to enjoy a good English merry-making without interruption.

THE BROMLEY HIGHWAY BOARD—The first hearing of appeal against the appointment of a Waywarden by the magistrates, came off at the Queen's Bench, on Monday the 25th. The result, as taken from the Times of the 26th, will be seen in another column.

BROMLEY RIFLE CORPS.—The first shooting for prizes this season by members of the corps came off on the 26th. There were twenty-seven competitors and two prizes; Mr. B. P. Mathew took the first prize for 50 marks, the second prize was taken by Mr. T. Wells for 48 marks, distance 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards. On the 11th instant another corps competition will take place, first prize, a Kerr Rifle, presented by W. Dent, Esq., to be shot for at 200, 300, 400, and 600 yards; second prize, £2 by ditto. Another competition will take place on the 25th, first prize, £3 by Prize Fund, five shots at 400, 500, 550, and 600 yards; second prize, £2 by ditto. The adjutant will visit the Company on Tuesday the 2nd instant, at 7 p.m. The corps and band will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p.m., on Tuesday the 16th instant. The Company will proceed by 6.30 train from Bromley on Friday the 5th instant, to Blackheath to join the battalion parade at 7.30 p.m.

CHISLEHURST.—A concert under the direction, and for the benefit, of their conductor Mr. E. Griffiths, took place at the Camden Room, on Thursday 30th April. The programme comprised the whole of the music given at Windsor, at the ceremony of the Prince of Wales' Wedding. The performance was good, as was also the attendance, conferring honor on all who assisted, as well as pecuniary advantage on the conductor. Nearly all the resident gentry were present, and friends and neighbours all departed much gratified with their evening's entertainment.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

20th Overseers to fix on the church doors notices as to persons qualified to vote for counties; persons on the register need not make a new claim, unless the qualification or place of abode is changed.

11th and 25th Prize shooting at the Bromley Range.

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WILD FLOWERS—JUNE.

COMMON NAME.	BOTANIC NAME.	COLOUR.	HABITATION.
Forget-me-not	*Myosotis arvensis*	Blue	Hedge banks
Birds-foot trefoil	*Lotus Corniculatus*	Yellow	Pasture
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera Caprifolium*	Cream	Hedges
Biadder Campion	*Silene inflata*	White	Hedge banks
Agrimony	*Agrimonia eupatoria*	Yellow	Pasture
Yellow Avens	*Geum urbanum*	Yellow	Hedge banks
Yellow Rattle	*Rhinanthus crista galli*	Yellow	Pasture
Pimpernel	*Anagallis arvensis*	Red	Arable land
Red Poppy	*Papaver Rheas*	Red	Arable land
Meadow Orchis	*Orchis morio*	Purple	Meadow
Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*	Purple	Woods
Broom	*Citysus scoparius*	Yellow	Gravelly banks
Wild Rose	*Rosa arvensis*	Blush	Woods
Bugloss	*Echium vulgare*	Blue	Pasture
Mallow	*Malva sylvestris*	Lilac	Everywhere

A REMEDY FOR THE SMALL POX.—A correspondent of the "Times," May 26th, and surgeon-major in the Royal Horse Guards, calls public attention to the use of the North American plant called *saracinea purpurea*, or pitcher plant, in the treatment of small pox among the Indians. He states "I am happy to say that the 11 cases in our hands have recovered under its influence. This remedy is so easily managed that any one can make a decoction or infusion of the root, like tea. An ounce of this root is sliced and infused in a quart of water, and allowed to simmer down to a pint, and given in two-tablespoonful doses every four hours, while the patient is well nourished with beef-tea and arrowroot. The effects of this medicine seem to arrest the developement of the pustules, killing, as it were, the virus from within, thereby changing the character of the disease, and doing away with the cause of pitting, and thus avoiding the necessity of gutta-percha and india-rubber application, or opening the pustules."

DEAR SIR,—It is with mental pain, I take my pen again, to beg you to complain. The facts are simply these, you'll print them if you please, a barrier five feet high, if not 'tis very nigh, has been put up of late, just by the wicket gate, at the bottom of the hill, close by the little rill, the Ravensbourne by name, which is a downright shame. A lady on her way to Shortlands t'other day, to take the train, was all but killed here by a fall. She first tried getting through, but that she could not do: she had no time to stop, so she clambered to the top, and tumbled over "whack," and nearly broke her back. She did hear something crack! She got upright again but suffered much from pain, occasioned by the sprain, and went up by the train. A letter came next day, sent by her friends, to say, she could not come away, and the cause of the delay, so there she had to stay, in town another week. She's better now, but weak. 'Tis singular but true, 'twas the young lady who, a month or so ago, a young man frightened so. 'Tis lucky she is light, or else the tumble might have killed her there outright. The damage, in such case, which a "Crowner" would assess, could surely not be less than £1500, when a verdict had been found. She's worth all that I'm sure, although a "Perfect Cure."

[We are obliged by Correspondents calling our attention to obstructions on footpaths, but in this case the cause of complaint has been removed, and a very convenient style will now be found at each end of the meadow.—ED.]

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The first few days of the past month was a continuation of the warm weather that prevailed the most part of the previous month, cold rains and slight frosts then set in, very high winds occasionally. We are now (28th) enjoying summer weather. Wheat and oats generally, appear promising; barley has much improved since the weather has been warmer, apples, cherries, and gooseberries have suffered much from the blight, pears are plentiful, and all kinds of vegetables looking well. Much damage was done in many places by the high winds on the 19th. A rougher day we scarcely remember, and the day after (Derby day) was not much finer.

WINNERS OF THE DERBY.

Maccaroni	1
Lord Clifden	2
Rapid Rhone	2

WINNERS OF THE OAKS.

Queen Bertha	1
Marigold	2
Vivid	3

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COUNTY COURT.

May 9th. Before JAMES ESPINASSE, Esq.

The cases returnable for hearing, at this Court, was as follow :—

Adjourned 1, Original 24, Judgment 10, at the sitting of the court 3. Parties only representing the plaintiff were in attendance, and the whole of the cases excepting four were struck out of the list.

BROMLEY PETTY SESSIONS.

4th May, 1863.

Present—Jas. Chapman, Esq. (chairman), C. L. Wilson, Esq., W. Waring, Esq., F. M. Lewin, Esq., R. B. Berens, Esq., W. A. Wilkinson, Esq.

BROMLEY HIGHWAYS.—Proof having been given to the Justices, that the inhabitants of the parish of Bromley had neglected to elect a Waywarden under the provisions of the 25th and 26th Vic., "for the better management of Highways in England," William Dallison Starling, Esq., one of the late Surveyors, was appointed by the Justices to that office, until the Annual Election of Waywardens.

TURNING CATTLE LOOSE.—*Wm Ladd* was charged with turning a horse loose in Milk Lane, in the parish of Bromley, on the 11th April. Case was proved on the evidence of P. C. Stubberfield, and the defendant was convicted in the penalty of 20s. and costs.

ASSAULT AT FOOTSCRAY.—*Alfred Jones* pleaded guilty to a charge of Assault on an old Lady, his mother-in-law, at Footscray, and was fined in the penalty of £3 and costs.

Sidcup, May 11th.

Present—F. M. Lewin, Esq., W. Waring, Esq. and R. B. Berens, Esq.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION AT BEXLEY.—On the complaint of Mr. Kelsey of Bexley, a person named *Thomas Philbrick*, was charged with indecent behaviour in the Baptist Chapel, at Bexley, on the afternoon of Sunday the 3rd ult. The proceedings were taken under the provisions of the 23rd and 24th Vic. cap. 32, sec. 2, and the case being proved on the evidence of the Minister of the Chapel, the defendant was convicted in the mitigated penalty of 20s. and costs.

FARNBOROUGH, May 18th.

Present—G. W. Norman, Esq. (chairman), Col. Lennard, R. B. Berens, F. M. Lewin, and W. Waring, Esqrs.

Ann Jackson, wife of a bricklayer, living at Orpington, was charged with stealing a piece of print, value 1s., the property of W. Sager, a labourer, living next door to the prisoner. Prosecutor's wife stated that she lost the piece of print from a hedge, and it had since been seen by her daughter mane up into a frock on the prisoner's child. When P. C. Jones, 113 R, went to the house he saw a good deal of tinder under the grate, and the child said that the prisoner had burnt it. The magistrates asked the prisoner of the child in her arms had got the small pox, to which she replied in the affirmative, producing some consternation in the Court. The prisoner was acmitted on her husband's bail to appear at Bromley that day fortnight.

Commissioners of Police v. *Viscount Sydney*.—A summons taken out by the commissioners of Police, was heard before the above magistrates, against the Rt. Hon. Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieut. of the county of Kent, as the lord of the manor of the land on which Chislehurst Fair is held, to show by what right, by charter or otherwise, the land is occupied for that purpose. His lordship not appearing, it was inferred that no such right, as that conferred by charter or Act of Parliament, is in existence, and as no one as "the oldest inhabitant" could speak to the fair being held as long a period as he could remember, the usual edict issued, and the fair was declared illegal.

Bromley, May 25th, 1863.

Present—C. L. Wilson, Esq., chairman, G. W. Norman, Esq., and others

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AT BROMLEY.—Elizabeth Sullivan appeared to answer a summons for assulting Mary Willis, at Bromley, in the evening of the 19th instant. The case was proved on the evidence of the complainant and her husband, and the defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE AT WIDMORE.—This was an information preferred by Mr. J. Barbar, wheelwright, of Widmore, against a man of the name of James Aldridge, a blacksmith, residing at Willow Walk, Bermondsey. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that on the 9th of May, in the afternoon, the defendant, without any provocation, and whilst drunk, was guilty of using abusive and insulting words towards the complainant in a public thoroughfare. On the suggestion of the magistrates the parties retired from the court for the purpose if possible of making an arrangement, which was accordingly done, and the Bench was not troubled with the matter any further.

In the case of a nuisance complained of in the Gravel Pits, Bromley, in which Mr. Wilson, the officer of the Nuisance Committee, had taken out a summons against Messrs. Nalder and Collyer and Mr. James, the magistrates made an order to abate the nuisance, order to be suspended for a fortnight to enable the parties to do the necessary works.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTS OF TEA. — Fifty-one million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty pounds weight of tea have been imported into London between the 1st of January and the 30th of April of the present year! This quantity exceeds by nearly twelve million pounds the aggregate of the same months' imports in 1862. At the present time, in the metropolitan docks, a dozen tea-laden ships are in course of discharge, whose accounts are not yet rendered, and these, it may fairly be assumed, will yield a further accession to the import returns of at least nine million pounds. Moreover, it is known that upward of thirty other ships, similarly laden, have sailed from China, and are now prosecuting their voyage to this country. The stock is bond throughout the United Kingdom is immensely large—far beyond all precedent—amounting, at a moderate estimate, to nearly one hundred million pounds. It is, therefore, questionable whether, with such vast supplies in this country, the rise in price, consequent on the recent reduction of duty, can much longer be maintained.

INSTINCT OF A FOX. — Again, there is the powerful instinct of self-preservation. A hunted and hard-pressed fox has been known to plunge into a weedy pond, cover itself with weeds, and only leave its nose out of the water, so that it was just able to breathe. Another fox was frequently hunted from a certain cover, and after a good run was always lost at a particular close-clipped hedge. Casts were made with the hounds in every direction, but the scent could never be taken up. At last one of the sportsmen, one day, looked up at a rook's nest, on the top of a high tree which grew in the hedge, and saw the end of a fox's tail projecting from it. The cunning animal, on the day in question, had omitted to curl his tail sufficiently round him; this led to the discovery of his retreat, from which he was speedily driven, and after a short run, I am sorry to add, he was killed. Some animals, and even some insects, will put on the semblance of death, when their lives are in danger. The common snake, I happen to know, will do this on some occasions. At others, he will emit so horrible a stench that no one will feel inclined to molest him. The hedgehog rolls himself up, and remains perfectly still when molested. When he thinks the danger is over, he unrolls himself by degrees and looks about, and if all appears safe, he runs to a secure retreat. The common woodlouse will do the same. *Once a Week.*

BROMLEY POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Despatch of Mails and Delivery of Letters at and from the above Post Office.

ARRIVALS.—5.20 a.m., Cross Post from Croydon; 9.1 a.m., 2.6 7.6 & 9.11 p.m. from London.

DESPATCHES.—9.0 a.m., 12.0 3.45 & 8.45 p.m. to London; and 7.5 p.m. Cross Post to Croydon.

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DELIVERIES.—Town District, 7.0 & 9.30 a.m., 1.30 & 7.30 p.m.

BAGS are made up for Chislehurst, Foot's Cray, St. Mary Cray, St. Paul's Cray, Orpington, Chelsfield, Cudham, Down, Farnborough, Keston, West Wickham, and Hayes, and dispatched at 6.0 a.m. The three last places have second deliveries at about 11 o'clock a.m. Bags are received from Cudham, Farnborough, Keston, Hayes, and West Wickham, in time for the 3.45 p.m. despatch to London, and from all the offices in time for the Cross Post to Croydon,

SUNDAYS.—Arrival, 5.20 a.m., Cross Post.—Despatch, Cross Post to London, 7.0 p.m.—Deliveries 7.0 a.m.

DESPATCHES OF FOREIGN MAILS.

TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—*Via* Southampton each month—4th and 20th, Calcutta Line—12th and 27th Bombay Line—*Morning*. *Via* Marseilles—3rd and 18th, Bombay Line—10th and 26th, Calcutta Line—*Evening*.

TO AUSTRALIA—*Via* Southampton—20th of each month—*Morning*. *Via* Marseilles—26th of each month, *Evening*; Rates of Postage *Via* Southampton—Under ½ oz., 6*d*.; 1 oz., 1*s*; 2 oz., 2*s*.—*Via* Marseilles—Under ½ oz., 9*d*.; ½ oz., 1*s*.; ¾ oz., 1*s*. 9*d*.; 1 oz., 2*s*.

Letters should be posted the previous day for Southampton; and by the 3.45 p.m. on the day of despatch for Marseilles.

MONEY ORDERS are issued from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m and on Saturdays to 8.0 p.m. Rates of Commission £2, 3*d*.; £5, 6*d*

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

No quarter to weeds must still be the maxim; indeed, if this advice is of more importance in one month than another, it is this. We may repeat the same as to slugs and insects. Most early sown and transplanted crops will be making growth, and require hoeing, thinning, and encouraging by every means. Take care that a full supply of autumn broccoli, cauliflowers, &c., are planted, autumn peas too are highly important; encourage celery all you can, to grow it solid and crisp it should be planted in well prepared trenches, it is a gross-feeding thirsty plant, and should be encouraged by plentiful applications of liquid manure. Plant out Brussels sprouts, leeks, savoys, and broccoli, sow for succession broad beans, dwarf French beans, and scarlet runners, also peas, spinach, lettuce, coleworts, and turnips; plant out tomatoes, capsicums, chillis, and ridge cucumbers, and all kinds of bedding plants if not already done.

ON THE DEATH OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

A LAMENT FROM SECESSIA.

To the memory of the brave!

None braver stem'd the shock of the foeman's pride,
Our dearest homes daring to waste far and wide;
None truer ere in battle, and beloved by us all,
We rallied all round him, our gallant "Stonewall."
O mourn, Virginia mourn, thy soldier's early fall,
Weep, Secessia weep, thy beloved "Stonewall!"

And good as he was brave, with a heart so true,
The brother, and the patriot, and great soldier too,
His soldier's simple fare he could share with all,
And for such deeds, good and true, we adored "Stonewall."
Our beloved "Stonewall!" Weep, Secessia, weep o'er his fall;
Virginia's fairest daughters, drop a tear for "Stonewall!"

To thee, leal hearts of England! friends of the brave,
The loss of our soldier shall pass o'er the wave;
Thy true hearts are with us, well known to us all,
One lament breathe thou with us for the loss of "Stonewall."
Ever brave, ever true, aye at duty's call,
Thou'lt all mourn with us our gallant "Stonewall."

THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

(*From the French.*)

Sweet nurseling of Spring, timid child of the groves,
Whose far spreading perfume, the traveller loves:
Who charming the senses with rapturuous delight,
Lies hid in the foliage, evading our sight.

Methinks thou art a benificent friend
Who, love with discretion most wisely doth blend—
Who unselfishly gives, yet reveals not his name
And asks not our thanks, nor seeks homage to claim.

Thou needest no pomp, no admiring gaze,
Thou livest obscurely content all thy days;
Unknown and unheeded, till those passing by,
By thy virtues attracted, thy beauties espy.

Oh come, thou sweet flower to our choicest parterre!
Quit thy place of concealment, and flourish thou there—
All shall hasten their steps to behold thy fair bloom.
And thank thee with praises for lavish perfume.

Oh what have I said! nay, remain where thou art,
Still hidden from sight, and still dear to the heart—
Truly happy are those in their limited sphere,
Who give pleasure and love to the few they are near.

CHISLEHURST.

SUMMER.

By the Honorable Mrs. Norton,

This is the time of shadow and of flowers,
When roads gleam white for many a winding mile—
When gentle breezes fan the lazy hours,
And balmy rest o'erpays the time of toil—
When purple hues and shifting beams beguile,
The tedious sameness of the heath-grown moor—
When the old grandsire sees, with placid smile,
The sun-burnt children frolic round his door,
And trellised roses deck the cottage of the poor.

The time of pleasant evenings', when the moon
Riseth accompanied by a single star,
And rivals e'en the brilliant summer noon,
In the clear radiance which she pours afar—
No stormy winds her hours of peace to mar,
Or stir the fleecy clouds which melt away
Beneath the wheels of her illumined car
While many a river trembles in her ray,
And silver gleam the sands round many an ocean bay!

Oh! then the heart lies hushed, afraid to beat
In the deep absence of all other sound;
And home is sought with loth and lingering feet,
As though that shining tract of fairy ground,
Once left and lost, might never more be found;
And happy seems the life that gipsies lead,
Who make their rest where mossy banks abound,
In nooks where unplucked wild-flowers shed their seed,
A canvas spreading tent the only roof they need!

Births.

On the 21st instant, at 43, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, the wife of Charles Dobson, Esq., of Hollydale, Keston, of a son.

On the 29th instant, at Hayes Common, Kent, the wife of Dr. Morris, of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 12th ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, by the Rev. H. M. Smythe, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. King, M.A., brothers-in-law of the bridegroom, J. Frank Mieville, Esq., youngest son of A. F. Mieville, Esq., of Bromley, Kent, to Annie Claudine, fourth daughter of John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., of 17, Great Cumberland-street, Hyde Park, and of Orplands, Bradwell-juxta-mare, Essex.

On the 22nd instant, at St. John's, Sidcup, by the Rev. C. P. Farrar, James Pillan, Esq., eldest son of the late James Pillan, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bew, of Chislehurst.

Deaths.

On the 9th ult., at Keston, Kent, deeply lamented, Browne E. H. Roberts, Esq., B.A., St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, son of the late Browne Roberts, Esq., of Ravensbourne Park, Lewisham, and Brother to the Hon. Arthur A. Roberts, C.B., Member of Council, Calcutta.

On the 10th ult., at Westerham, Kent, Jane Amelia, fourth daughter of R. D. Toovey, Esq.

On the 17th ult., at his residence, North Cray-place, Western Wood, Esq., M. P. for the City of of London, aged 59.

On the 23rd instant, at St. Mary Cray, Kent, Duncan D. Mackenzie, Esq., in the 27th year of his age.

On the morning of the 26th instant, aged 73, Mr. Crittall, Swan Inn, West Wickham, Kent.

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To Correspondents.

TO ADVERTISERS. — The Bromley Record is the best medium for Advertisements in this neighbourhood. It is necessary, on account of the great number printed, to send all communications early to secure insertion.

"ENQUIRER."—Tell your friend, somebody has been trying to frighten him. We are not aware of any case of small-pox in the town, although it is more prevalent throughout England than it as been for many years. There were a few cases in the outskirts sometime ago, but at the present time we believe Doctors have more reason to complain of want of business than anybody besides.

We owe our readers two pages this month, which we shall take the first opportunity to pay, as we wish to fulfill our promise of giving readable matter in proportion to the space occupied by advertisements.

MOON'S CHANGES—JULY.

Full Moon	1st day,	at 6.46 morn.
Last Quarter	7th day,	at 10.28 after.
New Moon	15th day,	at 10.54 after.
First Quarter	23rd day,	at 9.32 after.
Full Moon	30th day,	at 1.33 after.

The Bromley Record.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

BY the latest accounts from America it appears that the Confederates have taken the offensive, and are invading the Northern States with a very large army. The Emperor Napoleon has again offered to unite with England in the attempt to put a stop to the horrible carnage in America, the more so as it is productive of no results, and the more to be deplored as there is no chance of restoring the Union. The *Times* observes—It is possible that the long series of American horrors since the question was last before us may have broken even that stubborn and implacable race into something like common sense and humanity. Her Majesty's Ministers may now think, on the receipt of the communication to be expected from Baron Gros, that the time has at length arrived for making some attempt. We are not left to doubt what the communication will be. The British Cabinet will once more have to accept or refuse a joint offer of recognition, or hit on a third course, if one can be suggested. If one can be suggested, we certainly are called upon to do what we can. The three great Powers have remonstrated with Russia on the folly and cruelty of her attempts to force the Russian *regime* upon Poland, and have suggested six points, from which they are hopeful that concessions may be made to Polish nationality. It is difficult to see how Europe can escape the analogy of Poland. If Europe may ask a separate constitution for the one, surely it may ask independence for the other.

POLAND.

An insurrection in Poland having existed with varied success for several months past, which, from its magnitude in now exciting increased interest. The following particulars of that ill-fated nation may be interesting to our readers.

In spite of the general interest which the present state of Poland naturally inspires, few people in this country are correctly informed about the most important facts connected with the question. Such, for instance, as the state of the great kingdom of Poland at the time of its first partition; the changes, encroachments, and modifications of various kinds, to which the Polish territory was subsequently subjected; the proportions in which the plunder was ultimately divided among the three spoilers; and the character, sub-divisions, and religious beliefs of the Polish population. We may therefore, with great propriety, direct attention to an atlas of ten maps, published in 1837, by James Wyld, geographer to the King, and edited by Bansemer and Zaleski, two Polish refugees, as bringing vividly and clearly before the eye, in a series of admirably executed maps, all the various political changes which Poland has undergone since its first partition in 1772. This atlas has the further advantage of containing an elaborate table, which contains an amount of information of every kind relating to ancient and modern Poland scarcely to be met with elsewhere, and certainly nowhere to be found brought together in so moderate a space and in so clear a manner. During the most flourishing era of her history, which extends over

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a period of 250 years—from 1335 to 1587—Poland was one of the first Powers in Europe—successful in war and enriched by a varied and flourishing commerce, two of her chief towns—Cracow and Dantzic—being members of the famous Hanseatic League. During the seventeenth century, the prosperity of Poland began gradually to wane, though the reign of Sigismund III., which occurs during this period, was productive of great men and great events. The achievements of Zamoyski—the glorious deeds of Zolkiewski, who twice entered the walls of Moscow and brought its Czars captive to Warsaw—the great victories at Kirchholm against the Swedes and at Chocim against the whole power of the Turks and Tartars—belong to this memorable reign. During the reigns of the two Saxon Princes Augustus II. and Augustus III. foreign influence—and particularly that of the Czars of Muscovy, who then first assumed the title of Emperors of all the Russias—began to prevail in Poland, and to exert an unfavourable influence upon her fortunes. The great influence of Russia at this period was owing to the war between Peter the great and Charles XII., in which Augustus II. took an active part against Charles not as King of Poland—the Polish Diet being strongly opposed to his policy—but as hereditary Elector of Saxony. Poland thus became involved in a contest in which she was entirely uninterested, and was made the theatre of a war to which she was now opposed. The triumph of Peter over Charles XII. may be said to have decided her fate. From that period, the Emperors of Russia governed Poland through their *proteges* the Polish Kings.

In 1772, when the first partition of the country took place, it comprised an area of 278,000 square miles—equal to France and England united—and a population of more than 15 millions. Russia then took 34,000 square miles; Prussia, 10,800; and Austria, 27,900; leaving 206,900 still under the national Government. In 1791, the Poles attempted to heal the internal dissensions, which had been the most fruitful source of foreign influence and national weakness, and endeavoured to improve their political and social condition by the constitution of 3rd May, 1791, which proclaimed the throne hereditary, and abolished serfdom for ever. This is one of the most honourable passages in modern Polish history. The movement, however, led to a war with Russia and Prussia, and to the second dismemberment of the country in 1793, when Russia seized 98,000 square miles, and Prussia 22,800 in addition to their former spoils, leaving only 86,000 under the national Government. The insurrection headed by Kosciusko in 1794, was followed, in 1795, by the complete annihilation of Polish nationality — the 86,100 square miles formerly left under the national Government being shared among Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the first obtaining 43,500 square miles, the second 20,900, and the third 21,700. By the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, Prussia restored almost all her Polish possessions, which were formed into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; and in virtue of the treaty of Schonbrun in 1807, Austria also restored to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw four of the Polish palatinates which she possessed. Russia, however, so far from giving up anything from her share of the spoil, acquired 3200 additional square miles of territory in 1807, and 2600 in 1809. Throughout the whole history of the dismemberment, indeed, she has engrossed the lion's share of the plunder. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna, out of the remains of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, erected the kingdom of Poland upon the basis of the national constitution of 1791, and conferred the crown upon the Emperor of Russia, thus somewhat inconsistently attempting to unite a constitutional monarch and an absolute autocrat in one and the same person. At the same time, Prussia received again the Grand Duchy of Posen, and Austria four districts of the Palatinate of Lublin. In 1830, a general insurrection took place throughout the Polish dominions of Russia; and upon its defeat and the fall of Warsaw in 1831, the kingdom of Poland was transformed into a province of Russia. At present Poland is partitioned among its spoilers in the following proportions; Russia holds 225,900 square miles; Austria 29,500; and Prussia, 22,600, the share of Russia thus amounts to more than four

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times the extent of the united shares of Prussia and Austria. With regard to the population of the extensive territories once comprised within the limits of the ancient kingdom of Poland, it now amounts to considerably more than 20,000,000, of which, about 15,000,000 are subject to Russia, 5,000,000, to Austria, and upwards of 2,000,000 to Prussia. Such is a brief sketch of that great political change, or series of changes, which has resulted in the blotting out of the Polish nation from the map of Europe. Yet it is very doubtful whether it would be for the general benefit—and particularly whether it would be for the benefit of this country—that Russia should be compelled to give up Poland and consent to its erection into a separate constitutional kingdom. At present, its possession is to her a source of weakness rather than of strength. It requires the constant presence of an army of occupation of 200,000 men, and the annual expenditure of a vast sum of money. If Russia were compelled to abandon her grasp on Poland, she would be sure to seek to indemnify herself elsewhere—most probably in Asia—and she would have a veteran army of 200,000 men ready to prosecute her conquests in that direction. She is already quite near enough to our North West Provinces in India, and the conquest of Persia, for instance—which such an army would be quite sufficient to achieve—would give us neighbours far more troublesome and dangerous than the Shahs, who are generally more occupied with the cultivation of their beards and the management of their harems than with projects of conquest or annexation.

The Kentish Rambler.

DOWNE

(*Continued from page* 113)

THE CHURCH

Is a Peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, within the deanery of Shoreham and diocese of Rochester. Although denominated a vicarage, it is strictly a chapel to the mother church at Hayes,—the rectors of which are instituted to the "rectory of Hayes with the chapel of Downe thereto annexed";—and as the rector of Orpington is patron of the church of Hayes, the parsonage of Downe has been from time to time leased out by him, in right of his rectory.

By virtue of a commission of enquiry instituted by the Commonwealth into the value of church livings and dated 29th March, 1650, this parsonage was returned as being held under one lease with that of Orpington by Master Robinson, and worth conjointly 34*l.* per annum:—the return also states that the separate vicarage of Downe was worth 20*l.* per annum, and belonged to Master King:—"who is a painful, honest minister and keeps the school here."

This chapel is not in charge in the *Liber Regis.*

The church itself is a small, plain structure with a tower at the west end surmounted by a spire; and in the belfry are three ancient bells cast about the year 1500. The interior of the edifice comprises a nave or centre aisle, with a chancel at the east end, but without any connecting arch, and in this is placed the communion table. This chancel was somewhat altered by the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart., the walls on each side having been incised in order to enlarge the pews,and new windows inserted.

Close to the communion rails is a marble slab to the memory of the Verzelins family and also a brass plate with the effigies engraved thereon of Jacob Verzelins and Elizabeth his wife who died in 1606 and 1607. Their daughter and heiress married Peter Manning who alienated the manor of Downe Court to John Palmer in the reign of James I., as we have already stated.

In the aisle or nave there is also a brass plate with the effigies engraved thereon of Thomas Petle who died in the ninth year of King Henry V. (1421) and adjoining to it there is another brass plate, broken, but bearing the date 1446. The latter doubtless bore the effigies of Isabel Petle his widow who, according to Hasted, was buried with her husband in this church. There is also in the same aisle a brass plate to the memory of John Manning who died in 1543.

These two families of Petle and Manning, as we have before stated, had been seated at Downe for many generations.

In a window on the south side of the

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church is an ancient inscription "Crux Fidei, 1585."

No authentic record exists by which the original foundation of this church or chapel can be traced; but its great antiquity is attested by the venerable yew tree standing in the church-yard, and which doubtless existed some centuries before the sacred edifice assumed its present form. Could this old tree relate its own anteceden ts i t would speak of the times when its full-grown, vigorous branches supplied bows for the lusty Kentish yeomen who stoutly stood against their foes under the banner of the chivalrous Black Prince in the fields of Cressy and Poictiers, and whose descendants some years later, in 1415, aided Henry V. in acheiving the renowned victory of Agincourt. It would tell us that:—

"The masse it was sung
And the belles they were rung
Whilst ye feaste went merrilie—
Merrilie!"

in commemoration of those glorious achievements.

As a kind of beadsman to this majestic old yew, and standing, as it were, "below the salte," outside the church-yard wall, a magnificent old walnut tree was wont to spread its umbrageous branches for the shelter of the villagers, but wanting the toughnessof its lordly master,—although far younger in years—it finally bowed its head and was uprooted by a violent storm which occurred on Trinity Sunday, 1860.

But the fine old yew still flourishes

"a hale green tree
Tho' a thousand years are gone."

How transient is human life compared to that of a tree! There are cedars on Mount Lebanon that flourished several centuries before the Christian era began. There is a sycamore,on the shores of the Bosphorous, 4000 years old. There is a yew tree at Skelldale, near Ripon in Yorkshire, computed at nearly 3000 years old. It is of an extraordinary size, the trunk measuring 26 feet in circumference at the height of 3 feet above the root. Neither history nor tradition have preserved any knowledge of our country since this veteran first arose from out the ground. Ages have passed since then, and nations have risen and waned. Nay, this majestic yew may have continued growing even from the brilliant periods of Thebes and Memphis, when Phœnician barks traded to the Isle of Tin, or Britain, and all around them was one impenetrable forest. But although the yew tree at Downe may not boast of so high an antiquity as that of Skelldale, it may still have flourished in the Saxon times and have afforded shelter to those who made the memorable survey known as "Domesday Boke."

In taking leave of Downe, I beg to tender my best thanks to the Rev, T. S. STEPHENS, the respected incumbent of the vicarage, for the information which he supplied me regarding the church.

BROMLEY COLLEGE.—The ladies residing in this ancient and noble Institution are no doubt anxiously waiting for the opportunity to exhibit, for sale, the various useful and ornamental articles on which they have been employed for some months past. A catalogue of all the fancy articles that will be on sale would be a curiosity in itself. We are informed that great preparations are in progress, and that the Bazaar, to be held in the College grounds on the 14th and 15th inst., is expected to be a great success. What undertaking was ever a failure that ladies set their minds on? The Bromley Rifle Corps Band will be in attendance. The object for which this Bazaar is to be held, is to provide seats and a porch for the College Chapel which has lately been erected in place of the old one which was too small and falling to decay. Ladies desirous of assisting in this undertaking are informed that contributions of work, drawings, books, &c., will be thankfully accepted if sent previous to the 10th. *See Advertisement.*

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—Two Sermons were preached in Bromley Church, on Sunday the 7th ult., by the Rev. R. S. Cummins, M.A., of Colchester, in aid of the National Schools. The collections amounted to £57.

BROMLEY GAS COMPANY'S NEW WORKS.—Contracts for the above have been accepted and are in active progress on their new site, situate near the Railway bridge in Brickkiln lane. These works will be on a large and improved scale, and capable of supplying gas of a first-rate quality to a very large and extensive district which will give the surrounding neighbourhoods the opportunity of availing themselves of the advantages of gas.

PLAISTOW CHURCH.—The interior of this church is fast approaching completion; the seats which are uniform throughout, present a very neat appearance. There is a small gallery at the west end. We are informed that 375 out of the 500 sittings are to be free. The roof

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or rather the wood-work which supports the roof being stained a dark brown colour, stands out in bold relief from the outer walls, and adds greatly to the general appearance of the building. The outside work such as making the approaches is, or was, a few days ago in a very unfinished state. The consecration is expected to take place in the course of the present month. The Rev. R. Graham is appointed incumbent.

INCREASE OF VISITORS.—A very few years ago it was something strange to see a stranger pass through the town. It is stranger still, now-a-days, to pass along the high street without meeting a stranger. During the past month we have noticed an unusually large number of new faces. The fame of this salubrious locality, together with the convenience of travelling, brings many visitors, whose only regret on returning is, that they cannot stop here. A great number of good houses have been built lately and occupied, and many more are being built, for which, in most instances, tenants are waiting. There will be an opportunity that seldom offers, during the present month, to purchase a Freehold Estate in the neighbourhood, with capital residence and about 24 acres of meadow land.

REGISTRATION FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.—The proprietor of the "Bromley Record," by the payment of 5*s.* annually to the Postmaster General, secures, for all who chose to avail themselves of it, the privilege of sending this journal through the post to any of the British Colonies for one penny. It can be forwarded from the publishing office by payment of two shillings annually.

18th KENT RIFLE CORPS.—PRIZE SHOOTING.—The effective members of the corps met at their range on Thursday the 11th, to compete for prizes, presented by W. Dent, Esq., member of the corps. The following were the successful competitors: Pt. Ralph 1st prize, a small bore rifle; Pt. Wells 2nd, £2. Another competition for prizes, £3 and £1, at the second class range,—five shots each at 400, 500, 550, and 600 yards, took place on the 25th, when the first prize was taken by private J. Brister, Captain Satterthwaite second. The corps has been unfortunate again this month, by selecting wet weather for general musters. The Band paid a visit to Beckenham on Wednesday evening the 24th, but the thunder drowned the music, and the musicians, on their return, were nearly drowned with rain.

BROMLEY HIGHWAY BOARD *v.* WAYWARDENS.—This case came on a second time before the court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday the 9th. The opposition did not appear, and the court made the rule absolute, and issued writs of certiorari to be served on Mr. Starling, also on the chairman of the Kent General Sessions, to produce the Order including Bromley in the Highway District, in that court, with a view to its being quashed. Mr. Starling lodged his order in the Court on the 10th. The chairman did not reply to the order. It appears that some days grace is usually given for respondents to appear, which time was not expired when the term was up, consequently the question will not be settled till next November. Both orders are now lodged in the Crown Court with a view to their being quashed in November, unless cause is shown to the contrary.

THE CROPS.—The late rains have much improved the harvest prospects. Wheat, generally, looks remarkably well. Oats look healthy and promise an average crop. Barley will be light in some places. The fruit crops seem plentiful. Hops show good growth, the bine is strong, and the leaf large, but not quite free from blight.

DONKEY RACE.—A procession of vehicles of a novel character, combining, in every variety of form, primitive with modern construction, some of which would have puzzled the cleverest coach-maker to imitate, passed through the town on Monday the 15th ult. The female portion of the occupants of these carriages, were decked out in striking colors, and graciously acknowledged the cheers of the people as they passed. The mystery of this visit of the costermongers of Deptford and Woolwich, to Locksbottom, was unveiled about half-past seven p.m., when it turned out they had arranged to have a donkey race from there to Lewisham. The police, however, got information of it, and two of their force on horseback kept between so as to prevent the race coming off. These hard-working people, however, were out for a holiday and were not disposed to let trifles interfere with their pleasure, so they thoroughly enjoyed themselves in other ways.

THUNDER STORM.—About eight o'clock on the evening of Wednesday the 24th rumbling peals of thunder were heard, and heavy clouds appeared to be hanging over the west end of London. Indications of its speedy visit to Bromley and neighbourhood were soon apparent, and large drops of rain with occasional flashes of lightning was followed by most brilliant and frequent lightning which lasted with but little cessation till near midnight. The storm was heavy for a short time only, when the torrent was succeeded by steady rains. A house at Wilmington, near Dartford, was struck by lightning and set fire to. The inmates escaped.

RIFLE RANGE.—The 18th Kent Rifle range is closed till further notice, in consequence of the commencement of the new railway.

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THE NEW TOWN HALL.

In a few days we shall see a commencement made towards pulling down the old Market house. The following announcement has been issued :—

MARKETS AND FAIRS. — Whereas Coles Child, Esquire, Lord of the Manor of Bromley, and as such Owner of the Market and Fairs held there by Charter, and Owner of the fee simple of the Soil of the Square and place in which such Market and Fairs have been usually held, has found it expedient, in regard to the convenience of the public, to take down the present Market House which has become ruinous and unfit for the purposes of a Market, and to re-construct such Market House on a somewhat different and enlarged site, with other alterations in the re-construction of such Market House and premises which are intended to conduce to public convenience. And whereas, during such re-construction of the said Market House and premises, the said Coles Child, as such Owner of the Market and soil of the Square, intends to enclose within a Hoarding, the site of the Market House and a portion of the said Market Square adjoining thereto, of the length from North to South of 125 feet or thereabouts, and of a breadth varying from 80 feet or thereabouts, on the North side thereof, to 28 feet or thereabouts on the South side thereof. Now therefore notice is hereby given that on *Thursday*, the 2nd day of *July* next, and thenceforward on all following Market days during the re-construction of the said Market House, and until further notice, the said Market shall be held, and that on the 5th and 6th days of August next, and on all following Fair days during the same period, the said Fairs shall be held upon such portion only of the said Market Square and of the ground whereon the same has been usually holden as shall remain open and uninclosed by the said Hoarding so proposed to be put up. And all persons repairing to the said Markets and Fairs respectively during the period aforesaid, are hereby required to guide themselves accordingly, and are cautioned, that until further notice, any person entering upon the ground so to be enclosed as aforesaid, for the purpose of using it as a Market overt, or for any other purpose, without the permission of the said Coles Child, will thereby become a Trespasser, and liable to such actions at law, as the said Coles Child, as Owner of the Market and of the Soil, will be thereupon entitled to bring.

CRICKET.

Bromley *v.* Hayes.—The cricketing season commenced here in a match with Hayes. The morning was anything but favourable for the game,—soaking rain with little prospect of being fine kept the players off the ground till near five o'clock. A change in the weather brought the men up to the scratch, or rather to the wicket. Hayes took first innings and scored 40. Bromley next went in and scored the same as their opponents.

Bickley *v.* Farnborough.—In the rapidly improving neighbourhood of Bickley, a cricket club has been formed among the young men residing or working in the neighbourhood, and having secured a ground at the back of Bickley station, they commenced their season on the 9th inst., by playing a match with the Farnborough club. The morning was rather unpropitious, and the ground consequently heavy, notwithstanding the great care and attention previously bestowed upon it by Mr. Tidy, one of the most active members of the club. The following is the score :—

BICKLEY.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr Jones, b Russel	10	stumpt	1
— Dauris, b Tilbury	0	b Tilbury	0
— Stubberfield, b Russel	17	c Smith, b Tilbury	3
— Tidy, run out	0	b Russel	0
— Doe, b Russel	2	c J. Sessions	3
— Blundell, b Tilbury	1	run out	1
— Tufnail, c Gearing	0	st Bowyer	1
— Bailey, b & c Tilbury	0	b Tilbury	2
— Morris, b Russel	1	c Russel, b Tilbury	0
— Killick, not out	4	b Russel	6
— Dyer, b & c Tilbury	0	not out	1
byes 6, wides 4, leg b 3	13	byes 4, wides 3	7
	48		25

FARNBOROUGH

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr Bowyer, b Doe	1	not out	6
— Gearing, b Doe	0		
— Mowat, c Doe, b Dyer	23	b Tufnail	0
— Russel, run out	4	not out	3
— Tilbury, run out	1	b Tufnail	0
— Smith, b Dyer	3		
— Baker, b D er	0	b Tufnail	2
— Woodall, b Dyer c Blundell	5		
— J. Sessions. b & c Doe	1		
— Roots, not out	7	c Blundell, b Doe	2
— King, b Tidy	5		
byes 3, w 4, l b 3, n b 1,	11	byes 3, n b 2	5
	61		18

The match between the Bromley Up and Down town players came off, or rather commenced, on Tuesday the 16th. The game was delayed in consequence of heavy rain falling about the time appointed to pitch the wickets. The weather, however, improved in the afternoon and the players began to make their appearance about three o'clock. The Up town won the toss, and went in first and scored 137, Messrs. Griffith and Burton making excellent scores, notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Reed in the field. The Down town having considerately allowed the Up town to get a respectable score, commenced their performance with the willow about six o'clock, and soon convinced their opponents that, time allowing, their score would be exceeded. Half-past seven was the time for drawing the stumps, at

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which *time* the telegraph showed something like 100 runs. From this time the batting of Mr. Reed was splendid, and his exertion between the wickets astonished every one who never saw him run before. The runs were not regularly scored as they were got, but when the stumps were drawn, Down town score was stated to be 144, which the Up town thought was a *gross* imposition, and the game is to be played over again, as we understand, at the end of the season.

HIGHWAY BOARD. — A meeting of the Highway Board is appointed to take place for general business at the White Hart Hotel on the 1st inst.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, a horse the property of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, took fright at an engine that was being moved on the turn-table at Bickley station. It became unmanagable and ran on to the siding, pulling a second horse after it in front of the engine. The second horse being so much injured it was found necessary to have it killed there.

DOWNE.—A competition among the cottagers, as to who could produce the best potatoes came off on Wednesday the 24th. Some very good specimens were exhibited. Mr. J. Parslow took the first prize; A. Mitchell second; R. Whitehead third; and W. Reeves the fourth. There were ten exhibitors. J. Horwood and Jasper Chesher were the judges. An exhibition of vegetables will take place the second week in August.

KESTON.—The ladies of Keston, as will be seen in our advertising columns, are about to hold a miniature Fancy Fair in aid of the African Mission, on the 21st and 22nd. The Lady C. Legge has kindly permitted her grounds to be used for the occasion. It is to be hoped that no one will abuse this privilege, but use their influence to prevent the flowers and shrubs from being plucked or destroyed.

KNOCKHOLT —Subscriptions have been commenced with a view to place some suitable memorial in the church to the memory of the late Miss Thrale. The intention of the promoters, should the funds be sufficient, is to acknowledge her great liberality,—for 50 years before her decease, and her bequests amounting to £150 a year,—by placing two memorial windows in the church, with suitable inscriptions.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The proposed new line from Beckenham to Brighton has been rejected, after a sitting of five weeks' duration, and the expenditure, it is estimated of £25 000 on the part of the cont nding companies, the chairman stating that the committee were unanimously of opinion that the preamble of the bill was not proved.

THE LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER Company is expected to commence running on their new line from Beckenham, on the 1st.

THE MONTH OF JULY.

July and all the succeeding months were, in the early Roman year, simply numbered as (counting from March) the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. Even when January and February had been prefixed to the year, and July became the 7th month, it was still called the 5th as we still, by their names, number the last four from the 7th to the 10th. In the case of July, however, after the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Mark Antony proposed that the name of the month should be altered in his honor. He had been born on the 4th day before the Ides of Quintilis, therefore that month, after his death, was, by virtue of the Law Antonia, called July. Honour was paid to him in this peculiar way, because one of the great achievements of his life had been the reformation of the Calendar. The Anglo-Saxons called July the Hen-month, *hen* meaning, like the German *hain*, foliage and wood; July was thus designated as the leafy month. They called it, also, hay month and Lida-aftera, or the month after that in which begins the sun's descent. With us it is memorable as the month in which the first English Newspaper was published in the reign of Elizabeth, 23rd July, 1588.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

6th—Sale of very eligible Freehold and Long Leasehold Estates, by Mr. G. B. Baxter, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, London.

8th—Sale of Grass, at Pickhurst Mead, Hayes, by M. G. B. Baxter.

9th—The Annual Treat to the children of the Bromley Chapel Sunday School.

14th and 15th—A Bazaar will be held in the Grounds of Bromley College. Admission One Shilling: after Six p.m. Sixpence.

21st and 22nd—A Fancy Sale at Forest Lodge, Keston, the residence of Lady C. Legge. Admission One Shilling: Children Sixpence

27th—Pickhurst Mead, the Freehold Estate of the late F. Moysey, Esq., will be sold at the Auction Mart, London, by M. G. B. Baxter, by order of the Executors.

HANDS, HEADS, FACES.

Madam,—If I introduce myself somewhat abruptly to your notice you will soon know the reason.

I am almost beside myself with prevalent heresies which I am told have had their origin in your columns. I for one wont stand it.

What am I so savage about?

Very innocent you and your Mary Blackbraids appear to be. I'll tell you.

The other evening I got home to Cherryvale, that's not far from Bromley, tired as a dog. I had been grubbing and toiling in the City all

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day, finding perhaps a few flakes of gold, certainly as much as enabled me to call at Emmanuel's and make a small investment—well, I may as well out with it—for Matilda. But, if fatigued and wet, I made certain of a warm reception and a cup of tea at the hands of my sister Bessie, the best tea-maker in the world. I knew besides, that Matilda would be there, and that she would sing that last new *Romance*, as the French have it, and touch the keys of the piano—ours is a grand at Cherryvale—with her delicate, taper, little fingers, and on one of these I was to slip the purchase from Emmanuel's when the opportunity presented itself. Madam, between the time when I left Cherryvale in the morning and that when I returned to it in the evening, heresy had entered the doors—rank unmitigated heresy. I had indications of it as soon as I crossed the threshold. Mary as usual opened the door. The hall lamp showed me that Mary was gloved. I thought that the poor girl might have chilblains or something of the sort, and yet that smart kid gloves were rather expensive envelopes. Having duly hung up my hat and coat, and placed the umbrella in the stand—for a young man, I am rather methodical—I entered the parlour. My sister Bessie came forward as usual to kiss me. Matilda, who was seated on the couch, might have done the same, at least I should have liked it. I observed that Bessie was gloved and Matilda was gloved; but they might just have entered from a turn in the conservatory. No: and the gloves were not taken off. I thought of chilblains and chaps once more, but that could not be. The tea was served in gloves, the muffin was handed in gloves, the fire was stirred in gloves, and Matilda—drat your Mary Blackbraid, if that is not ungallant—Matilda tendered me, on entering, her hand gloved. There is no pressure in a gloved hand—mere animal weight and muscular contraction, but no direct sense of form and softness, and utter absence of the delicious thrill, which follows contact with the bare fingers, that is, when you have something more than a liking for the person to whom they belong. I did not enjoy my tea, I did not touch the muffin. Bessie I thought less amiable than usual, Matilda's voice was not so sweet, and her execution on the piano in gloved fingers was intolerable. I had scarcely patience to turn over the leaves of the music for her, and made up my mind to decline accompanying her with the German flute in her favourite duets. I was too bashful to put the question in a direct form as to the reason for this gloving. But soon I discovered it. A pause came, and the ladies took to cutting paper-flowers or something of that kind. To amuse myself I made search for a book or newspaper, and in lifting one of these fandangles—anti-macassar's I think they call them, which had an odd humpy appearance on a chair-back, I found a number of a fashionable London newspaper. Why it had been thus bundled out of sight the ladies could best tell. I dropt upon the abominable heresy just as Mary in kid gloves came in to clear away I don't of course venture into the kitchen, or there I might have found the cook, Barbara, making a pudding in kid gloves, or Sally washing up in dog-skin ditto. I quote but four lines which I wish Dr. Lushington and the Court of Arches could take notice of.

"What costume is so complete as that of a lady in rich silk trimmed with crape, her modest veil and her hands gloved so exquisitely, that the very veins show through the glossy kid, and the hands themselves look like the hands of a black marble statue!"

And then again.

"Amelia and myself never think of taking off our gloves except to change them, and as for Miss Annette I should like to see her come into our parlour with naked hands."

"So, so!" I said to myself, and am afraid that at the same time I was guilty of an irreverent *whew* or whistle. The cat (or as I call it, heresy), was now out of the bag. I looked up from the paper to look down upon my ladies. But, upon my word, Madam, I could not see "*the very veins* in my Matilda's hands show through the glossy kid. But I did observe as soon as my optical condition would allow me, that both Bessie and Matilda had effected a kind of half-mourning, possibly to show off "the hands of a black marble statue." And how maid Mary came to wear kid gloves on that evening was no longer a mystery. Thank goodness I have not to pay for Bessie's gloves, nor have I for Mary's. As to Matilda—I shall certainly insist on the insertion of a clause in the marriage settlement to obviate this heresy. I must tell you, Madam, that I have the ring I bought at Emmanuel's still in my pocket, and mean to keep it there until I discover——Well, I dont wish to be rude, but one day I saw a French Marchioness pull off her gloves, and had to regret her ignorance of fair water, soap, and a clean towel.

But I have touched, Madam, one of your heresies only. Your article—or Mary Blackbraid's rather. I do hope she may encounter a Bluebeard some day—is headed "Apropos of Ladies' Heads." I read back expecting to find something about the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim applied to feminine occiput and sinciput. I read until my eyes were unsteady. She—that Mary Blackbraid, positively recommended that our sisters and sweethearts should have their heads shaven and wear wigs!

Now, I have a lock of Matilda's hair. What charm will it have to me if Matilda gets shorn? However shall I be able to identify it with the

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perruque. Matilda has hair of ebon black. How, if in the vagaries of fashion, she should choose a wig of auburn, perhaps of carrots? I pretended to fall asleep, and the hussies—I mean my sister Bessie and Matilda, who is to be my wife, opened the campaign, by proposing that Mary should be shaved the following morning with the bribe of a new gown. The bell was rung, Mary appeared, and ac quiesed. You see, Madam, to what lengths your heterodox correspondent is leading us. Then while I was taking my assumed nap, Bessie, who is a blond, declared herself in favour of the perruque of a brunette, and Matilda, for flaxen, that she might resemble a Saxon milkmaid of the olden time.

Madam, you have much to answer for, and, goodsooth so has your fair correspondent. I hope at least she is fair. But the abominable logic! You cover your feet for the sake of decency; *ergo* the hands ought to be covered. An uncovered hand, she avers, is as indecent as a naked foot.

Very good. What shall we say to a naked face?

Madam, your Mary Blackbraids will be advocating the covering of the face next, and our ladies will, if perverted, go about in such horrid veils as the Turkish ladies wear, peering through as it were, two burnt holes in a blanket. Perish the British Constitution before it comes to this. Why, if all these innovations are to be allowed, what will become of our courtliness and poetry? How can I kiss my lady's hand? I shan't kiss a glove. How can I celebrate Julia's lips? How can I, except as a perjurer, sing, "When first I saw thy face, I resolved to honour and obey thee?"

Perhaps I write too warmly. I know, however one thing that I shall never sign a marriage settlement unless I am to have a vested interest in Matilda's *chevelure*, and the one which nature has given her. You may tell this if you please to Mary Blackbraid or any one else, and believe me your humblest servant,

FRANK FAIRLEIGH, Banker's Clerk.

This must have been dropped into our letter-box by mistake. It was evidently intended for some fashionable Ladies' Newspaper. [ED.]

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Sow kidney beans, early dwarf cabbages, cress, endive, and turnips. Plant out celery, leeks, &c. Water newly planted trees, nail fruit trees, head down young espaliers, stop fruit-bearing shoots of vines. Pipe carnations and pinks; divide roots of Auricula and plant them.

THE DELAY in the publication of the *Bromley Record* this month, has been caused by the great alteration in London, Chatham and Dover time table. It was also a day later than usual in coming to hand—we hope to give it more complete in future. We are informed that the Government inspectors had not certified the line to be in working condition, till late on the 29th.

WILD FLOWERS—JULY.

COMMON NAME.	BOTANIC NAME.	COLOUR.	HABITATION.
Heather	*Calluna vulgaris*	Purple	Commons
Thyme	*Thymus serpyllum*	Purple	Do.
Harebell	*Campanula rotundifolia*	Blue	Do.
Bed Straw	*Gallium verum*	Yellow	Do.
Milk Thistle	*Carduus marianus*	Purple	Waste ground
Marjoram	*Origanum vulgare*	Purple	Hedge banks
Corn Blue-bottle	*Centaurea cyanus*	Blue	Corn Fields
Devil's bit	*Scabiosa premorsa*	Purple	Do.
Sow Thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*	Yellow	Everywhere
Meadow Sweet	*Spirea ulmaria*	White	Ditches
Water Cress	*Nasturtium officinale*	White	Do.
Centaury	*Erythræa centaurium*	Pink	Pasture
Wood Sage	*Teucrium scorodonia*	Green	Woods
Betony	*Betonica officinalis*	Purple	Hedge Banks
Woundwort	*Stachys sylvatica*	Purple	Do.
Horehound	*Ballota nigra*	Purple	Do.
Toad Flax	*Linaria cymbalaria*	Purple	Do.
Knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*	Purple	Do.
Thorn Apple	*Datura stramonium*	White	Waste Places
Blackberry	*Rubus fruticosus*	White	Hedges
Corn cockle	*Agrostemma githago*	Purple	Corn Fields
Cow Parsnip	*Heracleum sphondylium*	White	Hedge Banks

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THE FOX.—The cleverest thing told of the sagacity of the Fox is the way he rids himself of those little animals, the fleas. (By the way a good hunt of the unrivalled voltegeurs, we are informed, is scarcely less exciting than a Fox hunt.) But to the tale as we heard it, about the fox. In his peregrinations about the hen roosts, reynard had become very much troubled with these disagreeable companions, and the way he got clear of them was to gather some bits of wool from some hurdles forming a sheep fold. Having gathered sufficient, he is seen going towards a pond, and to go gently backwards till nothing but his nose was out of water. He then lets go the ball of wool he held in his mouth, and with it all his tormentors, he ducked himself under, returned to the bank of the pond and there stood, aparently qnite conscious of having done a clever thing.

HAYMAKING.—The cold nights and unkind weather during good part of May, kept the grass back generally, and in most parts the crop of field hay is light. Cutting comenced in the fields about the 10th, but very little could have been carried before the 22nd. The heavy and frequent showers being much more favourable to turnips and standing grass, than to hay. The meadow crops are heavier than was at one time expected, although by no means heavy at present. Cutting has commenced generally, and hay making in full operation. It is astonishing what a deal of hay can be made with a little "home-brewed," in fine weather.

To the Editor of Bromley Record.

Sir,—The ratepayers of Bromley will shortly be called upon to pay a long LAW SCORE, and as this expense has been brought on the parish by the *minority* we ought to know who are the responsible men who advise resistance to the demands of the *majority*. We now stand in regard to our highways about the same as a railway or any other company would if their directors refused to resign, and were carrying on against the votes of the majority of shareholders. The wish of the parish has been unmistakably expressed on three occasions, in favour of a Highway Board. The Board therefore had no alternative but to go to law, and when they find out who they are at law with (which is not known at present), they may have an opportunity to convince them that *law must be paid for*. Trusting to your impartiality, to insert this, I am, &c., A RATEPAYER.

"PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE."

Oh what is the *Present*? a boundary between
The roads of the *Future* and *Past*!
Where we rest to survey the paths we have been,
And the goal we shall stop at, at last.

As we pause to reflect, two bright spirits arise,
And assist with their different spells;
The one grave and mournful, the other all fill'd
With the charm that in mystery dwells.

One, *memory*, picks up the wreck of past hours,
Tho' faded, she treasures up each;
And *Hope* upon tip-toe, will give us the flowers
That grow above out of our reach.

But *Faith*, like a child without thought of distrust,
Gently tells us our cares all to cast
On The Hand that has led us the way we have trod,
And will still lead us on to the last. [CHISLEHURST.

JULY.

Forth to the woodlands! for the summer sun
Is reigning in his plenitude of power;
The air is sultry, and the very breeze
Is languid, as 'twere weary of the weight
Of perfume which it bears.

——————Forth to the woods!
There the soft moss forms a luxuriant couch,
And arching boughs a verdant canopy;
There let me lie while the sweet melody
Of falling waters lulls me to repose—
How still is all around! The leaves scarce move;
The birds, with folded wings, sit silently
Upon the branches, and in yonder mead
The sheep lie panting underneath the hedge;
The cows stand in the pool, and seem to doze;
The bees hum lazily a sleepy tune;
All nature is at rest, but not the sweet
Refreshing sleep that comes when peaceful night
Sprinkles cool dews upon the parching earth,
When birds hie to their nests, and perfumed flowers
Fold up their painted petals, and breathe forth
A sweeter, richer incense.

——————Heavy clouds
Are sweeping fast across the azure sky,
Sombre and dense, and a dread twilight reigns—
Now the fierce lightnings shoot their vivid fires
Across the lurid heaven, and thunders roll,
With long-resounding peals, from hill to hill,
Waking the frighted echoes with a voice
Of awful majesty; and beast and bird,
With trembling haste, hie to their secret haunts,
Panting with fear, and cowering, lay them down—
Now a few drops of cool, refreshing rain
Fall on the quivering leaves, and soon the shower
Decends in all its force; the thirsty earth
Drinks greedily the soft, delicious streams
That fall with plashing sound (grateful alike
To ear and eye) to cool her feverish heat.
'Tis over;—and all nature is refreshed:
The terrors past, the blessings still remain.
How bright appear the meads! the heavy trees
Assume a livelier hue; the birds pour forth
A hymn of praise to HIM who rules the storm;
The busy insect train hum gladly by
On buoyant wing; the grateful flowers look up
With starry eyes to Heaven, and ope their store
Of cup and chalice, bell and graceful urn;
And fresher odours float upon the breeze
That murmurs to the leafy boughs its tale. M. M.

BROMLEY PETTY SESSIONS.

15th June.

Present—Geo. Warde Norman, Esq., W. Waring, Esq., and R. B. Berens, Esq.

Olive Lane was charged with being drunk and assaulting Police Constable Charles Newell, in the execution of his duty, on the 7th June, at Footscray. The defendant pleaded not guilty. In support of the charge, it appeared from the statement of the complainant, that at about twelve o'clock at night of the 7th June, being on duty at Footscray, he saw the defendant in the road and turned his light upon him—the defendant at the time doing nothing for which he could be legally taken into custody. The defendant made some observation to the constable, when he turned his light upon him, which led to the assault complained of.

After hearing the defendant's statement and the evidence of a witness, the bench dismissed the charge, at the same time telling the complainant that he had brought what had happened entirely upon himself.

Births.

On the 7th ult., at Sandfields, Bickley, the wife of Fredk. Chalmers, Esq., late P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, of a son.

On the 8th ult., at the Poplars, Crocken Hill, the wife of Mr. E. Chapman, of a daughter.

Deaths.

On the 1st ult. at No. 2, Fairlawn Villas, Bromley Common, Jno. Reid, Esq., late of Revenue Office, Somerset House, aged 81.

On the 8th inst., at Pickhurst Mead, Hayes, Frederick Moysey, Esq., aged 83.

On the 26th ult., at Bromley Common, Frances Jemima, widow of the late Thomas Egerton Bryant, Esq., of Kennington, in the 67th year of her age.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter page	0	5	0

To Correspondents.

We are greatly obliged by the numerous suggestions received this month respecting our Time Tables, and very much regret our inability to adopt them to the extent desired To print them on the first and second pages, as suggested by several gentlemen, would delay our publication to the second, or often to the third day of the month, as we begin to print three days at least before we publish, and often have all one side printed off before we get the Time Table from the Companies. We would devote the last page altogether to Time Table were it not that it is more valuable to us for advertisements than any other page. We intend to give a page of general information respecting the Local Railways next month, for reference as to distance, Fares, number of daily trains, &c.

To Advertisers. — The Bromley Record is the best medium for Advertisements in this neighbourhood. It is necessary, on account of the great number printed, to send all communications early to secure insertion.

County court omitted for want of space.

MOON'S CHANGES—AUGUST.

Last Quarter	6th day, at 10.5 morn.
New Moon	14th day, at 2. 3 after.
First Quarter	22nd day, at 6.20 morn.
Full Moon	28th day, at 8.55 after.

The Bromley Record.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

American News still continues as conflicting as the Americans themselves. In the early part of the month we had intelligence of another great battle, equalling, if not surpassing, any of the former in the numbers killed and wounded and with equally undecided results. The Confederates, however, suffered a defeat—or as the Federals would term it, made a strategic movement. They were the invaders in this instance, and it would appear were very much cut up by the Federals whose loss was also very great. By later news we have indications of a new civil war in the Federal States, called into existence by the Conscription. New York on the 13th and 14th was in possession of an infuriated mob who commenced their work of destruction by throwing stones at the windows of the building in which the formalities of the draft were going on. They next rushed into the office and after destroying the machine by which the lots were drawn, threw a pail of turpentine on the floor to which a lucifer was applied. The building was quickly enveloped in flames, together with eight adjoining houses. The crowd assisted the inmates to escape, but prevented the firemen from throwing water on the flames. This was a commencement, and a mob numbering 20,000 enraged Americans backed up by their wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts, was not likely to separate without thoroughly ventilating their pent up passions. A detachment of the Provost Guard was called out, but the men were received with shouts and yells of execration and pelted with stones and brickbats by the mob, and finding themselves in danger of being torn to pieces they fired a deadly volley into the crowd and retreated, throwing away their firearms to facilitate their escape. The mob now grown furious made it their next business to supply themselves with muskets and rifles, invaded an armoury belonging to the Mayor of New York and his brother, in which large stores of Government arms and amunition were known to exist. It was defended for a short time by the servants and workpeople, but in vain, the mob was in possession of the building in a few minutes, they seized and disdributed the musketry and amunition, and everything that was not available for a weapon they destroyed. This done the torch was applied, and in a short time the whole edifice was in a blaze. Several other buildings were set on fire during the day, and the Mayor's house escaped by a very narrow chance, he being noted for the fervour of his war sentiments.

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Mid-Kent Railway.—The directors have the satisfaction to announce the customary increase in the traffic. The revenue account shows a net balance of £2057 18s. 8d., which enables the directors to announce a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the past half-year. The directors regret to say that the application for the Croydon extension of this session was rejected by the decision of a committee of the House of Commons.

Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page* 137.)

In a curious little work entitled "My daughter Marjorie," published in the early part of the 17th century, the fair author thus quaintly describes the state of the royal household of "Bluff Hal," and his "bewytchinge consorte" Queen Anne.

"I have seen in a mightie usefulle boke of mine honored husbande's, he having copied them from the document which I understoude is in the hand writynge of his Majestie King Henrie VIII., and contained rules and regulations for his royal householde. Some are as follows, but 'tis strange to see the luxuries whiche have creeped in unawares, rendering such wholesome advice as is herein contained nighe upon useless! —Extracte:—'No meat beyonde a certaine price shall be served at the Kinge's table.' 'Alle servantes to furnishe a sufficient guarantee to provyde againste the substraction of wooden bowels and copper utensils belongynge to his Majestie.' 'Pewter plate beinge too costlie for dailie use, the greatest care must be taken of the wooden platters and pewter spoones.' 'No boy or commissionaire shall be kepte at courte for the use of the servantes.' 'The officers of the Kinge's householde to live in harmonie with each other.' 'Between six and seven of the clocke, the officers charged with the service of the Kinge's chamber shall lighte the fire, and lay strawe in the private apartements of his majestie; strawe and rushes in winter; leaves in summer.' 'The ladyes of honoure to have a piece of white breade and some beefe for theire breakfastes.' 'A presente will be made to anie of the Kinge's officers marryinge, on condicion they make a presente to his majestie.' Which last seemeth to me to savour of greedinesse in his most Christian majestie."

Nor was Henry VIII. above meddling with the fashions of his time, for much about the same period an act was passed to regulate the dress of his Irish subjects, which is strangely worded, and may amuse our readers,—it was as follows:—

"That no person or persons, the King's subjects within this land (Ireland), being or hereafter to be, from and after the first day of May, which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1535, shall be shorn or shaven above the ears, or use the wearing of haire upon their heads like unto lockes, called glibbes or have or use any haire growing on their upper lippes called or named a *crommea* or use or weare any shirt, smock, kurchor, bendel, neckerchour, moiket or line, cappe, coloured or dyed with saffron, ne yet use or weare in any of their shirts or smocks above seven yardes of cloth, to be measured according to the King's standard; and that also no woman use or weare any kyrsell or cope tucked up or embroydered or garnished with silke or couched, ne laid with usker, after the Irish fashion; and that no person or persons, of what estate, condition, or degree they may be, shall use or weare any mantles, cope or hood, made after the Irish fashion." Long after this act, the Irish *cooleens*, or youths with flowing locks were persecuted for these graceful appendages, and the bard of Erin alludes to the circumstance with his usual pathos and eloquence.

Having given this brief sketch of the domestic habits of the court of HenryVIII. at the time of his marriage with Anne Boleyn, we must now advert to the steps which he took for its effectual substantiation, as there was a numerous and influential party in the country, attached to the interests of Queen Katherine, who treated the divorce pronounced against her by Cranmer as a nullity, and who looked upon the royal recluse at Ampthill as a deeply injured woman. Immediately, therefore, after the coronation of Anne, Henry issued a proclamation directed to the lieutenants and sheriffs of each county, as well as to all the corporate bodies, throughout his dominions, depriving Katharine of her queenly title, and 'strictly enjoining that in future she should be styled Dowager Princess of Wales only. A copy of this proclamation is still preserved in the Muni-

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cipal Archives of the city of Norwich, and as it is a remarkable document, illustrative of the national temper of the time, we give it entire, merely modernizing the spelling for the easier perusal of our readers:—

"A proclamation devised by the King's Highness with the advice of his council, that his subjects be warned to avoid (in some cases) the danger and penalty of the statute of provision and premunire. Forasmuch as the unlawful matrimony between the King's Highness and the Lady Katharine Princess Dowager, late wife to Prince Arthur, by just ways and means is lawfully dissolved, and a divorce and separation had and done between his said Highness and the said Lady Katharine by the most reverend Father in God the Archbishop of Canterbury, legate and primate of all England and Metropolitan of the same; and thereupon the King's Majesty hath lawfully married and taken to his wife, after the laws of the church, the Right High and Excellent Princess Lady Anne now Queen of England, and she solemnly crowned and anointed as appertaineth to the land, praise and honor of Almighty God, the surety of the King's succession and posterity, and to the great joy, comfort and contentation of all the subjects of this realm. All which premises have groundly proceeded and taken their effects as well by the common assent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and the Commons of this realm, by authority of Parliament, as also by the assent and determination of the Holy Clergy in their several convocations holden and kept in both Provinces of this realm; and for a perfect and sure establishment thereof, it is enacted, among other things, that whatsoever person or persons of what estate, degree or condition they may be of, do attempt or procure any manner of process, or do or move any act or acts to the let or derogation of any such proceedings, sentences, and determinations as is, and have been done and had, as well in and about the said divorce, as in the solemnization of the lawful matrimony had and concluded between the King's Highness and the said Queen Anne, shall incur and run in the pains and penalties comprised in the statute of provision and premunive made in the sixteenth year of the late King Richard II.; which is no less pain than the offenders to b out of the King's protection, and their goods and lands to be forfeited, and their bodies imprisoned at the King's will, as by the said Act more at large is expressed. By reason whereof and forasmuch as the said divorce and separation is now had and done, and the King's Highness lawfully married as is before rehearsed: it is therefore evident and manifest that the said Lady Katharine should not from henceforth have or use the name, style, title, or dignity of queen of this realm, nor be in anywise reputed, taken, accepted, or written, by the name of queen of this realm, but by the name, style, title and dignity of Princess Dowager, which name she ought to have, because she was lawfully and perfectly married and accoupled with the said Prince Arthur. And whatsoever officers, ministers, bailiffs, receivers, farmers, servants, keepers of parks or chases of the said Princess Dowager, or any other person or persons of what estate, degree or condition they be of, contrary to the premises, do name, repute, accept and write or in any wise obey the said Lady Katharine by virtue of any manner of warrant or writing to them directed by the name of queen, or attempt do or move any other act or acts, thing or things to the let or derogation of such doings and proceedings as is determined and accomplished, as well for the dissolution of the said unlawful marriage, as for the solemnization and confirmation of the lawful matrimony just finished and concluded, as is above rehearsed, shall and doth plainly and manifesty incur and run in the said great dangers and pains comprised and specified in the said Act. In consideration whereof, albeit that the King, our most dread sovereign lord, nothing mistrusteth his loving subjects for any attempt, act or acts, or any thing to be done moved or spoken by them contrary to the true meaning of the said Act, and the due execution and proceedings in the premises; yet, nevertheless, to the intent that his said humble and loving subjects shall have plain, open and manifest notice of the great perils, dangers and penalties comprised and specified in the said act, whereby they may eschew the dangers thereof, His Majesty, therefore, of his most gracious and benign goodness, more coveting and desiring the good obediences and conformities of his said

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subjects than to be advanced and enriched by their offences or contempt, by the advice of his said council, hath caused this proclaimation to be made for a plain overture and publication of the premises whereby, as well all and every his loving subjects as others may (if they will) avoid and eschew the said great pains, dangers and penalties above specified whereunto his Grace's pleasure and high commandment is that every person from henceforth take good heed and respect at their perils

"And yet, nevertheless, the King's most gracious pleasure is, that the said Lady Katherine shall be well used, obeyed and entreated according to her honor and noble parentage, by the name, title, state and style of Princess Dowager, as well by all her officers, servants and ministers, as also by others his humble and loving subjects, in all her lawful business and affairs; so it extend not in any wise contrary to this Proclaimation.

"God Save the King!

"W. Berthelet, Regius Impressor excudebat. Cum privilegio."

To be Continued.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The members of this society held their annual meeting on the 16th ult., on the invitation of Lord and Lady de Lisle, at the ancient Mansion, known in county history, as Penshurst Place, the birth-place and residence of Sir Phillip Sidney, the renowned hero of the days of Queen Elizabeth. The noble owner most hospitably entertained nearly 900 of the members and their friends, among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the clergy from various parts of the county, the Marquess Camden and the Ladies Pratt, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, the Earl and Countess of Winchelsea, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Lady Dyke and family, Col. Lennard, F. M. Lewin, Esq., P. Cator, Esq. and Mrs. Cator, Geo. W. Norman, Esq. and Mrs. Norman, B. Carter, Esq., W. C. Morland, Esq. and family, Beresford Hope, Esq., the Bishop of Gibraltar, and Mrs. Trower, Rev. F. Pott, and numerous others of the Families well known in Kent.

Lady de Lisle with her family gracefully eceived her guests at the arched entrance on the smooth shaven lawn, and the Archæologists then proceeded to the magnificent wooden-roofed great hall, with its massive dining tables and central andirons and dogs supporting oak billets for warming the building. As in the days of yore, the hall was lined with antique armour—the armoury and much of the furniture having retained their respective positions beneath that curiously wrought roof, since the days of Edward III. From the hall the visitors were conducted through the ancient galleries and splendid apartments, from the walls of which were suspended choice paintings of old masters, and time-worn tapestry, and which contained the same furniture and gems of art which had adorned the reception chambers and banquetting rooms when Queen Elizabeth and her Court, honoured the noblemen of her day, in a visit of State.

At one o'clock, the Marquess of Camden, President of the society, took the chair, after the business of the meeting had been disposed of, an elegant *dejeuner* was served to the assembled guests, in the long picture gallery. On returning to the great hall, Mr. Parker, of Oxford, read to the assembled members, a paper, detailing the history of the family of Penchester (named after the place), and of the building itself, which, in the time of William the Conqueror was doubtless a fortress of some kind, with deep trenches and mounds, and wooden palisades, as represented in the Bayeux tapestry. In the time of Henry III. and Edward I., Stephen de Penchester was constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, and was buried in Penshurst church. From the Penchester family, the estate passed to Sir John de Pulteney (whose father, four times Lord Mayor of London, is said to have built the church of Laurence Poulteney, in Laurence Poulteney Lane, London); he, in 12th Edward III. obtained from the Crown, a grant of *free warren* for his manor of Penshurst, and a licence to crenellate his mansions at Penshurst and at Chieveley, as well as his house in London. The lecturer then pointed out those earlier parts of the mansion which represented a nearly perfect example of the house of a wealthy gentleman of the time of Edward III. or the year of our

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Lord 1341, except that the old kitchen had been removed to afford space for subsequent additions. Sir John de Pulteney's widow married Sir Nicholas Loraine (descended from the Dukes of Lorraine); by marriage the manor afterwards came into the possession of Sir John Devereux, of Norman extraction, a soldier of repute under Edward III and Richard II.—he obtained a licence to crenellate Penshurst, that is to enlarge and fortify the place for military objects. At this period a large wing was added to the building (now under the hands of an architect for restoration in its exact original form, the walls being four feet six inches in thickness. This wing was probably incomplete when Sir John Devereux died, and long remained so, for the Duke of Buckingham in the time of Henry VI. completed it—and hence the present name of that later portion "The Buckingham Building."

The lecturer gave a connected history of the families who held Penshurst, from Richard II. A.D. 1394, until Sir William Sidney became the grantee direct from the Crown, the estate having, become forfeited. Sir William Sidney left the estate to his son Sir Henry Sidney, who married Lady Mary Dudley, eldest daughter of the Earl of Warwick, afterwards Earl of Northumberland, the sister of the Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. King Edward VI. died in the arms of his faithful servant and friend Sir Henry Sidney, who also died at the age of 57. In the 38th year of Elizabeth A.D. 1597, he had built another wing to the house at Penshurst, or rather added two sides to the front court, and built "the Gate-house," as well as the wing at the end of Buckingham buildings. The building account for this later work is in existence—the cost was £500, equal to about £5000 of our money. The next owner was the renowned Sir Philip Sidney, who was killed at the battle of Zutphen; he was succeeded by his brother Sir Robert Sidney, created first Lord Sidney of Penshurst, in the 1st year of James I.—then in the 3rd year of James I. Viscount Lisle, and afterwards Earl of Leicester, which last title expired with Joceline in 1743, but the property is still held by a branch of the same family, who succeeded by the female line to the property, though not to the title.

Whilst the visitors were assembled on the lawn near the garden, examining the external features of the building described by Mr. Parker, the Marquess Camden took the opportunity of proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord and Lady de Lisle, for the magnificent hospitality and kindness, which the members of the Association had received from the noble owners of Penshurst; the proposal was met by a burst of cheers, to which Lord de Lisle responded in eloquent terms.

It rarely falls to the lot of Archæologists to find on one estate so many objects of historical interest as may be read in one visit to Penshurst Place; here history receives exact illustration.

THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.

The downfall of this old shed, called the *Market House*, was completed on the 17th, and notwithstanding the old timbers had become wormeaten with age and in some places rotten, they held together with remarkable tenacity. Nothing was found, that we are aware of, to indicate the age of the structure, which has long ago ceased to be either ornament or use to the town. We are informed that strong objections are being made to the erection of any larger building on the spot, by some persons holding premises in the immediate neighbourhood, and that the right to make this improvement, as we believe it is considered to be by the majority, is to be settled in the law courts. The works, nevertheless, are in active progress and men are employed preparing for the foundation. The building, we are informed by those who have seen the architect's drawing of it, will be a very handsome structure.

To take a prospective view of what the general appearance will be when the Town Hall is complete, we need only imagine Mrs. Grundy having purchased a spic and span new China tea-pot all gilt and ornament, and placing it for the first time on her tea board among a motley lot of odds and ends of ancient common household porcelain. It will not match at all. That will have to be remedied afterwards.

A Balloon.—About one o'clock on the 3rd ult., the youngsters in the town, by their stentorian shouts of a ba loon, brought out the oldsters to see what was up. A large balloon was passing over the houses very low and was p rceived to be sinking

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very fast. Mr. Coxwell, the celebrated aéronout, with another gentleman, a friend of Sir J. W. Lubbock's, were in the car; they had come over from the Crystal Palace, the Prince of Wales was present to witness the ascent. He would have been very much amused if he had witnessed the descent, which took place near Bickley, and about two miles from Bromley, in a field in the occupation of Mr. William Pawley. The excitement caused by the event was considerable, and in the short space of a quarter of an hour there could not have been fewer than 300 people present. The fair sex being fairly represented. Of course among such a motley group every variety of fashion was exhibited, the most remarkable being a sunshade of brown paper, worn on a black silk bonnet. Very few of them had any bonnet at all, and as most of them had run away from their wash tubs without stopping to dress for company, they were not over-burdened with drapery. The remarks made about the balloon were no doubt highly amusing to the experienced owner, although some of them were not very flattering "Drat the critter and them what's in it," said one old lady, "they aint no business to go bringen a thing like that here, frightnen people. I'm sure what with the fright and the runnen together, I shant get over it for a week." Another old lady who was pointed out to us, as the oldest inhabitant, having lived nearly 90 years in this world without ever seeing a balloon, or having the slightest idea as to its resemblance, was naturally very much horrified when the monster plumped down almost at her door, but finding that when it was down it was perfectly quiet and harmless, she plucked up sufficient courage to go near and examine it, exclaiming "Dear lawk, dear lawk, what ever will they do with it." The balloon with all its trappings, after being packed up, was placed in a van belonging to Mr. Pawley, by his men, who were handsomely remunerated by — Birback, Esq., the gentleman who accompanied Mr. Coxwell, and was soon on its way back to the Palace.

CRICKET.

Bromley v. Mitcham. This the second of the Bromley Club was played at Mitcham on the 16th, and after a well contested game, was won by the home party by six wickets. We may add that Mitcham played their full strength, while Bromley, played a very long and weak tail. Bromley first took the wickets, but fickle fortune cast her vote against them, in other words they were unlucky. Total runs 33, none reaching a double: the bowling superb. Mitcham's first innings was a treat to witness. Total 78—45 on. Pratt's 34 and Harwood's 20, beautifully got — remaining runs principally byes. The Bromley players now tried to make a stand, but J. Russell, with a not out, 43, was the only one who got a hold—his play was near perfection, and the splendid bail balls which he placed in the slips for threes and fours, were glorious. Total runs 95. Mitcham now assumed to rub off the 50 runs, but although Bromley never showed better bowling than in this innings, the steady and determined play of Mitcham brought them off with the loss of four wickets.

The return match between Farnborough and Bickley was played on the 30th June. Although some delay was caused by the bad state of the ground, play was commenced about one o'clock. The Farnborough score, including byes, &c., was 41. Bickley 67.

Bromley v. St. Mary Cray.—This match was played on the Bromley ground, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult. Score:—

BROMLEY.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr. Griffith c Figgess b Ayre	4	b Meade	25
,, D. Payne b Ayre	0	run out	2
,, Willis c Crowhurst b Absalam	4	b Absalam	4
,, Blundell b Absalam	2	not out	9
,, Field b Absalam	2	b Absalam	3
,, Mowat c Crowhurst b Absalam	0	b Meade	4
,, F. Payne not out	0	b Absalam	19
,, Doe b Absalem	0	c Gregory b Absalam	0
,, Baker c Tossell b Absalam	0	c Gregory b Absalam	0
,, R. C. Griffith c do. b do.	2	b Meade	0
,, Butler b Absalam	0	c Stanger b Absalam	3
Byes	3	Byes, Wides 5	6
	17		77

ST. MARY CRAY.

Mr Absalam c Blundell b Willis	15	not out	2
,, Gregory c Doe b Griffith	0	run out	4
,, G. Crowhurst c Doe b Griffith	4		
,, B. Ayre b Willis	2		
,, Dunmall c Baker b Willis	2		
,, Stanger c Doe b Griffith	0		
,, Meade run out	7		
,, Figgess b Griffiths	1		
,, T. Crowhurst run out	8	not out	12
,, Tossel not out	3		
,, Bath c Griffith b Willis	1		
Byes 10, wides 4	14	byes 5, wide 1	6
	57		24

Bromley v. Mitcham.—This match came off on the Bromley ground on Thursday the 30th, and was one of the best contested and most exciting games of the season. Mitcham went in first and scored 123, which figures were used for the Bromley score, only with the 3 before the 2, thus, 132—which did very much please the Bromleyites.

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ROBBERY.—On the night of Monday, the 13th the residence of Mr. Grainger, near the church Bromley Common, was broken into, and money, jewellery, and other property *stolen*, to the value of £400. The house, it appears, was left in charge of the coachman and his wife, the family being in London, and entrance to the house was effected by climbing the pillar of the portico at the front door. On the following morning, the fact of the night's proceedings was evident from the confusion which existed in the bed and dressing-room, and on examination several valuable bracelets, gold rings, and other jewellery were missed; also nine £5 and one £10 Bank of England notes, a great variety of clothing, razors, &c. Information was given to the police, but the length of time that had elapsed enabled the thieves to get quite clear away with their booty.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—On the morning of Friday the 24th ult., between one and three, the premises of H. Hebbert, Esq., Bromley Common, was broken into. Ten pounds in money, a valuable gold watch, a quantity of wearing apparel &c., were stolen.

BROMLEY COLLEGE.

THE BAZAAR.—The sale of Fancy Articles chiefly in needlework, contributed by Ladies of the Church of England, held within the walls of this noble Institution on the 14th and 15th of July last, was favored by some of the brightest days of summer, and the scene during the progress of the sales was one of most picturesque character. The stalls were arranged beneath the projecting colonnade, and the supporting columns of gray-stone were gracefully entwined with wreaths of ivy, interspersed with flowers. The various hues of the fancy articles suspended from the curtained backwalls as well as those spread over the inclined white-draped tables contrasting with the neat dresses of the young Ladies, superintending the sales, presented a *coup-d'œil* which would have charmed the eye of a painter. The arrival of well dressed visitors heightened the effect of the scene and the Rifle Band lent its martial airs, to complete the poetry of the laudable suggestion that originated the movement in aid of the "College-Chapel Fund." It is not long since that an appeal was made to the friends of the clergy to afford pecuniary aid in the reconstruction and enlargement of Bromley College Chapel. That appeal has been kindly responded to; the substantial portion of the fabric has been completed. The entrance portico, the pewing, and the roof-ventilating lantern yet remain to be provided. To raise the necessary funds for these objects (essential to the comfort of the inmates) the Bazaar was held. Notwithstanding the support of the immediate neighbourhood, many of the fancy articles contributed by ladies of distant dioceses yet remain unsold, and the sums already realised on the sales effected are insufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the works yet remaining to be executed for the due completion of the new chapel. The sales will continue as long as purchasers may be found—some of the articles offered were, no doubt, rare specimens of needlework, for which it might be difficult to find purchasers, except among the ranks of the wealthy. The "Sussex bank" of artificial flowers rivalling the renowned "Kentish bank" of the International Exhibition was well worth the admission price, merely for inspection. We cannot refrain from the remark, that it is not improbable *the whole* of the fancy articles might have been disposed of during the two days, on which the fancy fair was held, had the fête been *more extensively advertised*—the approaching event was certainly well known in the immediate neighbourhood of Bromley, and had those beyond the advertised limit been aware of the well-intended movement, on behalf of this noble institution founded by Bishop Warner whose intentions were so ill-carried out by the Parliament of the days of Charles II. in the statute which limited the *repair fund* to the insignificant sum of *Five pounds*, there can be no doubt that a very few articles contributed to the College bazaar, would have remained unsold.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BROMLEY.—On the 9th ult., the annual treat was given to the Sabbath school children, connected with this place of worship. About 350 children and friends assembled for various amusements and for tea in a field kindly lent by the Rev. G. Verrall, and, the day being most favourable, this yearly gathering was more than usually pleasant and beautiful.

The chapel anniversary sermons were preached on the following sabbath by the Rev. G. Martin, and the Rev. Joseph Beazley, and on Wednesday the 15th, a public meeting was held in the chapel, at which the Rev. E. Bolton presided, and the Rev. G. Haigh and F. Allport, Esq., delivered addresses. Statements of an encouraging character were made by the minister and deacons. A vote of thanks to the Revs. J. Beazley, G. Martin, G. Haigh,—and F. Allport, Esq., for their sermons and addresses in connection with the anniversary, closed the proceedings.

ODD FELLOWS. — The annual dinner of this society, in aid of the Widow and Orphan Fund, took place on Tuesday the 30th June, at Host Porter's, "Rising Sun Inn." Mr. F. J. Smith presided, and the vice-chair was taken by Mr. Shillcock. The dinner was served up in Mr. Porter's best style, and the company spent a very pleasant evening.

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BROMLEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.

The shareholders held a special general meeting on Thursday, the 16th, at the Bell Hotel, for the purpose of authorising the directors to raise additional capital for the completion of the new works. R. Latter, Esq. chairman, proposed the following resolutions which S. J. Wilde, Esq., seconded.

"That the directors be authorised to raise the sum of 9,000*l.* additional capital, by the issue of 1,800 shares of 5*l.* each, at such period or periods, on such terms, and payable by such instalmemts, as the directors for the time being shall see expedient.

"That the directors be further authorised to raise by borrowing on mortgage or bond of the company, at such times, in such amounts, at such rates of interest, and generally in such manner as they may think fit, any sum or sums not exceeding together with the sums already authorised to be raised by loan the full sum of 5,000*l.*, to which by the regulations of the company their borrowing powers are now restricted."

The chairman explained that the borrowing powers which they were already authorised to exercise amounted in the whole to 4,800*l.*, and that the resolution upon that subject therefore only extended that power by the sum of 200*l.*, to exhaust the borrowing powers of the company. That it was the intention of the directors to borrow a considerable sum for the completion of the new works, which were in active progress, and when finished would be quite model works, and capable of supplying gas to any extent which that rapidly increasing neighbourhood would require. That the greater number of the new shares were intended to be issued to the owners of existing shares, in proportion to their interest at par. The proportion was not yet determined upon, as it would be dependent, in some measure, upon their success in exercising the borrowing powers. At all events, whatever number of shares issued, it was not probable that more than one or at the outside two calls would be made upon them at present; so that between £4000 and £5000 at the least, of uncalled Share Capital, would remain as an additional security to the Bondholders, and enable the Company to borrow upon better terms.

Mr. Ohristie, the company's engineer, informed the meeting that the new works would be finished in time to assist in supplying gas the ensuing winter.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Crystal Palace.—Great inconvenience having been felt by the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood, in getting to and from the Crystal Palace, since the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company have altered their line of route, we have endeavoured to ascertain from the Secretary of the company if any bett r accommodation is in contemplation. The following is the substance of the reply:—That the Directors have been in communication with Mr. Forbes the Manager of the L. C. & D. company, on the subject, and hope that before long they will take some steps to provide for the convenience of the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood.

Rifle Shooting.—At the annual Prize Meeting of the Kent County Association, the honour of the 18th Kent was well sustained by the excellent shooting of four members of the Bromley company, for the Kent and Sussex all Comers' prize of £25, given by the Association to the best shot—with the Enfield Rifle—10 shots each at 600 yards. The prize was taken by Private J. Ralph of the 18th Kent, with 30 points; Pt. Wells, 18th 26 points; Sergt. Burfield 9th, 24 points; Pt. Brister 18th, 23 points; Pt. Hearne 9th, 23 points; Pt. Burgess 18th, 20 points. Three out of the four members of the 18th not missing the target with either of the ten shots. The number of competitors for the prize being 40—of the best shots of the two counties. The shooting, as the above score indicates, was excellent on the part of 18th, they at present being without a Range. The sooner the navvies are out of the way, and a new Butt erected the better the corps will like it, as there are several prizes to be shot for.

The Baptist Cause at Bromley.—The friends of the Baptist Cause under the pastorate of the Rev. A. Brown, which was commenced in the White Hart Assembly Room, in November last, are happy to report that the interest felt in connection with the undertaking, having resulted in a large and still increasing attendance on the public services, a suitable piece of ground has been purchased as the site for a new Baptist Chapel, which it is intended to erect as early as possible. Contributions in aid of the above object will be thankfully received by Mr. Brown, and Mr. Plumridge (Treasurer), Claremont House, Widmore Lane.

CHISLEHURST.

On Monday the 6th ult., Camden Park and Chislehurst Common presented the appearance of a general holiday. Two special trains from the Bricklayers' Arms were filled with excursionists brought together by notice issued under the direction of the Rev. Joseph Brown, Christ-church, Blackfriars, in connection with the parish

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schools. The day was beautifully fine, and arrangements had been made beforehand by the rector for his party, which consisted of the children and their parents and friends, many of whom attended divine service at Chislehurst Church in the afternoon, and after enjoying themselves in open air sports, &c., returned to their homes highly delighted with the day's holiday. There is, however, a dark side to the picture, and the result of the day's experience is anything but favourable to the collecting a large promiscuous company together without any special object or attraction, to engage their attention. Many for whom the treat was not intended availed themselves of the cheap fare to have a day in the country, and we regret to hear that among this portion of the company were those of the class to whom drunkenness, swearing, and other social evils, seemed a pleasure, which facts became disgustingly apparent in the afterpart of the day, and thus the good intentions of the worthy rector were made to result in a failure in regard to its moral effects.

THE FETE.—A grand fete took place on the grounds of J. B. White, Esq., Jun., Manor House, Chislehurst, on Tuesday the 28th ult., for the inhabitants of the village, instead of the abolished fair. The 18th Kent Volunteer Band, a troupe of nigger melodists, punch and judy, juggler, salamander. &c., were engaged for the occasion. This attempt to provide innocent amusement and rational entertainment for the parishioners and their friends, excluding all vicious and immoral exhibitions, is certainly a very commendable substitute for the Fair, and appears to have met the approval of the majority, both of the upper and lower classes. The day selected for the fete was fortunately all that could be desired for haymaking or holiday making, and as there was none of the former to do, they set to in good earnest at the latter, and after having tired themselves with merry making, they retired well pleased with their afternoon's rational enjoyment.

The school children of St. Matthew, Westminster, about 2000, came down to Camden Park, on Tuesday 21st, anticipating a day's enjoyment. Special trains had been provided, which brought them to Bickley station about 11 o'clock. They soon found themselves in full enjoyment of country scenery, but not with fine weather. Rain was falling thinly and continued gradually to increase, till, about two o'clock, it became thoroughly wet, and those who did not get wet through before, could not fail to do so in returning to the train. Two boys were so unfortunate as, one to get his arm broke, and the other his wrist put out in doing their gymnastics on the hill sides which were very slippery.

A school, numbering 200, from Greenwich, who had been brought in omnibuses to enjoy themselves in the park of Coles Child, Esq., were better off, as they got tea under shelter, but the rain spoiled their out-door sports.

CUDHAM.—On the 7th ult., the annual treat was given to the children of the Schools, by J. Christy, Esq. of Aperfield Court. At two o'clock, about 100 children sat down under the old beech trees of the Court Farm, at one long table fixed for the occasion. Grace having been said by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, formerly of Cudham, the children proceeded to do justice to the roast beef and plum pudding so generously provided by the respected owner of Aperfield. Footballs, swings, and other games, kept up the pleasures of the day till nearly nightfall. An address was then delivered to the children when the National Anthem was sung, and three hearty cheers having been given for Mr. and Mrs. Christy and family, the day's enjoyment was brought to a close.

FARNBOROUGH.—The annual races will take placeon the 7th inst.,at High Elms,Farnborough, the seat of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., who, with his family and friends, have by their liberality afforded annually to the public, a pleasant day's holiday. The following are the list of races: Yeomanry race, three-quarters of a mile; Farmers' race, do.; the Whip, do.; Pony race, half-mile; Hurdle race, three-quarters of a mile, over six flights. Foot races, &c. To commence at 1.30.

HAYES.

On the 19th ult., about three o'clock a.m., a fire broke out on the premises of J. Dudin, Esq., Hayes Common. The discovery appears to have been made by a police constable passing along his beat noticing smoke issuing from a range of out-buildings used as cow houses, &c. In the course of a few minutes the fire extended with more than usual rapidity, until five of the structures became encircled in flame. From that point the work of devastation seized upon the pigstys. Several persons were soon on the spot, and endeavoured to get the cows out, in which expedient they were successful, an attempt was then made to save the pigs in an ad-

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joining sty, and also several heads of poultry. That could not be successfully accomplished, and several of the animals were burned to death. What was still worse, a man named William Head, who acted as cowman, was missed, and it was thought he had gone to assist in extinguishing the fire, but nothing could be seen of him; in a brief space of time five of the cow-houses were levelled with the ground, when the body of Head was found in the *debris*, literally burnt to a cinder and the remains of several pigs. The unfortunate man was 48 years of age Mr Dudin was insured in the Imperial Fire Office. Great praise is due to P. C. George Beart, 231, R., who was passing when the fire broke out, and who, after rousing the inmates of Mr. Dudin's residence, succeeding in saving a valuable horse and other live stock. The inquest was held at the "George Inn," Hayes, on the 22nd. The jury returned a verdict of "Found burned, but how and by what means the fire originated their was no evidence to show."

KESTON.—The Fancy sale, announced in our last, on behalf of the African Mission, held in the grounds of Lady C. Legge, was we are sorry to hear, very thinly attended, owing to the weather being very wet on the first day, and also showery on the second and last.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY.—An open air concert, given by the choir of this village, came off on Thursday evening the 23rd ult., in the delightful grounds of the rectory. Being the first attempt at singing in the open air, the weather for some days previously gave cause for much uneasiness: but, happily, the evening was delightful and still, and the concert commencing at seven o'clock, was over in good time to save exposure to the damp. The number of performers was about twenty, conducted by Mr. E. Griffiths, of Chislehurst. Every arrangement for the comfort of the audience and performers was made by the indefatigable and much respected rector, the Rev. G. L. Langdon, whose genial influence and hearty good-will were felt everywhere. The programme was drawn up specially for open air music, and for the benefit of our musical readers we give it *in extenso*.

PART I.

Part Song "The First Spring Day" (from Open Air Music) . . . . . *Mendelssohn*
Glee . . . . "See the Chariot" . . . . *Horsley*
Glee . . . . "Winds gently whisper" . . *Whitaker*
Part Song . . . "The dawn of day" . . . . *Revy*
Glee . . . . . "Hark the Lark" . . . *Cooke*
Part Song . . . "The Primrose" (from Open Air Music) . . . . . *Mendelssohn*
Solo "Let me like a Soldier fall" (Mr. Antram) *Wallace*
Part Song "The Wood, the Wood" (from Robin Hood) . . . . . *Macfarren*
Part Song "O who will o'er the Downs" . . *Pearsall*

PART II.

Glee . . "Where art thou beam of light?" . *Bishop*
Part Song "The Lark" (from Open Air Music) *Mendelssohn*
Glee . . . . "How merrily we live" . . . *Este*
Trio . . . . . "The Dream"
Glee . . . . "The Cloud cap't Towers" . *Stevens*
Solo "A Father's love" (Lurline) Mr. G. Harris *Wallace*
Part Song "The Hunter's Farewell" (from Open Air Music) . . . . . *Mendelssohn*
Part Song "Softly fall the shades of evening" *Hatton*
Glee . . . . "Sleep, Gentle Lady" . . . *Bishop*

"God save the Queen," sung as chorus 1st verse, solo (Miss Reed) 2nd verse, and chorus last verse, was introduced at the beginning, and (by desire) at the end of the concert; but the part-songs for full choir were very effectively rendered, and distinctly heard all over the grounds. Especial notice must be taken of Mendelssohn's "First day of Spring," "The Primrose," and "The Lark," as being most beautiful, and in the composers best style. "Dreaming," a trio (by Stafford Herne) for female voices, enchanted the audience so much that it was rapturously encored, and the solos by Messrs. Antram and Harris were well given and received. The whole was accompanied on the pianoforte by Miss Adine Edlmann, who labours so much with the choir, and whose efforts make it what it is. Three cheers for the rector brought this happy gathering to an end, and we hope its success will stimulate both St. Paul's Cray and other places to repeat the experiment. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Choir Fund, and are placed in the Savings' Bank for the future assistance of sick members, &c. This concert was the most interesting and successful yet given by this choir.

HONEY DEW. — During the first fortnight of the past month, honey, or what is termed honey-dew, was literally dropping from the lime trees in the mornings. Any one passing through the town may have observed something resembling grease spots on the pavement, where these trees overhang. Towards the middle of the month it was so thick as to quite discolour the pavement.

MOWING.—We have observed that a hint given in a former number of the *Record*—suggesting that if mowers were to adopt the system practiced by rowers, viz.—to keep stroke, the work would be easier—has been adopted in several places this year. We should like to be informed as to whether the labour is thereby rendered more pleasant, It looks like play compared with the old system.

HOPS.—The honey-dew which has been so prevalent this year, however much it may conduce to to the profit of those who keep bees, is fatal to the hops. It is believed to generate a species of blight which settle on the hop plantation and destroys the hops. The hop-growers say there will be no hops this year.

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WILD FLOWERS—AUGUST.

COMMON NAME.	BOTANIC NAME.	COLOUR.	HABITATION.
Hawkweed	*Hieraceum pilosella*	Yellow	Pasture
Camomile	*Anthemis cotula*	White	Waste ground
Cudweed	*Gnaphalium Germanicum*	Ditto	Ditto
Wild Marigold	*Chrysanthemum segetum*	Yellow	Corn fields
Spurrey	*Spergula arvensis*	White	Ditto
Mignionette	*Reseda luteola*	Green	Waste ground
Tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*	Yellow	Ditto
May-weed	*Pyrethrum inodorum*	White	Ditto
Burdock	*Arctium lappa*	Purple	Ditto
Teasel	*Dipsacus fullonum*	Ditto	Hedge banks
Hoary mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*	Yellow	Ditto
Horsetail	*Equisetum vulgare*	Green	Waste ground
Elecampane	*Inula helenium*	Yellow	Hedge banks
Sandwort	*Arenaria verna*	White	Waste ground
Goosefoots	*Chenopodium var*	Green	Ditto
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	White	Pasture
Water Plantain	*Alisma plantago*	Pink	Marsh Land
Reed Mace	*Typha latifolia*	Purple	Ditto

THE MONTH.

August was called by the Romans Sextilis, the sixth month, until, following the example set in the case of Julius Cæsar, the Emperor Octavius, when designated Augustus Cæsar, gave to this month his name of August (which he derived according to some, from the same word as augment) because in that month his prosperity had been augmented on several remarkable occasions. It was the fortunate month of his life. He was first chosen as chief Roman, in Sextilis; in Sextilis he won three important towns: in Sextilis he mastered Egypt, and brought to an end the civil war. The name in itself is very applicable to a month in which the earth begins to yield her increase, and with which we may connect the ideas of ripeness and power. It is, to the husbandman especially, the favourite month in the year. The true derivation however of the word August, is from augur. Temples were termed august in which were performed the sacred auguries or prophesyings and divinations from the flight of birds. So robust (strong) is derived from robur (strength.) A man thus came to be called August who was in any manner consecrated.

"They were perplexed," says Dio, "about a name of honour that could be given to Octavius Cæsar, and brought many into discussion. He himself would have been glad if they had called him Romulus, but because he feared that he might become suspicious, as one aiming at royal power if he took that name, he gave it up. So he was called Augustus, and by that title raised a step above common humanity, for the word described among the Romans only sacred things." Of the names of the later months in the year little has to be told; we shall now, therefore, begin to include under the head of the month, the weeks, and days contained in it. Although there have been some few nations and races, who, as is said to have been the case with the ancient Persians, had no division of time into weeks, the week of seven days has been from early times of almost universal use. The *nundines* of the old Romans were of eight days; but there were only seven days named by them, and those were named after the seven planets, as the planets were then reckoned;—beginning from Sunday, they were the days of the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jove, Venus, Saturn. Apart from the religious institution of the sabbath, we may reasonably attribute to the old belief that there were seven planets, and the existence of a week of seven days placed under their protection.

The month of August is also remarkable for the appearance of starry meteors, which are sometimes supposed to be caused by meteoric stones falling to the earth. The following are some recent cases of the fall of these mysterious bodies. At Trezano, near Brescia, in Lombardy, there fell on 12th November, 1856, one which weighed 17 lbs. At Fort Peter, in the territory of Nebraska, North America, a peice of "meteoric iron" was found in 1858, weighing 30 lbs., it was sent to the Academy at St. Louis. The museum in Austin, the capital of Texas, possesses a mass, weighing 320 lbs., composed of 89.9 of iron and 10.1 of nickel. It was an object of superstitious veneration to the Indians. The same museum has a fragment of another aerolite weighing 12½ lbs, consisting of 94 parts iron, 5½ nickel, with traces of cobalt. On the

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first of May, 1860, there was in Ohio, actually a shower of aerolites which fell with violent detonation in three counties of Guernsey, Harrison and Belmont. One block weighed 103 lbs., several weighed from 40 to 60 lbs., and the weight of the whole was estimated at 700 lbs. But the most extraordinary of these bodies is one which was found burried in the soil near Rogues River, in Oregon, by John Evans, a gold seeker. Its weight is not given, probably it is still embedded in the earth; but it is said to surpass in size the famous mass of meteoric iron discovered by Pallas, in Siberia, which weighed 1400 lbs. A fragment of the Oregon aerolite, sent to Boston, was found to contain 10½ per cent of nickel combined with the iron.

THE CROPS.—Perhaps it was never more generally admitted by all (the farmers included, whose propensity for grumbling is proverbial)that the crops of every kind of grain, are looking remarkably well, and potatoes, as yet, are free from the disease. Judging from the fields we have seen, we never saw crops of corn equal to the crops of this year, the ears long and full, and the straw above the average size and height, and not beat down. A good time for harvesting is now all that is required to secure it. Harvesting was commenced on Monday the 20th, if cutting Rye may be considered harvesting. Wheat cutting as begun on the 29th, and will become general on Monday, 3rd inst.

OATS.—An extraordinary crop of oats has been grown this year on a farm belonging to Colonel Long, Bromley Hill. The straw, from the root to the top of the ear, measures on an average 6 ft. 6 in. A sample from the field of about four acres, may be seen at our office 6 ft. 10 in. high.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—Having heard with much regret that certain inhabitants of Bromley are about taking proceedings against Mr. Coles Child, for the very great improvement he is making (at his own expense) in our town, I cannot but hope that the majority of the townspeople will take steps to show Mr. Coles Child they fully appreciate his intentions to promote the welfare of the town. I am, Sir, yours &c.,

AN INHABITANT.

To the Editor of Bromley Record.

Sir,—Having noticed the appearance of a classified list of plants in your paper, allow me through your valuable columns, to inform any of your readers interested in the subject of botany, of the presence of an exceedingly rare plant in this neighbourhood, namely: the *Verbascum Lychnitis* or *White Mullein*. It has become so scarce indeed of late years, that I have been informed by one or two no mean authorities on the subject, that they had till now, considered the plant as one of the "extinct species." The neighbourhood of Bromley is exceedingly rich in rare and curious plants. During my botanical rambles, I have noticed the *Verbascum Virgatum*, or *Large flowered Mullein*, a most beautiful plant, sometimes attaining the height of even seven or eight feet and very plentiful on both sides of the road from Bromley to Addington. I must not forget to mention my exceeding good fortune in finding the *Asperula orvensis* or *field Woodruff*, which Sir W. Jackson Hooker, in his British Flora, calls extinct; I found it near the Shortlands station and foolishly plucked it, being the only specimen I could see, which was the more unfortunate as the root was annual. The *Cynoglossum sylvaticum* or *Hounds tongue* also grows in great abundance at Bickley, and is another of those scarce plants growing on heaps of rubbish peculiar to the Kentish Commons. Should the district be thoroughly investigated by a practical botanist, I doubt not tha the would find many interesting additions to his "Hortus Siccus." I remain Sir, &c., a BOTANIST.

Bromley College, July, 1863,

"According to German tradition, in seasons of abundance, the spirit of Charlemagne crosses the Rhine on a golden bridge, and blesses the corn fields and vineyards."

The German peasant still believes
When his garners are full with grain,
And the purple grapes hang thick as leaves,
'Tis the blessing of Charlemagne.

That his spirit on a golden bridge
Doth cross the foaming Rhine,
And blesses each field, and furrow'd ridge,
And each heavy laden vine.

So England, e'er thy fruits abound
Or thy barns with corn run o'er,
A mightier spirit, must bless thy ground,
"Bless thy basket, and thy store."

And would you that mightier aid possess?
Ye the golden bridge must raise,
By which He comes thy land to bless,
And that bridge is, Prayer and Praise.

July 25th. CHISLEHURST.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Plant late broccoli if not already done; plant endive lettuce, &c.; finish planting celery, sow kidney beans, early dwarf cabbage, cauliflowers for spring use, spinach tiurnips, and onions. Sow cabbage for planting out early n the spring, also red for pickling. Strawberries should now be planted as speedily as possible. Finish budding, and loosen the bandages round buds put in earlier, or take them off entirely. Proceed with the propagation of all plants wanted for the flower beds next season.

Births.

On the 15th ult., at Heathfield, Keston, the wife of Wilmot Holland, Esq., of a son.

Marriages.

On the 7th ult., at Bartholomew's, Sydenham, by the Rev. C. English, George Niesign, of Bromley, Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Charles Rush, of Sydenham.

On the 7th ult., at Trinity Church, Bromley Common, by the Rev. A. Rawson, Major A. Ritherdon, Madras Army, to Flora Ellen, youngest daughter of Robert Ritherdon, Esq., of Lewisham.

On the 22nd ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Bromley Common, by the Rev. A. Rawson, M.A., Benaiah Gibbs, Esq., of Lewisham, to Anne, widow of the late James Wakelin, Esq., of Walworth.

Deaths.

On the 4th ult., at Elmer's End, Beckenham, the Rev. Thomas Shore, aged 71.

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RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS. — The Mid-Kent trains instead of stopping at Beckenham, as was expected, will come to Bickley as heretofore, during the present month.—The London, Chatham, and Dover Trains are running at present the same as last month, it is not certain for how long. Should there be any alteration it will be corrected in the Time Table Cards.

To Correspondents.

ANON.—We highly appreciate the kind intention, which suggested the way to extend our circulation in the neighbourhood of Bickley. The Railway authorities are acted upon by other influences, which caused the discontinuance of that mode of circulation, but does not decrease the sale.

A.L., C.M., and R.G.—The delay was unavoidable, as it is seldom we can get the time table cards ready till the day after we publish the Record.

AUTHER. The printer is not empowered to sell copies of the list of Objections. No doubt they can be had at a trifling cost, of the Overseers.

MOON'S CHANGES—SEPTEMBER.

Last Quarter..... 5th day, at 1. 9 morn.
New Moon .....13th day, at 4.42 morn.
First Quarter .....20th day, at 1.33 after.
Full Moon (Harvest Moom) 27th day, at 6. 2 morn.

The Bromley Record.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

AMERICA.

American news of late has been of a negative character. New York advices to the 15th state that at that date inactivity still prevailed on the banks of the Potomac—General Meade, in fact, being absent at Washington. The war news, indeed, is confined to the single trustworthy item that the Confederate cavalry had captured a Federal signal station, and a Stock Exchange rumour of the fall of Charleston. A letter in the *Montreal Gazette* asserts that the Federal Government has now taken the first step towards carrying into execution the oft-threatened invasion of Canada by the erection of a fort at Rouss Point, forty-five miles from Montreal, with magazines capable of containing supplies for 100,000 men, and barrack accommodation for a permanent garrison of 5000 men. The plan contemplated is stated to be as follows:—"To march an army of 100,000 men up to the district of Montreal, to cut the connection between Upper and Lower Canada to abstain from meddling in local affairs, but to force the separation of the upper and lower provinces by the mere force of the army of occupation interposing its military barrier to their intercourse." Later news received by telegram, is to the effect that the municipality of New York had unanimously passed a vote of three million dollars to provide substitutes for drafted men in that city.

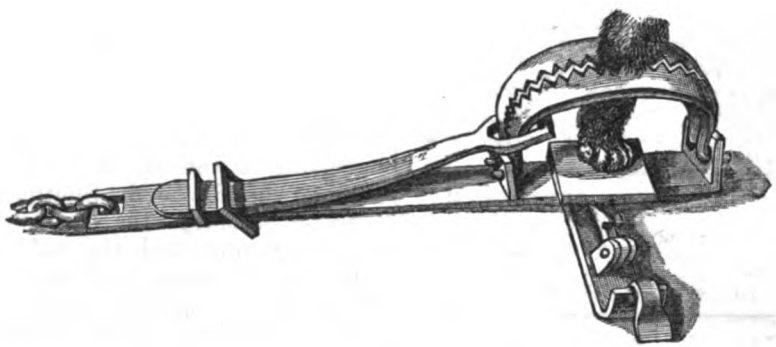
The North, by straining every nerve, has achieved successes, as it was almost inevitable it should, over the overstrained energies of the South; but it has itself become for the time exhausted in the attempt, and the subsequent course of the struggle depends upon whether it can supply its losses. Those who point triumphantly to the continued advance of the Northern arms into the South since the commencement of the war forget that such a result was more or less inevitable, if the North continued zealous in the contest, and that the real question is how long the South is prepared to resist, and whether the North is ready to continue its efforts as long. It is certain from universal experience that the Federals may gain victory after victory, and yet be as far from their object as ever. If any people can only fight an invader at every step on nearly equal terms, if they will only compel him to lose one man himself for every opponent he kills, their ultimate subjection is impossible. It is not enough for an invader to be superior in force, he must be so superior in force, either of numbers or organization, or both, as to overpower resistance at once wherever offered. This at least it is certain the North is not able to do. The recent intelligence shows it overstrained at every point — just superior, and no more.

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We have been favoured, by a lady, with the following APPEAL, *which we insert with much pleasure, in the hope that it may have the desired effect of diminishing cruelty.* [ED.]

"It is a common observation that cases of brutality to horses, asses, and other large quadrupeds, are much less frequently witnessed now, than they were some time ago. This is no doubt owing to the general increase of humanity, and to these animals being now under the protection of the law. An English gentleman would not himself give a moment's unnecessary pain to any living creature, and would instinctively exert himself to put an end to any suffering before his eyes: yet it is a fact that every game-preserver in this country sanctions a system which consigns thousands of animals to acute agony, probably of eight or ten hours duration, before it is ended by death. I allude to the setting of steel traps for catching vermin. Some women may never have seen a trap, and therefore I give a wood-cut of one.

The iron teeth shut together with so strong a spring, that a pencil which I inserted was



cracked and deeply indented by the violence of the blow. The grip must be close enough not to allow of the escape of a small animal, such as a stoat or a magpie; and therefore when a cat or a rabbit is caught, the limb is cut to the bone and crushed. A humane game-keeper said to me, 'I know what they must feel, as I have had my finger caught.' The smaller animals are often so fortunate as to be killed at once. If we attempt to realise the sufferings of a cat, or other animal when caught, we must fancy what it would be to have a limb crushed during a whole long night, between the iron teeth of a trap, and with the agony increased by constant attempts to escape. Few men could endure to watch for five minutes, an animal struggling in a trap with a crushed and torn limb; yet on all the well-preserved estates throughout the kingdom, animals thus linger every night; and where game-keepers are not humane, or have grown callous to the suffering constantly passing under their eyes, they have been known by an eye-witness to leave the traps unvisited for twenty-four or even thirty-six hours. Such neglect as this is no doubt rare; but traps are often forgotton; and there are few game-keepers who will leave their beds on a cold winter's morning, one hour earlier, to put an end to the pain of an animal which is safely in their power.

I subjoin the account of the appearance of a rabbit caught in a trap, given by a gentleman, who, last summer witnessed the painful sight many times.

'I know of no sight more sorrowful than that of these unoffending animals as they are seen in the torture grip of these traps. They sit drawn up into a little heap, as if collecting all their force of endurance to support the agony; some sit in a half torpid state induced by intense suffering. Most young ones are found dead after some hours of it, but others as you approach, start up, struggle violently to escape, and shriek pitiably, from terror and the pangs occasioned by their struggles.'

We naturally feel more compassion for a timid and harmless animal, such as a rabbit, than for vermin, but the actual agony must be the same in all cases. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the suffering thus endured from fear, from acute pain, maddened by thirst, and by vain attempts to escape. Bull-baiting and cock fighting have rightly been put down by law; I hope it may never be said that the members of the British Parliament will not make laws to protect animals, if such laws should in any way interfere with their own sports. Some who reflect upon this subject for the first time will wonder how such cruelty can have been permited to continue in these days of civilisation; and no doubt if men of education saw with their own eyes what takes place under their sanction, the system would have been put an end to long ago. We shall be told that setting steel traps is the only way to preserve game, but we cannot believe that Englishmen when their attention is once drawn to the case, will let even this motive weigh against so fearful an amount of cruelty.

The writer of these remarks will be grateful for any suggestions addressed to A.B., Printing Office, Bromley, Kent

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The Kentish Rambler.

(*Continued from page* 148)

FARNBOROUGH.

On my ramble from Downe to Farnborough I passed High Elms, the beautiful seat of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., and whilst admiring the tasteful arrangement of the park and grounds, with the picturesque landscape by which this charming spot is surrounded, I was told that the estate lies in the parish of Downe. Having always supposed from its contiguity to Farnboro' that it formed part and parcel of that Lordship, I consequently omitted all mention of it in my late sketch of Downe; an error which I take this opportunity of correcting.

FARNBOROUGH is situated, on a gentle rise, to the east of Keston, from which village it is distant about two miles. In the Textus Roffensis, it is written "Fearnberge," and in all probability derived its name from the natural disposition of the soil to bear Fern; whilst the latter syllable *berge*, signifying in the Anglo-Saxon dialect, "a little hill," sufficiently denotes the elevated situation of the place. But Farnborough claims the *prestige* of a Royal Manor, having formed part of the Duchy of Lancaster from its first creation. In the reign of King Henry the 3rd, it was one of the fiefs belonging to Simon de Montfort, the great and powerful Earl of Leicester, who, having been slain, in the 49th year of that reign, in the battle of Evesham, fighting at the head of the Barons, this manor, along with his other estates and honors, was seized and granted by the King to his second son, Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. In the following reign of King Edward the 1st, Farnborough was held of his son Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, by the ancient family of Grandison; and Otho de Grandison made it the principal seat of his residence. This Otho was held in great estimation by King Edward the 1st, having attended him in his expedition to the Holy Land, during the lifetime of his father, Henry the 3rd; so that in the fourth year of his reign, Edward constituted him Governor of the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, and afterwards conferred upon him many grants of castles, and lordships, both in England and Ireland. In the 17th year of the same reign, being then a Knight and the King's Secretary, he was appointed Ambassador to the Papal Court at Rome; and in the following year he gave a portion of his lands in Ireland to his brother, William de Grandison.

It was in this same year—18th King Edward the first, that Otho de Grandison obtained a license from the Crown, to hold a market upon Tuesday in every week at Farnborough, and a yearly Fair on the Feast of St. Giles the Abbot—September 1st. At the same time, he obtained a Grant of Free Warren, in all his demesne lands at Farnborough. After having been summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons of this realm, from the 27th to the 33rd years of the reign of King Edward the 1st, he departed this life without issue, leaving his brother William de Grandison his heir, who had likewise been summoned to Parliament, as a Baron, from the 27th of Edward the 1st, to the 19th of King Edward the 2nd inclusive. This William de Grandison had been a Servitor to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, from whom, in recompense of his faithful service, and those of his ancestors, he obtained a grant of various lordships, as well as a license to castellate his house at Asperton, in the county of Hereford, where he resided. By Sibella, his wife, he had three sons—Peter his eldest and heir; John, Bishop of Exeter; and Otho; also one daughter, Agnes, who married John de Northwood. Of the sons, Peter the eldest was created a Knight Banneret, and resided at Asperton. He was summoned as a Baron to Parliament, and died without issue—32nd Edward 3rd, leaving his brother John, Bishop of Exeter, his heir. Otho, the 3rd son, resided at Chelsfield, the adjoining parish to Farnborough, and died in the 32nd Edward 3rd, leaving issue one son, Thomas, and a daughter, Elizabeth — the former was knighted and died without issue, in the 50th year of the reign of King Edward the 3d. In the 18th year of King Edward the 3rd (1343), Henry, Earl of Lancaster, the then Lord of Farnborough obtained a renewal of the franchises above mentioned, with an additional privilege of holding the annual Fair on the Eve and Feast of St. Giles, and the eight successive days. This Henry, after the execution of his

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brother Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded at Pomfret, in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward the 2nd, had been restored to all his honors and titles, being Lord of Monmouth, and Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, and Lincoln. He died in 1345, and was succeeded in this manor by his son Henry, K. G., who had been created Earl of Derby in the lifetime of his father (16th March, 11th Edward 3rd), and on his death succeeded to the Earldoms of Lancaster and Leicester, as well as to the High Stewardship of England. On the 20th of August (23rd Edward 3rd) he was created Earl of Lincoln, and at a Parliament held at Westminster on the 6th of March, in the 25th year of the same reign, was further advanced to the Dukedom of Lancaster. This was the second Dukedom created in England since the Norman Conquest, that of Cornwall, granted to Edward the Black Prince, having been the first. The Duke of Lancaster died of the plague in the 35th year of King Edward the 3rd, leaving by Isabel his wife, daughter of Henry, Lord Beaumont, cousin german to Queen Isabel, wife of King Edward the 2nd — two daughters his co-heiresses, of whom Maud, the eldest married William the 5th, Duke of Bavaria; but dying without issue Blanche, the younger sister became her heir. This Blanche of Lancaster was 14 years of age at her father's death, having been married nearly two years previously, on the 19th of May, in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward the 3rd, to John of Gaunt, then Earl of Richmond, fourth son of that Monarch, by his Queen Phillippa, of Hainault:—and in right of his wife Blanche, the King conferred upon him the Dukedom, with all its royalties, at the same time advancing the county of Lancaster into a Palatinate for his benefit. Since which time all the possessions of John of Gaunt, in whatever counties they were situated, have been held and enjoyed under the jurisdiction of the Court of that Duchy. By Blanche of Lancaster, John of Gaunt had an only son, the celebrated Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, who was in banishment at the time of his father's death, which occurred about the Feast of the Purification, in the 22nd year of King Richard the 2nd (1399.)

On the death of John of Gaunt, King Richard seized upon the patrimony of Hereford, his son, then in exile; this, with other violent measures that followed, excited the whole nation to anger against Richard; bands of armed men began to appear in various parts of the country, and at length, the nobles, making common cause with the citizens of London, resolved to recall the Duke of Hereford from banishment. Accordingly in July, 1399, Henry of Bolingbroke landed in Yorkshire, with a retinue of about sixty persons. Richard was at this time in Ireland; whither he had gone with a large army to avenge the death of the Earl of March, presumptive heir to the Crown, who had been killed by the natives. As there was at that time very little communication between England and Ireland, three weeks elapsed before Richard heard of the arrival of Bolingbroke; who by that time had obtained the support of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the Percys and others, and was at the head of 60,000 men. Richard returned immediately, and landed at Milford Haven, in the month of August; but finding the popular feeling strongly against him, he assumed the garb of a priest and retired into Cornway Castle where he remained for some time, though in so destitute condition that he was compelled to lie upon straw. Famine, however, at last drove him from thence and he surrendered to Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who seems to have offered him delusive terms. He was met at the Castle of Flint by Henry of Bolingbroke to whom he bent his knee as to his sovereign, saying "Fair cousin of Lancaster you are right welcome." Henry replied "My lord, I am come somewhat before my time, but I will tell you the reason. Your people complain that you have ruled them harshly for twenty-two years; but if it please God, I will help you to rule them better" Richard replied "Fair cousin since it pleaseth you it pleaseth me likewise," and then the trumpets sounded to horse, and mounted on a wretched hackney Richard rode as a prisoner to Chester. No one pitied him for his fall, and an old chronicler says, "that his very dog left his side to fawn upon his destroyer."

To be Continued.

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RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MID-KENT (BROMLEY TO ST. MARY CRAY) RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday 11th ult. W. Dent, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. G. Woolcott, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the report was taken as read. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders on the position of the company. The undertaking would be handed over to the London, Chatham, and Dover Company on the 1st of September next when the labours of the directors would be practically at an end. The line was leased for 999 years, and until the Chatham company exercised the option of purchasing it, the directory would continue to have a nominal duty to perform. The report was unanimously adopted, and a dividend at the rate of three per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was declared for the past half-year. Mr. Browne called attention to the gratuitous services of the directors for several years past, and moved: "That this meeting recommends that £500 be set aside out of the current half year's revenue, in recognition of the services of the directors during the past five years." The motion was seconded and carried unanimously. The chairman in reply to a question, stated that they would have to keep up the Board to look after the interest of the shareholders during the continuance of the lease, but the London, Chatham, and Dover Company would pay some of the expenses. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for their past services.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—The report of the directors states that the traffic receipts during the past half-year have been satisfactory, showing an increase in the coaching of 45 per cent., and in the goods of 40 per cent over the corresponding period of 1862. The directors, however, regret to say that this increase has not benefited the revenue, in consequence of the large amount expended in earning it. The receipts on the Metropolitan extensions have been satisfactory considering their incompleteness, for, although only opened for traffic between Victoria and the Elephant and Castle, the receipts have averaged above £90 a mile a week for the six months. Since the opening to Beckenham the receipts have averaged above £133, a mile per week, and last week they reached nearly £150 per mile per week. The Metropolitan Extension was opened from Beckenham to Victoria and the Elephant and Castle on the 1st of July last. It was hoped that the Blackfriars station would have been completed by the 1st of September, but some unforeseen difficulties have arisen which will delay the opening for a short period. The bridge is being carried on with an energy which leaves no doubt of its completion in the Spring of next year. The directors are informed that the second line of rails from Faversham to Herne Bay, and the double line from Herne Bay to Margate will be opened on the 2nd instant, and the line to Ramsgate in October. Arrangements have been made at once to commence the junction between the company's line at Earl Street and the Farringdon Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and to complete the same by next June. By arrangements with the South Eastern Railway Company, the Board have secured running powers over that company's line to Blackheath and Woolwich, so that a large traffic from those places, as as well as from Greenwich and Lewisham, will be brought over the company's railways, and into their Victoria and Blackfriars stations. Mr. Holroyd having resigned the office of secretary to the company, the directors, with a view of still securing the valuable services of that gentleman, beg to suggest to the proprietors that he should be elected to the vacant seat at the Board. The Board have appointed Mr. Johnson, late the accountant of the company, to be secretary in the place of Mr. Holroyd. The capital account shows that 3,805,035*l.* had been expended to the 30th of June, leaving a balance of 109, 893*l.*, and on the Metropolitan lines 3,776, 241*l.*, leaving a balance of 6,152*l.* The revenue account shows that the receipts on the main line for the half-year ending 30th of June, amounted to 109,520*l.* including 27,202*l.* for steamboats, and the expenditure 105,240*l.*, including 24,129*l.* for steamboats, leaving a balance of 4,280*l.* The receipts on the Metropolitan extensions amounted to 10,105., and the expenses to 5,052*l.*, leaving a balance of 5,052*l.*

RAILWAY MAKING.—A new railway is now in progress, and the operation of boring a tunnel through a hill, may be observed on the left hand side of Elmstead Lane, within a short walk of Bromley. The men work night and day, at least there are two sets of men, who keep the work going on from early on Monday morning to Saturday night late. Geologists will find a rich store of shells and other interesting fossils in that neighbourhood. Close by, about two minutes walk from the mouth of

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the tunnel, is the celebrated oyster-shell pit, spoken of in the Geological Magazine, and in a former number of this journal. Some idea of life in the back-woods may be gathered from a visit to this spot. Temporary sheds for stables and wooden huts for the labourers have started up within the last few weeks: now all is life and bustle where Solitude was sung to sleep by winged warblers some centuries ago, and has scarcely been roused since, till now. By the bye, she must have been woke up sharp at the Review in Camden Park.

Public Testimonials.—Mr. Pett, Station Master at the Bromley Station, being about to vacate that situation for a similar one on the South Eastern Line, a subscription has been set on foot by those who frequent that station, to present him with some token of their respect and appreciation of his unremitting attention, and readiness at all times to oblige. His successor takes possession on the 1st. Subscriptions are received by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, and J. Leatherdale, Esq.

High Elms Races.—The grand treat of the season, provided and presided over by Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., came off in High Elms Park, on Friday the 7th ult. The weather being beautifully fine, afforded a fine opportunity for witnessing the exciting races, together with the beautiful and extensive landscape scenery from the high ground of the park. These annual races, athletic exercises, and rural sports, which are admirably couducted and joined in by the sons of the worthy Baronet, if they continue to increase in popularity as they have hitherto done, will soon become a rival to the Derby. The high road through Bromley to Farnborough, had not been so thronged with vehicles for many years, and the number of carriages on the ground, if placed in line instead of being two or three deep in some places, would have made a continuous row, we should think two miles long at least. The Royal Artillery Band, 60 musicians, were engaged, and delighted the company with strains, such as anyone but a gourmand would go without his dinner to listen to. In the lower part of the park was a miniature fair, Aunt sally and other amusements. The race course is about a mile in length and fenced in good part of the way, to prevent accidents. The duties of stewards were effectually performed by Messrs. H. J. Lubbock, C. Laurie, E. T. Hankey, and B. W. Lubbock, Esqrs. The refreshment booths were under the superintendance of Mr. Divers, of the Plough Inn, Bromley Common, and Mr. Thompson, of the New Inn Farnborough, whose catering was very satisfactory.

The Yeomanry Race.—A Silver Cup given by Lieut. Laurie and Cornet Lubbock, of the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, for horses that have done permanent duty in the Chislehurst or Oxonheath troops at Maidstone this year. Three-quarters of a mile. Ten horses ran.

Mr. R. Day's (O. T.) The Vixen 1
Mr. S. Sabin's (C. T.) Bonnie 2
Mr. W. Maas's (C. T.) Sunshine 3

The Farmers' Race.—A Silver Cup, given by R. Birbeck, Esq., for horses which have been hunted with the West Kent, Old Surrey, or Burstow's fox-hounds, or Mr. Russell's harriers. Three-quarters of a mile. Seven ran.

Mr. W. Benstead's Hark-forward 1
Mr. Thorn's Perseverance..... 2
Mr. F. W. Smith's Highflyer 3

The Whip.—For members of the Committee only. Three-quarters of a mile. Eight ran.

Mr. H. Jenner, jun's. Jumping Powder 1
Mr. B. W. Lubbock's Quicksilver..... 2
Mr. P. Norman's Spinster 3
Mr. N. Lubbock's Colleen Bawn 4

Pony Race.—A Cup given by N. Lubbock, Esq., for Ponies under 14 hands. Half mile. Eight ran.

Mr. C. Turner's Marigold..... 1
Mr. W. Hay's Haymaker..... 2
Mr. R. Newing's Fanny Fern 3

Hurdle Race.—Open to horses that have run for the Farmers' Race, and the Whip. Entry 10s. Twelve ran.

Mr. H. Jenner. Jun's. Jumping Powder 1
Mr. B. W. Lubbock's Quicksilver..... 2
Mr. W. Benstead's Harkforward 3
Mr. H. Lubbock's Dundreary 4

Foot Races, &c.—100 yards, open to all comers. Nineteen ran; the winner was Mr. Wilson, of New Cross, Mr. A. Lubbock being well up.

The Half-mile race was won by Mr. W. Follett, Fifteen others ran.

The Foot Hurdle race was won by Mr. A. Lubbock, Mr. P. Norman second: this race was competed for twice, the first being a dead heat.

The High Jump was won by Mr. A. Lubbock, who cleared 4 ft. 11 in.; Mr. Benstead being second. Nine competitors.

For the High Jump with a pole there were three competitors, Messrs. A. Lubbock, C. Sutherland, and I. Reed; won by Mr. A. Lubbock, who cleared 9 ft. cleverly.

The whole proceedings were of the most satisfactory character, and three hearty cheers were given to Sir John Lubbock and his family, and the gentlemen of the committee, for providing such a day's sport.

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18th KENT RIFLE CORPS.—The general inspection of the corps took place on the 27th ult, in a field belonging to Mr. Sweeting, near the church. The muster was as follows: 3 Officers, 4 Sergts., 1 Bugler, and 39 rank and file: in addition to which, were the Sergt. and 12 members of the Band. The Inspector with the Commanding officer, arrived on the ground a little after seven, the Adjutant of the Battalion was present on the occasion. Capt. Satterthwaite put the corps through several manœuvres, which they performed in a very creditable manner. The Inspector expressed himself very much satisfied with officers, non-commissioned officers and men. After which, the band headed the company and left the ground about eight o'clock.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, about half-past ten, a lad named James Baker, about 16 years of age, son of Mr. Baker, School-master at the Bromley National School, was knocked down by a horse in a Market Gardener's van, and the wheels passed over his body, causing almost instant death. It appears that the horse took fright at the sound of the 18th Kent Volunteer Band. They had been to Blackheath with the corps, and on their return, had commenced to play through the town, when the accident happened. The lad was with the band, in fact one of them, and performed on the triangle. The inquest was held on Tuesday, 25th ult., at the Swan and Mitre Inn, Bromley, before C. J. Carrtar, Esq., when the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE FUNERAL.—The deceased was buried on Thursday in Bromley church yard. The Band preceded, as is customary at the funeral of a member, and played solemn pieces going, and at the grave. The ceremony which was very imposing was performed by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, and was attended by a much larger number of the inhabitants than has been seen in Bromley church yard for many years. Most of the boys of the National school followed in procession. The lad was very much respected amongst his associates. He had invited several of them to be at his birthday party, which would have been the day after the accident. We are informed since the above was in type, that he was not a regular member of the band, but a supernumerary, and had ingratiated himself so much with them, by his being always with them at practice and whenever they went out, that they could not do less than pay the same honour as they would to a member. He was also a favourite with the corps, four of whom acted as bearers. It was generally remarked that the performance of the Band was most solemn and impressive, and the demeanour of the people also, was wonderful, even to the little children, scarcely one among them left without shedding a tear.

THE NEW GAS WORKS.—Since our last notice, these works have risen with unusual rapidity, considering the substantial nature of the building. The internal arches for fixing the Retorts, are of the most solid and substantial kind, the whole being built with best Stourbridge and Newcastle fire bricks, jointed with fire clay. The brick tank, 71 ft. in diameter, and 25 ft. deep, capable of containing 100,000 cubic feet of gas, is ready for the gasometer, which is expected to be erected and ready for use this winter. The chimney shaft is carried up from the base, the remaining portion will be built up with fire bricks, moulded to the exact shape, and will when finished, be a very substantial and ornamental structure.

SCHOOL TREAT.—The annual treat of the Mason's Hill Sunday School, Bromley Common, was held on Tuesday 18th ult., when over a hundred children assembled in Mr. Jessop's field to engage in various games with their friends and teachers. Tea was provided in the school-room at six o'clock; after which some of the visitors addressed the youthful audience, and H. Deane, Esq., Jun., kindly distributed some prizes — chiefly bibles, prayer-books, and hymn-books, to those who deserved a reward for constant attendance and good conduct. The happy party dispersed in the evening, having evidently thoroughly enjoyed the day.

PUBLIC NOTICES.—In consequence of the *numerous mistakes* in the papers lately placed on the Church and Chapel doors Bromley, the printer is reluctantly compelled in self-defence, to state that Mr. Hodges, the Overseer, is responsible for them. The printer is not allowed to alter any wrong spelling in those lists, but must print them, right or wrong, as they are sent to him.

PUT FLOWERS ON YOUR TABLE. — Set flowers on your table—a whole nosegay if you can get it, or but two or three. or a single flower, a rose, a pink, nay a daisy. Bring a few daisies and buttercups from your last field work, and keep them alive in a little water; aye, preserve but a branch of clover, or a handful of flowering grass, one of the most elegant, as well as cheap, of nature's productions, and you have something on your table that reminds you of the beauties of God's creation, and gives you a link with the poets and sages that have done it most honour. Put but a rose, or a lily, or a violet on your table, and you and Lord Bacon have a custom in common; for that great and wise man was in the habit of having flowers in season set upon his table—morning, we believe, noon, and night; that is to say, at all his meals,

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for dinner in his time was taken at noon; and why should not he have flowers at all his meals, seeing that they were growing all day? Now here is a fashion that shall last you for ever, if you please, never changing with silks, and velvets, and silver forks, nor dependent upon caprice or some fine gentleman or lady, who have nothing but caprice and changes to give them importance and a sensation. The fashion of the garments of heaven and earth endures for ever, and you may adorn your table with specimens of their drapery, with flowers out of the fields, and golden beams out of the blue ether. Flowers on the morning table are especially suitable to the time. They look like the happy wakening of the creation; they bring the perfumes of the breath of nature into your room; they seem the representatives and embodiments of the very heart of your home, the graces of its goodmorrow, proofs that some intellectual beauties are in ourselves or those about us, some Aurora (if we are so lucky as to have such a companion) helping to strew our life with sweets, or in ourselves some masculine mildness not unworthy to possess such a companion or unlucky to gain her.—*Leigh Hunt.*

In connection with the above, we may mention that Flower Trays for the table, an invention of Mr. G. Weeks, of Bromley, are being extensively patronised. "The Standard," of June 29th, in a notice of the Rose Show, at the Crystal Palace has the following.

"As is customary on such occasions, several articles more or less connected either with the growth or preservation of flowers were shown. Prominent amongst them were the Paragon flower-trays, made by Mr George Weeks, of Bromley, which are so constructed that growing plants and cut flowers may be combined, and and a very beautiful effect produced. In addition to their other advantages they have the great one of being cheap."

The "Daily Telegraph," June 20th, also, in its description of the decorations of the *Guards' Ball*, given in honour of the Prince of Wales, adverts to Mr. Weeks's invention as follows.

"And between the reception-room and the largest gallery, is a space which will be converted into two charming conservatories, cooled with sparkling fountains, and perfumed with the rarest exotic orchids. With respect to the fountains, one of which will occupy the centre of each conservatory, an excellent plan has been adopted, similar to the invention by which Mr. George Weeks has contrived to blend cut flowers with growing ferns, hyacinths, and mosses, so as to form a variegated bank through which all superfluous moisture drains away."

Vocal Music.—The excuse "I never learnt to sing," will be a lame one in future. So many opportunities are now offered, that it only requires the inclination to become, if not proficient, tolerably efficient, in that most agreeable social pastime. *See Advertisements.*

Plaistow Church.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Tuesday, Sept. 15th, for the Consecration of the above Church. The services will commence at eleven o'clock A.M., and the consecration sermon will be preached by his Grace. All persons who wish to be present at the ceremony, are requested to apply for tickets of admission, to the Secretary of the Plaistow Church Committee, the Rev. H. C. Adams, Bromley College. A collection will be made in aid of the Building Fund, which at present is not sufficient to meet the cost of the undertaking.

Assault. We are informed that a respectable female, wife of a tradesman in the town, was assaulted while quietly walking on Martin's Hill, in the early part of the past month, and roughly handled. The case will probably come before a legal tribunal. We shall give full particulars in our next. If we are rightly informed, the present occupant of Martin's Hill will shortly give up possession. His successor we are glad to hear, is a gentleman not disposed to curtail the privileges of the people or to interfere with their rational enjoyment on the Hill.

Harvest. — The harvest being finished about here, and nearly so generally, and housed in good condition; the crops also being more than usually abundant induces a wish that there could be a general "Home Harvest," so that tradesmen and artizans, mechanics, &c., may rejoice with the Farmer and his men. To make the whole complete, the clergyman and squire must come. Such gatherings, we are informed are in preparation in several parishes. The same may be carried out in Bromley, and we believe would meet with general approval if the right men would undertake the management.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

2nd.—An Oration on Moses and Colenso, by Mr. R. H. French, at Bethel Chapel, Bromley—highly spoken of by the press.

15th.—Consecration of Plaistow Church.

16th.—Sale of Household Furniture at Stanhope Villa, Bromley, by Mr. G. B. Baxter.

18th.—Sale by Auction by Mr. G.B. Baxter, at the "Anglsea Arms," New Bromley.

St. MARY CRAY.

Messrs. Joynson, paper-makers, gave all their work-people a holiday on the 31st, and in addition to paying them their day's pay, gave them a free ticket to the Crystal Palace, including the railway fare. The children of the schools, supported by Mrs. Joynson, also had a free ticket each. The train left St. Mary Cray at 8.45 a.m., returning from the Crystal Palace at 6.45 p.m.

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BECKENHAM.—The Annual Feast of the Beckenham United Benefit Society was held on Friday, July 31st. The members met about half-past ten o'clock a.m., and, headed by the band of the 18th Kent (Bromley) Rifle Volunteers, marched in procession through the village to Elmer's End, paying a visit to the different benefactors, and then back to the church, where an excellent address was delivered to them, by the Rev. F. Chalmers. They next proceeded to the National School to hear the accounts read for the past year, and to elect officers for the ensuing year. That business over, the members retired to the "Coach and Horses," where a substantial dinner was provided by Host Wilson. The remainder of the day was spent in cricketing, quoits, and other amusements, in the grounds of the rectory.

CHISLEHURST.—On Saturday, 22nd ult., H. R. H. Prince Arthur, accompanied by Major Elphinstone, paid a visit to the Rt. Hon. Viscount Sydney, and stayed till Sunday evening. His Royal Highness attended Chislehurst church in the morning, accompanied by Lord and Lady Sydney, Lord and Lady Enfield, Major Elphinstone, &c. The service was performed by the Rev. R. Graham, who officiated in the absence of the Rector.

DOWN.

COTTAGERS' VEGETABLE SHOW.—A vegetable show for cottagers has been established here, under the patronage of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., Rev. T. S. Stevens, and the resident gentry. The first exhibition was held on Tuesday 11th ult., in the schoolroom; and considering the season, the collection would have done honour to any district, and must have been exceedingly gratifying to the patrons. The rector, in distributing the prizes, referred to the advantages to be derived from a friendly competition in cultivating the fruits of the earth, and at the same time urged the importance of cultivating the mind. He also stated that it was probable the next year that prizes would be offered for the fruits and flowers, as well as vegetables. The prizes distributed were as follow:—

Collection of vegetables, 20s. to J. Whitehead; 15s. to John Owen; 10s. to Henry Whitehead; 5s. to Joseph Parslow; 2s. 6d. to Thomas Whitehead, sen.

Collection of Potatoes, 10s. to W. Folgate; 7s. 6d. to J. Whitehead; 5s. to R. Whitehead, jun.; 2s. 6d. to Joseph Parslow. Extra prizes to S. Lettington, T. Whitehead, sen., and R. Dewbury.

Kidney Potatoes, 5s. to W. Reeves; 2s. 6d. to Charles Duke; 1s. 6d. to Wm. Reeves.

Round Potatoes, 5s. to Charles Duke; 2s. 6d. to George Bridger; 1s. 6d to John Owen.

Onions, 5s. to Charles Duke; 2s. 6d. to George Bridger; 1s. 6d. to John Perceval.

Carrots, 5s. to Thomas Whitehead; 2s. 6d. to Henry Whitehead; 1s. 6d. to J. Owen.

Turnips, 5s. to W. Reeves, sen.; 2s. 6d. to R. Dewbury.

Peas, 5s. to R. Whitehead, sen; 2s. 6d. to W. Reeves, jun.; 1s. 6d. to H. Whitehead.

Broad Beans, 5s. to William Chapman; 2s. 6d. to R. Whitehead; 1s. 6d. to H. Whitehead.

Cabbage, 5s. to S. Lettington; 2s. 6d. to J. Faulks; 1s 6d. to W. Chapman.

Lettuce, 5s. to J. Whitehead; 2s. 6d. to John Gee.

Extra prizes, H. Whitehead for scarlet runners, 3s.; R. Whitehead, sen., for rhubarb, 2s.; W. Reeves, sen., for cucumbers, 1s.; Charles Duke, for Peas on stick, 1s.; and Thomas Whitehead, sen., for parsley, 1s.

From the above list it will be seen that the duties of the Judges, Messrs. Beckford, Vickery, and Stacey, were not of the lightest description, and it is only right to add that their decisions, which were arrived at with much care, gave great satisfaction. The arrangements were excellent, and reflected the greatest credit on the committee of management, and Mr. J. Horwood, the secretary. A beautiful collection of new roses was exhibited by Mr. A. Fairall, nurseryman, of Westerham-hill, and a basket of new raspberry, the fruit being very fine: they were much admired by the numerous visitors, and were highly commended by the judges. After the proceedings, an excellent dinner was provided by Mr. Duck, "George Inn," and a very pleasant evening was spent.

"PITY THE POOR PUBLICAN.—At the Bromley Petty Sessions on Monday 3rd ult., Mr. William Ovenden, landlord of the Three Tuns public-house, Beckenham, was summoned, on the authority of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Police, to show cause why he permitted a Fair to be held in a field in his occupation, and within the limits of the Metropolitan police. The Fair, it appeared, is held on the last Monday in August, and Mr. Ovenden, in reply to the Bench, said that he could not produce any right or title for holding the Fair. He had made enquiries among the old people, one of whom remembered it for 70 or 80 years. It was formerly held in the village, and stock was sold there, but before his time it had been removed into the field. He had held it for 31 years, and it had been held there for years before his time. He paid a heavy rent for the field in which the Fair was carried on, in consequence of that, and as he could not give it up because it was let with the house it would be a great loss to him. Mr. Coles Child told the defendant they had every sympathy with reference to his rent, and he was pleased to say that there was not the slightest complaint against the house, but unless he could show a right to hold the Fair the order for its suppression must be made. Mr. Ovenden said he could not produce a right, and, with a merry twinkle in his eye, he told the magistrates that he should soon have to come round begging from them, and that no doubt there would be a room ready for him at Locksbottom (the union.) The order was that the Fair was to be suppressed unless a charter be produced to the magistrates. *S. E. Gazette.*

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CRICKET.

A match was played at Hayes on Monday the 24th ult., between Mr. Baker's eleven, and eleven members of the Bickley Club, which terminated in favour of Bickley, with two wickets to go down. The following is the score :—

Mr. BAKER'S 1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
Butcher, b Knight	0	c b Knight	4
Boxall, b Bailey	0	b Knight	4
Robjent, b Knight	0	l b w, b Dyer	1
Green, c Field b Knight	0	run out	31
Dawes, l b w, b Bailey	2	b Knight	0
Doe, b Bailey	3	c Dauris b Bailey	5
Baker run out	1	b Knight	1
Johnson, not out	0	c Dauris b Knight	8
Skelleter, c Tilbery b Bailey	0	not out	0
Petty, run out	1	c Bailey b Knight	5
Head (played one short)	0	c Field b Dyer	2
Wides 1, byes 9	10	Wides 9, byes 6, l b 3	18
Total	17	Total	79

BICKLEY 1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
Dauris, b Petty	9		
Dyer, b Doe	0	c Doe b Dawes	7
Tilbury, b Petty	1	not out	11
Field, l b w, b Doe	9	b Doe	11
Morris, run out	0	not out	4
Knight, b Doe	2	l b w, b Doe	5
Bailey, b Petty	1	b Petty	3
Pawley, c b Petty	1	c Baker	4
Killick, b Petty	2	b Doe	0
Langley, b Doe	1		
Hoskins, not out	0	run out	4
Wides 2, byes 5, l b 2	9	Wides 6, byes 7, n b 1	14
	35		63

SEPTEMBER

still retains its ancient name, as the seventh from the commencement of the month of March. As the fifth and sixth had been called after the Cæsars Julius and Augustus, so it was proposed in the time of Tiberius to change the name of the seventh to Tiberium, but he was not more willing that it should be so, than was afterwards Antoninus. The name of the month did, however, at sundry times, suffer brief alteration at the hands of flatterers. After the Emperor Commodus, it was once called Herculeum; after the Emperor Tacitus, Tacitum; after Domitian, Germanicum: but none of these titles would adhere. Charlemagne designated September the Stag-month, but the Anglo Saxons gave it the name of *Gerst-month* :—"for that," says Verstegan, "barley which that month commonly yielded, was anciently called *Gerst*, the name of barley being given unto it by reason of the drink therewith made, called *beer*; and from *beer-legh*, it came to be *berlegh*, and from berley to *barley*. So in like manner, beercheym, to wit, the over-decking or covering of beer came to be called *berhem*, and afterwards *barm*, having since gotten I wot not how many names besides." From the general name month, we now turn to the *names of the days* whereof months consist, and speak in this column of Sunday and Monday. The Scandinavian sun and moon were the children of a man named Axe-bearer. They were very beautiful and the father called one, who was a boy, moon; the other, a girl, sun. He married the girl sun to a man named shine. The gods were angry at the pride he felt in them, and, to punish him, set them in the sky. The girl, sun, was to guide the horses Earlywake and Everswift, who drew the chariot made by the gods out of sparks from the fire of Muspelheim. Under the withers of these horses, great bellows were placed to keep them cool. The boy, moon, was to guide the horses Newlight and Fulllight. But there was a shield set—Swalin-the-cool—between the earth and sun; and if that fell down, sea and mountain would burn. Moon snatched up, one night, from the earth, two children, Bil and Hinki, who had been fetching water from a fountain, and still had the jars upon their shoulders. These children travel with the moon, and are visible from the earth. There are several forms of the old belief concerning the man, or the woman, or the children, in the moon. They all seem to arise out of the deep reverence of the old Northern heathens, for moonlight—which was held sacred—and under its beams they considered it unlawful to draw water or even to spin.

WILD FLOWERS for September — Where are they? Alas! scorching sun and want of rain, although favourable to Pomona, are inimical to Flora, and in vain do we look for our old favourites as we ramble through the fields, now almost destitute of vegetation. Some favoured spots there are, such as brook-sides and shaded hedge banks, where we may occasionally find a small patch, or more frequently a solitary specimen of the water plantain, or the willow herb. But the greatest part of our wild flowers have disappeared and will not return again this season. Still the few which are left are not devoid of interest, and among the most remarkable is the water plantain (*Alisma plantago*), forming a large tuft sometimes in the bed of a stream now dry, and at others in the centre of a pond, growing sometimes to the height of two feet, and looking very gay with rosy lilac flowers and handsome leaves; it possesses a peculiarity by which everyone may know it, having its stems three-branched and again sub-divided in the same manner, the flowers also thrice-divided, that being the magic number so far as this plant is concerned. Then there is the tall willow herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), growing also in the ditches and attaining a height of four or five ft., very handsome it is with its spike of rose-coloured flowers, contrasting oddly with the dull flowers of the figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*) which usually grows near to it. On dry gravelly soils we may find the ragwort (*Senecio jacobea*) with large masses of bright yellow flowers and ragged shabby-looking leaves; and last but not least, the hop (*Humulus lupulus*.) Hop growers complain that the blight has destroyed the hops this year.

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The following remarks in relation to a letter Signed "Botanist," in our last, extracted from various works on Wild Fowers, has been sent to us by a correspondent; publication of them may add to the interest of a walk in the fields.

"The great, or common Mullien is named Verbascum thapsus, verbascum being a corruption of barbascum or bearded, three of the five stamens being bearded. In some places it is called Flannel flower, in others Shepherd's club, Hag's-taper, High-taper, King's-taper, Torch-blade, &c. Some authors say the woolly covering was collected for tinder, or wicks of tapers; some fancy a resemblance between the plant and the candelabra used in the Jewish religious rites, and it was supposed to be efficacious in driving away evil spirits, its ashes made into soap were said to restore hair which had become grey, to its original colour. Another of its names was Cow's lungwort, a decoction was often given to cattle when suffering under pulmonary complaints, but Dr. Lindley merely says, "Seeds and Flowers poisonous, foliage acrid and bitterish. The calyx possesses such a power of collapsing, that if the plant be struck sharply, every open flower is forced off." "Did you ever, in passing along a Common where the furze grows, see growing up among the bushes a curious brown plant with a large spike of gaping flowers, with a thick fleshy stem and, upon it all the way up, tapering scales, but no leaves, the calyx four cleft, two long and two shorter stamens? If you have, it is one of the Broom rapes, *Oro banche*, if not, it is well worth the search. It is a herb that has nothing green about it, a parasite, growing on the roots of furze or broom." This plant some years since was found in quantities in a field between the College and the Gas Works; it was taken to the late Mr. Scott to ascertain its name. Numerous visitors came from London to procure specimens.

The Agricultural Gazette of Saturday the 11th ult., says:—We make no excuse for filling our columns with an account of one of the finest harvests we have ever known. It is needless to number up the returns in the following pages, as in past years we have done, in order to determine the proportion between those which declare the crop to be over average, and those which declare it to be under average So far as the wheat crop is concerned, the returns may be said to be all "over average." The barley crop is somewhat various—all late sown spring corn having suffered from the prolonged drought of early summer. Oats, too, have thus partly suffered—but both of these crops, nevertheless, will prove of average productiveness. Beans and peas, excepting the former in the southern and south-eastern counties, are good. Root crops, where planted early, have come well, and now only want rain to yield a good return. The hay crop has been light but well got. Harvest is not earlier than usual, but is coming rapidly on in the later districts. The potatoe disease is this year in great measure in abeyance, though from Dorsetshire and Cornwall we hear that it has again snddenly appeared. On the whole we have to be grateful for the unusual productiveness of our corn fields; and for glorious weather, for the safe gathering in of the produce.

A RATTLING ACCIDENT.—A crash is heard —"There's an awful smash somewhere!" is said in a hundred and one places at once: Everybody's head is out of the door or window, as the case may be, to ascertain the cause of this sudden disturbance of the natural quietude of the town of Bromley, about 9 o'clock a.m. It was on Thursday the 19th ult., we shall long remember it, that this terrible smash occurred. Nothing less than the fall of a house in the market square, it was thought, could have frightened the neighbours to such an extent. Police were immediately on the spot, ready to do their duty, but their services were unavailing, the crash was irremediable, the damage was done. All sorts of rumours were afloat, but without going on to say that the town was filled with alarm and consternation, and dilating on the shock it gave the nervous system, we will allay all suspense, as to the nature of the accident, by stating that it was only a cartload of crockery upset in the road. On this sad catastrophe we were promised an Ode, but as it has not arrived we have made the most we could of that little accident, which was scarcely more than an incident, inasmuch as there was very little crockery broken.

PETTY SESSIONS BROMLEY.

3rd August.

Present—C. L. Wilson, Esq, Coles Child, Esq., W. Waring, Esq., and F. Fortescue, Esq.

BECKENHAM FAIR. *Mr. Ovenden*, landlord of the "Three Tuns," was summoned at the instance of the Commissioners of Police, to state his right and title to hold this Fair, in a field, of which he is the occupier. Mr. Ovenden stated that he was unable to shew any legal right to hold the Fair in question, and it was accordingly declared to be unlawful.

MAGISTRATES' CLERK'S OFFICE.

August 4th.

Before Coles Child, Esq., and W. Dent, Esq.

A man named *Richard Gough* was charged by Mr. John Payne, of Bromley Common, with having violently assaulted him on the 3rd ult., near the Turnpike Gate. The case was proved on the evidence of the complainant, and a man named Gregory—and the defendant who was an entire stranger in this neighbourhood, was convicted and sentenced, without a fine, to one month hard labour.

SIDCUP, August 10th.

Present—Viscount Sydney, R. B. Berens, Esq., and Sir J. Kirkland.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION. Two lads named *Harding* and *Lee*, were charged with the unlawful possession of seven pieces of broken Hop Poles. Convicted in 2s. 6d. each and costs.

THROWING STONES in a Thoroughfare. *Daniel Weeden* was charged on the information of Stephen Holder, with having thrown a stone in a public thoroughfare, in the parish of St. Mary Cray, which had struck him with great violence in the eye, the sight of which was, in consequence, almost lost. A medical certificate, shewing the injuries sustained, was handed in, and the defendant was convicted in the penalty of 40s, and in default of payment, committed to the House of Correction for one calendar month.

AN APPEAL TO THE BISHOPS.

"To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—I beg that you will allow me to submit the following facts to the Prelates of the Established Church. They are sorely grieved at the

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lack of accommodation of which churchgoers complain; and are daily employed in stimulating the wealthy to subscribe largely and build more churches. The suggestion which I am about to make will provide room for thousands who are now excluded from worship, and will cost nobody a sixpence.

I frequent a church in the south-west suburbs of London, built to accommodate 1800 people, the expansion of the female dress has, however, so contracted that accommodation that 1200 people can scarcely seat themselves where 1800 sat very comfortable ten years ago.

The pew I occupy costs me 4*l.* 10*s.* a year. It contains three sittings, and used to contain three worshippers; it will now with difficulty contain two, if they are both women. It is one of a row of 50; therefore, from that row alone the absurd fashion of dress which now prevails excludes 50 worshippers from every service of the church; while the rent of each sitting is raised from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*

Yesterday the pew in front of me—the same size as mine—was not occupied by the family who rent it. Shortly after the service commenced a middle-aged stranger, wearing spectacles, and otherwise unattractive, surrounded by an exorbitant cage, sailed up the aisle and hove to opposite this empty pew, entirely blocking up the gangway. The pew-opener, thus obstructed in the conduct of his business, had no choice but to shunt this monstrous impediment into the empty pew, which he did. Presently he introduced a lady and a little girl into the other two seats, whereupon the cage leviathan arose, declaring vehemently that she would rather have no seat at all than be crushed in that way, and flounced out of the pew, again blocking up the gangway, which she occupied, standing, till the sermon began. Then a humane gentleman, who had seen her previous manœuvres, and who had a couple of vacant places in his pew, took compassion on her, and let her in, submitting to be smothered in her hoop iron and dirty flounces for the rest of the service. Is it not time, Sir, that the clergy should interfere in this matter? If the Bishop of Oxford—if the Rev. Mr. Brookfield—if any preacher of influence skilled in adapting the Gospel to the aristocracy would induce half-a-dozen Duchesses to lay aside their cages and paddings for church, as they invariably do every day for the saddle—the rest of the world would instantly follow their example, and as much good would be done in the way of Church extension as if a dozen large churches had been built.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

May 25, A PRIMITIVE CHRISTIAN.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Get vacant ground prepared for winter crops. Proceed with the sowing of cabbage, spinach, early horn carrot; plant cauliflower under hand glasses, and cabbage upon rich soil, one foot apart each way The bedding stock for next year's flower beds ought to be either rooted or in a forward state. Put greenhouse plants under glass.

AUTUMN.

Oh! beautiful is Autumn, and queenly is her brow,
And radiant is the coronet that sparkles on it now;
Ripe, heavy ears of golden wheat, and flowers of crimson hue,
And clusters of the purple grape, begemmed with pearly dew.

When early Spring approaches, a brighter livelier green
Blooms on the tender leaflets, to hail the youthful queen;
But richer hues greet Autumn, more glowing are the flowers,
Where varied beauty she bestows on this fair earth of ours.

The massive elms of darkest green, are tinged with brightest gold,
As if a gleam of sunshine dwelt upon their branches old;
They've caught the smile of Autumn, as she floated on the breeze,
And threw a veil of glory on the rough and ancient trees.

Oh! beautiful is Autumn, and bounteous is her hand, land.
And precious are the blessings which she scatters o'er the

THE REAPER'S SONG.

Ripe falls the grain!
The "largesse" which the Autumn fair
Doth give when she begins her reign,
To shelter man from Father Care—
Oh! glad the whispering scythe we swing,
Then rest, that we as glad may sing,
Largesse!

Ripe falls the grain!
A promise in each ear we greet,
That winter shall no victory gain,
Nor bid the poor's content retreat.
Then, while such hopes to us they bring,
We rest, that we may joyful sing,
Largesse!

Ripe falls the grain!
But from its fall sweet spells arise,
By which to guard the fruitful plain.
We summon peace from smiling skies.
And, while with grateful joy we sing,
From heaven we hail her glorious wing,
Largesse!

Ripe falls the grain!
And from her corner Want doth flee;
Whilst Plenty wins her throne again,
And, loving, weds herself to Glee.
Sweet comfort to her side doth spring,
And o'er the nuptials loud we sing,
Largesse!

Ripe falls the grain!
The "largesse" Ceres scatters wide;
Nor she alone—a blessed train
Of man's best friends are by her side.
Ripe falls the grain! then gaily sing,
And let each heart the chorus ring,
Largesse!

Births.

On the 5th ult., at South Bank, Bickley, Kent, the wife of David Waddington, Esq, of a son.

On the 21st ult., at Bromley College, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Adams, of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at Shortlands, Bromley, the wife of Mr. Reuben Mansfield, of a son.

Deaths.

On the 7th ult., at Chislehurst, Lucy Anne, the beloved wife of T. B. Stow, Esq.

On the 16th ult., at Farnborough, Kent, Mr. Robert Sessions, in his 73rd year.

On the 17th ult., at Farnborough, Kent, Mr. Joseph Gearing, aged 58.

On the 28th ult., at Downe, Kent, Mr. Wm. Spearing, aged 81.

On the 29th ult., at St. Michael's Orphanage, Chislehurst, after a short illness, Jannet Frances Greenlaw, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Bathurst Greenlaw, formerly Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Rochester. She had devoted the last few years of her life to the superintendence of St. Michael's Orphanage, at Chislehurst, and is deeply regretted by all who knew and valued her zealous and disinterested exertions.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter page	0	5	0

To Correspondents.

Anti-Spurgeonite received, but not approved.

EARLY CLOSING.—We cannot be expected to write on everything. The advocates of early closing should offer a prize for the best essay on that subject, to be written by a young man employed in the town, not over 21, and the matter not to exceed a page of the Bromley Record. Should this suggestion meet with their approval, we will place a page at their service in our next.

MOON'S CHANGES—OCTOBER.

Last Quarter..... 4th day, at 7.21 after.
New Moon .....12th day, at 6.42 after.
First Quarter .....19th day, at 8. 6 after.
Full Moon .....26th day, at 5.55 after.

The Bromley Record.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1863.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

AMERICAN affairs still remain in as unsettled a state as their worst enemies could desire. Charleston is probably by this time in the hands of the Federals. If we may believe some of the American papers, both England and France are to be pummelled into powder as soon as the Federals can find time to do it. Our neutrality, which means we are not unfriendly with either, is interpreted over there to mean that we are enemies to the Federals. Russia has sent a mind-your-own-business kind of a message to the European governments in reply to their interposition on the Polish question.

Lancashire distress is likely to be brought prominently under notice before long. The cotton crops from other sources fall very short of supplying the deficiency caused by the loss of the American produce. With the exception of those parts of the manufacturing districts where cotton forms the staple employment, England may be said to enjoy peace, plenty, and prosperity to a degree, perhaps unprecedented in its history.

PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Too much publicity cannot be given to the fact of a magnificent park being presented by a private gentleman, to his townspeople, or too much praise bestowed on that noble-minded man, whose example we should like to see more generally followed. It unfortunately has become too much the practice now-a-days for landholders to grasp as "private property," land in which the public have had a time out of mind interest. Probably most of our readers have seen the published accounts of the opening of a beautiful park of 38 acres, most tastefully laid out, at a cost altogether of about £50,000, presented to the people of Dundee by Sir David Baxter. Earl Russell who was present at the opening ceremony, delivered a complimentary address, from which we extract the following:

"The noble lord rose amid deafening cheers, and said,—Sir and gentlemen, I receive with gratitude the freedom of the ancient and royal burgh of Dundee. I have come here for the first time to add my tribute of respect to one of your most distinguished citizens, who has nobly provided for the health and recreation of his fellow-citizens, and well deserves to be remembered to all time as a public benefactor (applause.) The increase of large towns is a proof of increasing wealth, and the effect of prosperous industry is not without accompanying evils. One of these evils is the exclusion of the face of nature; and happy is he who can give to those 'in populous city pent," a rest from exhausting toil, amid scenes which invigorate the body, and turn the mind to the contemplation of the wonderful works of God. ..... In replying to a vote of thanks for his presence, Earl Russell, who was received with enthusiastic cheers by the vast multitude, said: I hope you will allow me as the youngest burgess of Dundee, to say a few words with regard to a matter which I think may tend to the usefulness of this park for which the town of Dundee is much indebted to Sir D. Baxter (applause.) I was speaking to him of a notion which had occurred to my mind, and which I find has also occurred to his. From his benevolence and sagacity, it was not likely to escape him. I have been accustomed in the course of my life, to pay a great deal of attention to education, and I have been told of late years, that those who are occupied in education in great towns—such as Glasgow, Birmingham, and like large towns—say that there is one great difficulty they have to contend with in their schools, namely, in these towns there is no such thing as a playground (hear, hear.) I think a playground is quite as useful as a school (laughter and applause)—it is still more easy

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to occupy a playground in these days when we are told by some clever philosophers that the boy who is at school three days in the week learns quite as much, if not more, than the boy who goes six, and that the boy who is at school half a day, learns quite as much as the boy who is at school the whole day (laughter and cheers.) Whether that be true or not I am not going to say, but I think it would be a great advantage to the schools in this town if they were to ask the permission of Lord Dalhousie and the other trustees to make this park from time to time a playground during the hours of recreation which the school allows. There is a very great tendency at the present time—which is a good tendency, of bringing people together in large towns, but it has a disadvantage, and that is, the children are brought up without having the least notion of the green field, of a game at cricket, or a game at trap-ball. It is quite as essential that the body of a boy should be educated, and his mind turned to these things, as that he should learn his alphabet and his cyphers."

As Martin's Hill has been in danger and may be again, and as the health and good name of the town depends much on the preservation of it as a place of play for the children and of promemade for the people, it is most desirable that the question should be discussed at a public meeting, convened by the tradespeople of the town, who have in bygone days enjoyed their games there in blissful ignorance of being trespassers. Let all interested in preserving that healthful recreation ground to the use which nature intended it, attend and express by their presence and their purses, that they are ready if need be, to purchase the Hill if there be no other way of securing a right of promenade on it. The boards with "Private Ground" painted on them ought to be sufficient warning. The voice of the town would, through such meeting, reach the ears of Mr. King, a gentleman who we have reason to believe would consult the wishes of the people.

Labourers' Cottages.—Sir, Your correspondent "S. P." argues the question of the erection of labourers' cottages from the point of self-interest, and endeavours to establish his position, that the law of settlement operates to prevent the building of cottages, as it tends to burden the parish with paupers. There is, however, a very important inquiry upon which he has not entered, the question as to whether the erection of good cottages is not a great benefit to the farmer; and secondly, whether such cottages do not tend to the moral elevation of the labourer, and thus gradually to remove him from the mere pauper class. Upon the first question I might quote the remark of one of Lord Overstone's stewards made to me some few years ago, that the building of improved cottages on one of his lordship's estates had brought into the village a better class of labourers, and had thus been a boon to the farming interest. I might also adduce the remark of an intelligent farmer in another locality, showing the evil produced from the want of cottages on the estate—"I can only get," said he, "the worst men to work for me, as they have all to come a distance of two or three miles, and those who are worth having can obtain work nearer home." Upon the second point, it can be most strongly maintained that nothing tends more to the demoralization, and consequently to pauperism, than the overcrowding of badly constructed and ill-ventilated cottages; and on the other hand, that the erection of good cottages on a judicious plan, and placed under suitable management, must operate to the moral elevation of the labourer, and therefore to the decay of pauperism. The improvement of labourers' cottages has, however, been thrown back from another cause, on which I must crave your indulgence to make a few remarks—the expense attending the erection of them. But if the comfort and the accommotion of the labourer and his family be the chief consideration, without any pretension to architectual display, it can then be shown that cottages with five rooms and the necessary outbuildings can be erected for about £100, and if let at a fair rent, would realize 2½ per cent. annually, after deducting for ordinary repairs. Besides, all the cottages would not require three sleeping apartments; some might be built with only two, and others, for couples without children, with only one, so that the average cost of erection might be reduced to £10. In addition to these cottages, a lodging-house could be erected for unmarried men whose parents do not reside in the village, then a still greater boon would be granted, more especially if it were made a positive rule that no lodgers should be taken without leave first obtained. I remain, your obedient servant, W. E. R.—*Times, September 24th.*

Thanksgiving for the Harvest.—The following letter has been addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to his clergy:—"Addington-park, September 1, 1863.—Rev. and Dear Sir,—The spectacle we have just witnessed of the in-gathering of a most abundant harvest during a singularly favourable season, calls for our devout

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acknowledgments to Almighty God for this instance of his providential care in thus blessing the labours of the husbandman. Believing that it will be congenial to your own feelings as well as to those of your parishioners, that public thanks should be offered in the church for our Heavenly Father's goodness towards us, I trust that you will set apart some early day on which the inhabitants of your parish may meet together in the house of God to offer, through the services of the church, the outpouring of their grateful hearts for the signal mercy thus vouchsafed to our land. In recollection of the past sufferings of a portion of our manufacturing population, our sense of this mercy will be deepened, when we reflect how vastly such sufferings would be aggravated by a scarcity of the staff of life during the coming winter. It will be fitting that a collection should be made as a thank-offering, after the sermon which will be preached; and, as there is no diocesan Church Building Society, I would recommend that the amount gathered should be devoted to the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches, which has, doubtless made very many grants towards building and enlarging churches in this diocese. That this solemn occasion may be so improved and blessed as to impress us all with a deeper sense of our dependence on the bounty of our Gracious Father for our daily bread and our daily comforts, is the sincere prayer of your faithful and affectionate friend and brother, C. T. Cantuar."

HINTS TO THE YOUNG.

When houses and land *is* gone and spent,
Learning you'll find most excel*lent*.

Peter Nisbet.

We have seen something like the above before, only with the word "are" instead of *is*. However, there is much truth in it, and we would recommend lads who have *left* school, and learnt nothing since, but *forgotten* half they had learnt, to spare a little time, these long evenings, to write a few copies, the above among them, substituting *are* for *is*. Do a little cyphering occasionally, instead of too much reading, which is not learning, unless the party read out and allow himself to be corrected as he goes on. Table books, slates, copy books, &c., are now so cheap that they are within the reach of all. Inclination is all that is wanted to make a respectable scholar. The lad that makes good use of his spare time between leaving school and arriving at manhood, will find he has made a platform on which he can stand and see what is going on in the world, and will seldom fail to find a market for his abilities; while the lad who takes to smoking and neglects self improvement, will find in a majority of cases, when he becomes a man, that he cannot see his way to improve his position. Education must always be a source of gratification, even if it fail to confer large pecuniary advantages on the possessor. Singing is a healthy and very pleasing pastime, when not exercised to excess, and adds considerably to the social enjoyment of both sexes. Dancing we don't know much about; Spurgeon condemns it, but we have heard very proper people assert, that it is, of all others, the most innocent and agreeable amusement. Evening schools are now to be found in almost every village, and as they are conducted at a trifling expense, there is very little excuse for a dunce. Reading rooms are also within the reach of every mechanic residing in small towns.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Metropolitan Extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.—The viaduct carrying this line from the Bricklayers' Arms to the foot of Blackfriars-bridge, on the Surrey side of the river, together with the goods depot and passenger station near Holland-street, are rapidly approaching completion. The piers for the bridge at Blackfriars, on the south side of the river, are progressing, the masonry of the land arch being nearly completed. The staging for sinking the caissons for the other piers is being fixed, and operations for driving the piles into the bed of the river for the works on the city side have been commenced. The houses required in Earl-street have been vacated, and their materials sold, and they will shortly be pulled down to make way for the works. Since the removal of the pier at Blackfriars, operations proceed more rapidly, and there is no longer any dangerous obstruction to the navigation of the river.

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Rifle Shooting. — The annual prize shooting of the 1st Administrative Battalion, Kent Rifle Volunteers, took place at Plumstead on the 17th ult., when the following members of the 18th (Bromley Company) were successful in obtaining prizes:—

Pt. J. Ralph.....1st Prize of £10
Pt. T. Wells..... £4

It can hardly be expected that the 18th will be able to compete so successfully in future as they have hitherto done, having lost their Range. It is very desirable that Volunteers should become efficient in the use of the Rifle, and practice at a Butt is indispensible to them for that purpose. Shooting for prizes being now, since the fear of invasion has vanished, one of the great inducements to young men to enrol themselves as Rifle Volunteers.

A Pet Sparrow.—The following account of a sparrow, petted by a lady in Bromley, is a striking instance of the effects of kindness on one of these very much persecuted birds. The sparrow is very rarely petted, it being one of the most suspicious of birds, and by many, supposed to be incapable of attachment. The lady's own relation of the extraordinary tameness and remarkable attachment of this bird, will no doubt be read with more interest than any comment of ours.

To the Editor,—"I have been induced by friends to give a short history of my little pet sparrow, which has caused such surprise to many who have seen her, thinking it may be acceptable to some of your readers. Its great tameness is a proof of what kindness will effect, even in the little creatures that some would almost suppose are incapable of appreciating it, and convince many mischievious boys how, by gentleness and kindness, they may gain the confidence and love of even a common house sparrow. This bold and saucy bird was brought to me, unfledged, about two years ago, by a boy who had taken it from a nest. I gave it a cage when it was able to fly, but did not keep it confined, allowing it full liberty to go and come when it liked, but it never kept out of the house one single night till last June, when she absented herself for several days, and led me to think she had shared the fate of many pets, but, to my surprise she came back and in a very hurried manner, perched on my shoulder, pecked at my cheek, at my mouth, and chattered away all the time as if she wished to explain the cause of her absence. After going to her cage for food, she left, and came again as usual, but not so frequently, for about ten days, then she quite worried to be fed, following me over the garden and throughout the house, pecking for food, which she carried away to feed her young, and if I was not present, she would go to my maid for it. After a while she brought two young ones to the door, but as she could not persuade both to follow her into the house, she managed to entice one in by not feeding it, but carrying the food in her beak, and continued to do so till she actually brought the young one to her cage and then fed it, till it was able to feed itself. She again commenced her wanderings, but still returning to sleep in the house, but instead of going into the cage she roosted on the top of it, to be able to make her escape as soon as the doors were open. One morning the servants being later than usual, she went into their room, and woke them by chirping in an angry manner, they wondered at the cause of this strange proceeding, but the cause was explained by an egg found on the top of the cage. Since then she has, very prudently, not trusted to their early rising, but is as sociable as ever. On one occasion, a small Paroquet (The Boojregar) got out, and was absent the whole day. The cage was put out for it, but the little thing did not understand coming to it—but the intelligence of the sparrow! she actually followed it about, and gradually brought it to the cage, and hopped in first to shew the way. When the paroquet was in, she flew to me, and I immediately closed the door. I had been watching for it for some hours, and was near to it at the time.

Since the above was in type we have received the following:

An instance is mentioned by Dr. Bechstein of the attractive qualities of sparrows. A clergyman in Paris is said to have had two sparrows, father and son, which were able to repeat the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th commandments. It produced a very comic effect, when in their quarrels over their food, one of them would gravely admonish the other, "Tu ne voleras pas!"—"Thou shalt not steal."

A Small Boy on Little Birds.—Sir, After reading the many accounts of the small bird controversy in your paper, I hope you will think these lines worthy of a place in your columns. I have been staying at my uncle's place in Berks for some time past, where the small birds are not destroyed. The fruit trees have been full of fruit, and the fruit has been free from blight, &c., the small birds have not touched it, nor have I ever caught them pilfering it. But the great enemies of the fruit are the wasps, they eat it before it is ripe and completely spoil it. My belief is that nature has so beautifully ordered everything to work together, that if the small birds were annihilated, the fruit and fruit trees would be overun by blight, wasps, ants, &c. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, B. D. K.—*Times, Sept. 26th.*

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The Harvest in Kent. — The crops generally have been secured in splendid condition, and, as in other parts of the country, the yield of wheat is one of the finest ever known, both in regard to quantity and quality—6 qrs. per acre has been no uncommon yield, and in some parts of East Kent 7 and even 8 qrs. have been produced. Barley, oats, beans, and peas, are also a full average, and the samples almost uniformly excellent. Potatoes are rather small, but it is gratifying to add that very little is heard this year of disease. Hops, however, must be put down as a failure, about here

Ploughing Match.—The Annual Ploughing Match of the West Kent Agricultural Association will take place this year on Kent House Farm, near Lower Sydenham, on land in the occupation of Mr. T. Covell. It is expected to come off on Tuesday the 20th. We are informed that a novel feature will this year be introduced in the ploughing match, and that through the kindness of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who has offered to bear the expense, the public will have an opportunity of witnessing and forming an opinion of what can be done by a steam plough.

The New Town Hall.—The foundation of the new building has been commenced, and from the number of workmen employed the work may be expected to proceed rapidly. When the old market place was pulled down, search was made, but in vain, for coins in some corner stone to indicate the time it was built. A similar disappointment will attend the search of those who may at some future day expect to find a prize of that kind in the foundation of the then old town hall. It appears to us that there is too little ceremony over the commencement of this building, the Prince of Wales ought to have been invited to lay the foundation stone.

Basil Young gave his varied and amusing entertainment at the Crystal Palace, on the 3rd ult., which attracted a large and fashionable audience. We are informed it is his intention to pay Bromley another visit during the month.

Housebreaking.—Without wishing to create unnecessary alarm, we may remind our neighbours that robberies have been on the increase of late, several houses have been broken into on the Common and in the town, nothing of great value has been taken, but the thieves, in most instances, have escaped detection. Persons in charge of houses should take care these long evenings not to leave their doors unbolted, and to give information to the police if suspicious characters are lurking about.

Harvest Home.—The good old custom of master and workmen sitting down to a substantial feast together after harvest, was again carried out in a most liberal manner by Coles Child, Esq., on Saturday the 27th. The first floor of his spacious granary was profusely decorated with evergreens and flowers for the occasion, the dinner tables were also decorated with vases of flowers. About 100 of his workmen and their wives made up the family party, presided over by the founder of the feast. Mrs. Child also with several lady visitors assisted to distribute the good things, and to see that no one was neglected. After the dinner Mr. Browning, sen., proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Child, which was received with much cheering. Mr. Browning, jun., next rose to propose a toast, he said—"Fellow workmen, I beg to claim your attention for a few minutes, as I wish to say a few words, I am not going to give a speech, as that is out of my line. Perhaps if I were to attempt it I should be like the nigger, I should 'put my foot in it before I'se half way fru.' But it seems to me that when the employer meets the employed, as we are met by ours this day, that there is a great deal of interest taken in our welfare, let us show by our conduct that we fully appreciate his kindness. I recollect Mr. Child saying last year that his interest was ours and ours was his, that he found the capital and brain to direct, we the bone and sinew to do the labour. Then do not let us be chary of that bone, and sinew. Let each and every one while performing the various duties which are assigned to us remember that we are working together. I will now propose a toast, but before doing so I beg on your behalf to return sincere thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Child for the splendid entertainment they have this day given us. The toast I have to propose is the infant heir, may he live long, and tread in the footsteps of his father, and be as much respected by the working classes as he is." The toast was also received with loud cheering. Mr. Child, replied, by stating that he was highly gratified with the manner in which this toast had been received, and that it was and always would be his study to foster the good feeling which had been evinced on this as on former occasions, and while he remained on that estate he should make it a point of keeping up the old customs of harvest home. He trusted that when he was was removed from among them, that his boy might be spared to follow in his steps, and to improve on the example he should endeavour to set him, that he might prove to be a good master and an

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honest man. Much more he said which was pleasing and gratifing to his hearers, but which we must omit for want of space.

The men amused themselves at a game of cricket in the afternoon, the farm men won one innings and the brickmakers the other, after which they resumed their feasting, &c. Tea was provided for the women and children, and dancing for these that liked it, The party broke up about 10 o'clock, having behaved themselves like ladies and gentlemen.

PLAISTOW CHURCH.

On Tuesday the 15th ult., the Archbishop of Canterbury visited Bromley, for the purpose of consecrating Plaistow Church. The day was fortunately fine, and there was a numerous attendance of the clergy of the neighbourhood, as well of the gentry and other residents in the district, by whom the church was completely filled. Among the former we noticed the Revs. J. E. Newell, A. G. Hellicar, J. C. Densham, H. C Adams, R. Graham (the Incumbent of the new Church), A. Rawson, G. V. Reed, F. H. Murray, W. Falcon, C. Birch, J. Hall, C. English, A. Welch, Alfred and Arthur Pott, &c.; and among the latter, G. W. Norman, Peter Cator, C. F, Devas, C. and W. Pott, Esqrs., General Parr, W. S. Shuttleworth, Esq., Major Talman, S. J. Wilde, W. Hillyer, J. White, T. Charrington, Esqrs., &c. Precisely at eleven o'clock, the Archbishop entered the church, followed by the clergy walking two and two, wearing their surplices, and alternately repeating the 24th Psalm as they proceeded up the Aisle. On reaching the east end, the Archbishop took his seat on the north side of the communion table, and the sentence of consecration was read. The morning service then commenced — the prayers were read by the Rev. H. C. Adams, and the lessons by the Revs. A. G. Hellicar and J. Densham. The Venite, Te Deum, and Jubilate, were chanted by the school children: Mr. F. J. Smith, who had kindly volunteered his services, presiding at the Harmonium. The congregation joined in them, and in the two psalms which were sung in the course of the service, and the effect was very pleasing. An impressive sermon on Unity was preached by the Archbishop, from Acts iv. 32: after which the alms plates were carried round by the Revs. A. Rawson and G. V. Reed, and a collection was made in aid of the fund for completing the church, amounting to £71 2s. 8d. The service concluded with the Holy Communion, which was administered by His Grace and the Rev. J. E. Newell, to nearly 100 communicants. After church the Archbishop and Clergy were most hospitably entertained at Freelands, by Charles Pott, Esq., who has been a liberal subscriber to the church; and by whom the communion plate, chairs, cloths, &c., have been presented. The church is built in the early decorated style, of flint with stone facings, from the designs of Messrs. Waring and Blake, of 42 Parliament-street, Westminster. The Nave alone has at present been completed, at a cost of somewhat under £3000, and contains 500 sittings, of which 375 are free. The unfinished condition of the building, and the temporary brick walls by which the openings of the future chancel, tower, and transepts are closed, and the temporary windows of the plainest description inserted into them, present, of course, an unsightly appearance. But when the entire design is carried out, as it may be hoped will be the case before many years, the general effect will be very imposing. We are sorry to learn that at least fifty pounds are still wanting to complete the sum required to meet all expenses incurred up to the present time. The weather on the Sunday morning following was most unfavourable; the rain came down in earnest till about noon, so that very few attended the first service in the new church. The Rev. J. E. Newell preached an excellent and appropriate sermon in the morning, which, if that gentleman would allow to be printed, would no doubt be much prized by his parishioners. The high esteem in which that gentleman is held by all sects would induce all in Bromley and neighbourhood to become purchasers.

Parish Vestry.—A Vestry was held in the Vestry Room, Bromley Church, on Thursday the 24th, Mr. Churchwarden White in the chair, for the purpose of making a Rate for the relief of the poor and other charges according to law. A call having been made for 6d. in the pound, Mr. Pawley wished to know from the overseers on what account that sum was required. The overseer read a statement

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from the Poor Law Board calling for a sum of £400, which would take a 4d. rate, at the same time producing a call from the Highway Board at Lock's Bottom for £306, which would be 2d. in the pound, making on the whole 6d. in the pound. Mr. Pawley moved and Mr. Rawes seconded "That a rate of 4d. in the pound be made." A great deal of discussion followed relating to what was to be done with the amount to be raised on account of the highways, and a promise was made on the part of the overseers that the money so raised would not be touched until the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench was known, which would be about the 7th of November next. The chairman put Mr. Pawley's amendment for a 4d. rate, which was carried by a large majority. We are informed that a rate of 6d. in the pound was agreed to after the business of the Vestry was over, in order to make the next rate, which will fall in the dead of winter, so much the lighter, otherwise the whole of the highway rate, which is usually collected in the summer, also a heavy police rate, would have to be collected in the winter.

Bromley Church School Treat.—The children attending these Schools were, to the number of about 300, entertained with tea, cake, &c., on Tuesday, September 15th, the day of the consecration of Plaistow Church. They assembled at 4 o'clock in the playground of the National Schools, and after tea they walked in procession, carrying their new banners to Mr. Gomer's field, where they amused themselves with various games until dusk, when they dispersed highly pleased with their entertainment. The thanks of those concerned in the management of the Sunday Schools are on this occasion specially due to the ladies who kindly prepared several handsome banners, and also to Mr. Sweeting and Mr. Muffett, to whose liberality and gratuitous aid the schools are much indebted.

Two Sermons were preached in Bromley Church on Sunday the 20th ult., in aid of Church Missions, by the Rev. Joseph Bardsley, M.A., Superintending Secretary to the London Diocesan Home Mission. The collections, amounting to £44, were divided between the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Society.

FOOTS CRAY.

Harvest Home.—On Wednesday the 16th, one of those gatherings which are so productive of kindly feelings between employer and employed, an English harvest home, took place at Footscray Place, the residence of Sir John and Lady Kirkland. By the kind co-operation of the rector, the Rev. C. Birch, the proceedings commenced with a special service in the parish church. Considerable pains had been taken by the ladies of the neighbourhood in decorating the sacred edifice in a manner suitable for the occasion, and those who witnessed it must have been highly delighted with the taste displayed. On either side of the principle entrance was a sheaf of wheat, and one also was placed on the centre of the communion table, while above the table and beneath the window were the words, formed of ears of wheat intermixed with flowers, "God giveth the increase," and round the windows and arches was floral work with wheat, oats, barley, and hops interspersed. The church was well filled, and the servants of Sir John were distinguished by having ears of wheat in their breast tied by blue ribbon, and placed there by Lady Kirkland herself. The lessons were read by the Rev. C. Harding, rural dean, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the rector. After the service the whole of the persons employed by Sir John with their wives proceeded to the front of the mansion, and in a pavilion erected for the occasion a good dinner was provided. Sir John presided, and Mr. Wootton, the respected bailiff in the vice chair, and Lady Kirkland was most indefatigable in seeing that the wants of their guests were attended to.

THE MONTH.

October, the old Roman eighth month, was called by the Emperor Domitian, because it was the month in which he had been born, Domitianum; but after his murder, it was accounted inauspicious for an Emperor to give his name to any month. Some slight marks, however, were afterwards made upon October, that were soon effaced. After the wife of Marcus Antoninus, it was called for a time Faustina; and the Emperor Commodus called it Invictus, or unconquered: but the old name survived all these attempts to alter it. No doubt, when the name of Julius was given to the month Quintilis, and that of Augustus to Sextilis, there was a sense of the inaccuracy of the names that were founded on a numbering no longer correct, and the idea therefore remained that it might be well to change the whole, as occasion offered,

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only no occasion ever came to make such a change fixed and acceptable.

Charlemagne called October the wine month, because it was the harvest season of the vineyards; and the Saxons made use of the same name:—"for albeit they had not wines made anciently in Germany, yet in this season they had them from divers countries adjoining." Reckoning again the *days* under the months, and having already spoken of the days of Sun and Moon, we come to that which the Romans called, and many nations still call, the day of Mars, but which we call Tuisco's day or Tuesday. Tuisco is reported by Tacitus to be the earth-born god, who was declared by the Germans to be the founder of their race. In this name there is the root that corresponds to that of the word "Two."

HARVEST HOME.

To the Editor,—One of those excellent and time honored customs was celebrated here on Friday, the 25th, at the seat of R. B. Berens, Esq., by all the labourers on the estate numbering nearly forty. The dinner consisted of good old English fare—viz; roast beef, plum puddings, legs of mutton and pork, rabbit pies, with a plentiful supply of vegetables of all descriptions, as also the best home-brewed with one ounce of tobacco each man,—the worthy squire himself presiding. After dinner, the day being very fine, the company adjourned to the fields where cricket, foot ball, and other pleasant pastimes were indulged in until dusk. On their re-assembling Mr. Berens said he hoped they had all enjoyed themselves at the table, &c., and as God had been so bountiful to them all in blessing them with so abundant a harvest, and Sunday next being the day appointed at church for thanksgiving for the same he would like to see them all there on that day to offer up their humble prayer to the Great Supreme for his mercies,—adding that he did not wish it to be understood he wanted to compel them to go, he would leave it to the freedom of their own thoughts and actions; he was much pleased to see them all apparently so joyous and hoped he and they would be spared to meet on many similar "Harvest Homes." The company then drank the health of Mr. and Mrs. Berens, which was duly responded to. The party separated after spending a very pleasant day.

St. Mary Cray. R.W.

Revising Barrister's Court.—On Monday last, J. Hurrell, Esq., revising barrister appointed for the Western division, commenced his tour, at the White Hart Hotel, Bromley. Mr. Lewis supported the Conservative objections, and Mr. Hall appeared on behalf of the Liberals. The following is the result of the revision in respect to Bromley. Liberals struck out 13—Tories struck out 22. Claims admitted: Liberals 23—Tories 26. Liberal gain 6.

TO OUR READERS.

We must again throw the blame of the delay of our publication on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. They seem to be in a more confused state than we are, and that is needless. We hope the delay in letting us know what they intend to do is not caused by their being in arrears to the printer; it is bad enough to be in debt to any body, but if they are in debt to the printer, it is no wonder if things go wrong with them. We do hope that whatever is the cause they will endeavour to arrange in future tolet us have their time table a few days befo ehand.

An Editor Wanted.—The Editor of the Bromley Record being anxions to shift the responsibility from his shoulders on to somebody else's (excuse the homely and perhaps ungrammatical phrase), and having his time otherwise fully occupied, would be glad to transfer the honour to some person more competent to edit a journal. He must be a a gentleman of ample means, and above pounds, shillings, and pence, one who will expect no other remuneration than honour. The proprietor would be happy to arrange with a gentleman on the above terms, and on condition that if the circulation should decrease the new editor make up the deficiency. No gentleman with political prejudices, fanatical notions, or sectarian biases need apply.

COUNTY COURT.

September 15th. Before James Espinasse, Esq.

The cause list contained 3 adjourned cases, 80 plaints, and 9 summonses for commitment.

James Reed v. *Edward Smith.*—A claim for 10s., the price of a cat which the defendant had shot There was no direct proof of the shooting but a neighbour heard the shot and immediately afterwards saw the defendant with a gun. The defendant said that no one saw him shoot the cat. The judgment was that defendant pay 10s. and costs.

W. B. Snelling v. *Henry Jones.*—This case was for delapidations, the amount being £12 11s. 5d., the defendant having occupied a house on Bromley Common. Mr. Gibson for the plaintiff said that the case was adjourned at the last court at the request of the defendant, as a material witness was absent, but he must say that if every item was disputed the case would last all day. His Honour said it was a case for reference, as he could not under the circumstances hear it on that day, taking up the time of the other suitors, as it was impossible to get through the whole of the cases that day. The defendant, who conducted his own case, said he had no objection to refer it to some one in London. Mr. Gibson said he did not know of any one, perhaps the defendant would like Mr. Farebrother (Farebrother, Clark, and Lye) who would charge 50 guineas. Mr. Nettlefold of Bromley, or Mr. Freeman, the assistant clerk, would be able to decide justly. The defendant, having persisted for some time in having the case heard by the court, finding that a special day would be named for taking the case, ultimately consented to its being referred to Mr. Dann, of Bexley.

Collins v. *Hammond.*—This was an action to recover £3 9s. 10d., of which 17s. 6d. could not be sustained. An order was made for payment of £3 12s. 4d.

Wells v. *Bath.*—In this case the plaintiff, an old man, obtained a judgment for 10s. 6d. for work done in 1860.

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There being some applause in court at the termination of the case, his Honour rebuked those present, remarking that he had a great mind to turn them out of court, it was his opinion that the claim was very properly resisted by Mr. Bath, who had believed that the money had been paid, and had that gentleman the slightest doubt of it, the cause would not have come before the court.

PETTY SESSIONS.

Bromley, 7th September, 1863.

Present—Viscount Sydney, G. W. Norman, Esq., C. L. Wilson, Esq., F. M. Lewin, Esq., R. B. Berens, Esq., and Sir J. Kirkland.

This being a Special Sessions for renewing the Licences of the Inn-keepers in the several parishes in the division. The whole of the licences were renewed with the exception of Mr. Booker's, the landlord of the "White Hart," at Chelsfield, which was suspended. New licences were granted to Mr. Stephen Moore, for the large Hotel premises lately erected on part of the old Nursery in the London Road; to Mr. Hastings, for the new House and premises near to the Shortlands Station, Beckenham; to Mr. James Murs, for premises on Bexley Heath, known by the name of "Robin Hood and Little John;" and to Mr. Phillip Townsend, for new premises at St. Mary Cray. The applications made by Mr. Newell, of the "Laurel," London Road; Mr. Phipps, of Bexley Heath; and Mr. Twitchen, of the "Windmill," Chislehurst,—were refused.

MAGISTRATES' CLERK'S OFFICE,

September 8th.

A man named *Evan Edwards*, was charged before C. L. Wilson, Esq., with having on the 1st ult., stolen two Sheets, of the value of 7s. 6d,, the goods and chattles of George Crane—one sheet the goods and chattles of Samuel Thompson, and one cotton dress, the goods and chattles of Elizabeth Chapman. Committed for trial at the next Sessions at Maidstone.

September 14th. Before Lord Sydney, chairman, Sir John Kirkland, and R. B. Berens, Esq.

Frederick Baker, labourer, was charged with being drunk and assaulting P. C. Richardson, 205, at Bexley. For the first offence to be imprisoned for seven days, and for assaulting the constable a fine of 20s. with 8s. costs. or imprisonment for a further term of fourteen days in default.

William Mills, labourer, was charged with being found on the enclosed premises of Mr. I. Powell, of Orpington, for an unlawful purpose. The prisoner, who had been previously employed by Mr. Powell on the New South Eastern Railway, was found in a shed on the previous night, and in consequence of the abusive language he used he was handed over to the police. Discharged with a caution.

John Sutton, charged with using threatening and abusive language to Mr. Hook at Footscray, was fined 2s. 6d., with 8s. costs.

James Tile, beershop keeper at Bexley, pleaded guilty to having his house open for the sale of beer during the prohibited hours on Sunday the 6th instant, and was fined 10s., with 8s. costs.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' DINNER.—After the licensing business had been disposed of, a large party of the victuallers of the district assembled at the residence of Mr. F. J. Smith, wine and spirit merchant, to partake of that gentleman's hospitality. An excellent dinner was served up in a spacious booth, and the worthy host himself presided. After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers" being responded to by Mr. Bruce, of the White Hart Inn, Orpington, who had served both in the Crimea and in China.

The Chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Licensed Victuallers," said that he felt himself greatly honoured by the presence of so many gentlemen connected with the trade. He thought it a most pleasing fact that, with a single unfortunate exception, there was not a complaint preferred against them for the manner in which they had conducted their houses during the past year. Knowing as he did the many trying circumstances they had to contend against, it was certainly most satisfactory that they had succeeded, as a body, in obtaining so excellent a name. He felt the greatest pride in being connected with the victuallers; it was well known that they were ever ready to assist each other, and to alleviate distress wherever they might see it, he might point to their noble schools and asylums as the standing and lasting monuments of their liberality. It had always been and would always continue to be his study to support the trade, and he was indebted to them for the large amount of support he received from them in return, and he trusted he should always merit it.

Mr. James, of the Roebuck, Lewisham, whose name was coupled with the toast, having responded, the Chairman's health was drunk with loud cheering.

CRICKET.—A match was played at Shooting Common, on Thursday, 3rd ult., between eleven of the Shooting Common Atlas Club, and Eleven of the Downe United Club. It was a well contested match and decided in favour of the Atlas. An excellent dinner was provided for the players by Mr. and Mrs. Harris of the "Five Bells," to which ample justice was done. The following is the score:—

SHOOTING COMMON ATLAS.

First Innings		*Second Innings.*	
Tilbury, b Cox	4	b Lewis	6
Franklin c Dungate b Lewis	10	b Lewis	2
Doe, c Bridger b Whitehead	14	b Richardson	2
Dyer, st Stenning b Whitehead	3	c Cox b Lewis	0
Griffith, b Whitehead	2	st Stenning b Lewis	2
Baker, b Whitehead	2	b Richardson	1
Walter, hit w b Cox	6	Run out	7
Davies, b Whitehead	2	not out	4
Bligh, b Richardson	7	b Richardson	0
Day, not out	0	b Lewis	2
Jenkins, b Richardson	1	c Lewis b Richardson	4
Byes 4, wides 3, no balls 1	8	byes 10, wides, 5 1 b 1	16
	59		46

DOWNE UNITED.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Stenning, run out	13	not out	19
Sawyer, b Doe	0	st Franklin b Tilbury	3
Richardson b Doe	5	b Doe	0
Lewis, b Doe	0	b Tilbury	0
Whitehead, b Doe	4	b Doe	1
Spencer, c Doe b Tilbury	2	run out	0
Cox, not out	5	c Doe b Tilbury	0
Bridger, c Walter b Tilbury	2	b Tilbury	6
Town, b Doe	0	c & b Tilbury	0
Dungate, run out	0	c Doe b Tilbury	1
Crane, b Tilbury	0	b Doe	0
Byes 11, wides 2, leg byes 1	14	byes 16, wides 1, 1 b 1,	18
	45		32

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

6th—Sale by Auction, by Mr. G. B. Baxter, of Live and Dead Farming Stock, at Farnborough.

7th—Sale by Auction, by Mr. G. B. Baxter, of Freehold Wood-land, at Orpington.

8th—Singing Class, preliminary meeting at the White Hart Hotel.

8th—Sale by Auction, by Mr. G. B. Baxter, of Modern Household Furniture, at Tweed Cottage, Bromley.

13th—Concert, Literary Institute.

19th—Sales by Auction, by Mr. G. B. Baxter, at the Bell Hotel, Bromley, of a Leasehold Estate at Downe, of a pair of Long Leasehold Villa Residences at Bromley, of a Long Leasehold Estate at Widmore, of a Freehold Estate at Park Road, Bromley, and of a Freehold Estate at Bromley.

21st—Sale by Auction, by Mr. G. B. Baxter, of 400 Loads of Meadow Hay, 20 Welch Bullocks, 100 Down Sheep, and 6 Young Horses, at Langley Park Farm, Beckenham.

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RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS. — The Mid-Kent trains instead of stopping at Beckenham, as was expected, will run to Bickley as heretofore, during the present month.—One train less each way on Sundays.

RIFLE CORPS.—The members met at head Quarters, on the 29th, at 7 p.m., for the first march out this season, and for a wonder they had beautiful weather. They marched to St. Mary Cray, and came back by rail.

The subscribers to the Testimonial to Mr. Pett, late station master at the Bromley Station, will be pleased to know that the suggestion met with such general approval. It must also have been very gratifying to him to know that his services were appreciated, and be an inducement to others in whose care the lives of the public are entrusted to follow his example. The following letters, showing the amount received, have been handed to us for insertion.

Bromley, Kent, Sept. 19th, 1863.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in requesting your acceptance of the sum of £22, which has been cheerfully contributed by a large number of the inhabitants of Bromley and the immediate neighbourhood, as a slight mark of acknowledgment of the uniform integrity, assiduity, and courtesy, with which you have discharged the duties of Station Master, at Bromley. The contributors to this Testimonial are unanimous in regretting your removal from this Station—where you have secured the respect of all: and they also desire to express their hope, in which I cordially join, that happiness may attend you wherever you may be placed...I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

A.G. HELLICAR, Curate of Bromley.

Mr. Pett, Etchingham.

South Eastern Railway,
Etchingham, 21st Sept., 1863.

Dear Sir,..I beg to acknowledge the receipt of £22 so kindly contributed by the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood, to whom I beg to express my sincere and heartfelt thanks for their kindness and good wishes. It will always afford me much pleasure to remember that I gained so fully the approbation of so many friends. I am, Dear Sir, your obedient Servant

H. E. PETT.

Rev. A. G. Hellicar, Bromley.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Sow frame peas and beans upon a warm south border; lay into the ground purple and white brocoli within a few inches of their lower leaves, letting their heads face the north. Transplant cauliflowers and purple brocoli under frames and hand glasses; cabbages, garlic, shalots, black-seeded Gotte and bath lettuces under frames; lay up carrots, potatoes, and red beet, for winter use; tie up endive and celery. If asparagus is required for winter it must be forced by hotbeds, which should now be made, and re-made every three or four weeks; make up the mushroom beds. Transplant wall fruit trees; plant out cuttings of gooseberries and currants.

OCTOBER.

I joy when swart October comes
With skies serene and clear,
And spreads her brimming lap to show
The treasures of the year.

For her the scythe and sickle glean
The grain and meadow field,
And vine, and tree, to nimble hands,
Their luscious fruitage yield.

She wakes the melody of boys
In beech, and chesnut glades,
While softer rings, at churn and wheels,
The songs of merry maids.

The birds are jocund in the trees—
The squirrels on the wall—
Rejoicing all, that God has given
A harvest time for all.

Out on the hill with splendor flames
The fiery-footed sun,
And all the woods, like maskers gay,
Put motley garments on.

The fresh wind surges 'mong the pines
No sickly lover's note,
But breathes the joy October feels
With hale and lusty throat.

To hunters on the mountain peaks
No months like her appear;
To dreamers of the glens she bears
The glories of the year.

O, rare October! to my heart—
With swift and shining wings—
Than all her fleeting sisterhood
More thrilling joy she brings.

MUSIC.

I'll tell you not *what* music is,
But *where* it may be heard:
In ripple of each mountain stream,
In note of every bird,
In whisper of the summer wind,
In murmur of the sea;
All nature speaks in unison,
Attun'd to harmony!
There's music in the voice we love,
That still an echo wakes,
Like Memnon's harp responsive
When first Aurora breaks.
There's cadence in the falling leaves,
In ocean, earth, and air;
The heart that rightly is in tune
Finds music everywhere.
And when to the Creator's praise
We sing our grateful words,
It is as if an angel's wing
Swept o'er the sounding chords.

C. H. P., Chislehurst.

Births.

On the 7th ult., at St. John's Parsonage, Ingrow-cum-Hainworth, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. G. Mayne, M. A., Incumbent, of a daughter.

On the 17th ult., at Bromley, Kent, the wife of Saml. J. Wilde, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a son.

On the 18th ult., at Bromley, the wife Mr. C. S. Middleton, of a son.

On the 28th inst., at Widmore, the wife of J. A. Hankey, Esq., of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 1st ult., at Croydon, Surrey, by the Rev. Jno. Alexander, of Norwich, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. T. Aveling; Mr John Alexander, to Caroline Ellen, fourth daughter of F. J Sargood, Esq. of Broadgreen Lodge, Thornton Heath, Surrey (late of Bromley.)

On the 10th ult., at Bromley, Kent, by the Rev. Arthur Hellicar, Charles Scott, Esq, Lintalee, Roxburgshire, to Margaret Amelia Main, daughter of the late Browne Roberts, Esq., of Ravensbourne Park.

Deaths.

On the 10th ult., at Raynham-hall, Norfolk, Marquis Townshend, aged 65.

On the 25th ult., at Bromley, Kent, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hankins, Surgeon, of Tunbridge, aged 63.—Friends will please accept this intimation.

Drowned by the collision of the steamers Favorite and Pride of Yarra, on the passage from Port Chalmers to Dunedin, New Zealand, on the 4th of July, the Rev. T. H. Campbell, M.A., aged 34, son of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Chislehurst, Kent; also Julia his wife, and their five young children; also their two servants, Mary Roberts and Fanny Finch.

On the 23rd inst., at Carshalton, Surrey, James Evans, aged 62, for 17 years gardener to W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., of Shortlands.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter page	0	5	0

To Correspondents.

ANTIQUARIAN.—A gentleman, a new resident in Bromley, who has some views of various places of interest in this neighbourhood, is desirous of increasing his collection. Communications to be addressed to G. G., Printing Office, Bromley.

Press of local matter compels us to omit the "Kentish Worthies" this month. A poetical effusion the "Single Man," also omitted for want of space.

MOON'S CHANGES—NOVEMBER.

Last Quarter	3rd day,	at 3.34 after.
New Moon	11th day,	at 7.59 morn.
First Quarter	18th day,	at 3. 5 morn.
Full Moon	25th day,	at 9. 1 morn.

The Bromley Record.

NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

ONE of the most severe shocks of an earthquake felt in England these last four centuries, occurred on the morning of the 6th ult. It was not so much felt hereabout as on the south-west coast and in the midland counties. The shock was, happily, not attended with any more serious consequences than great consternation amongst the people, many of whom were very naturally much alarmed.

The fratricidal war in America is still being carried on without any symptoms of abatement. The accounts received from that quarter during the past month have generally been favourable to the Confederates. It is, however, thought scarcely possible that England will be able to avoid a collision sooner or later with the Northeners, seeing our neutrality is so doggedly impartial, that we show equal favour to both. We are in no great dread of an invasion by the "Fenian brotherhood" nevertheless we have interests in Canada which we are bound to foster and protect while they, as loyal subjects, seek our protection, and do all they can to protect themselves. Dark clouds are gathering in other directions. Russia, not quite confident that England will refrain from proceeding to extremities on the Polish question, is preparing for war on a gigantic scale — 200 gunboats are now being constructed in her dock-yards, to be armed with steel guns of large calibre, and iron-plated ships of the heaviest class are being built at, or near Cronstadt. Russia is also fortifying the shores of the sea of Azof, to present to the western Powers, perhaps at no distant date, similar difficulties to those at Sebastopol. China, Japan, and New Zealand have lately involved us in little wars. With these on hand and such prospects before us, we may congratulate ourselves on having an efficient Volunteer force for home defence, and that the government is prepared with a well-manned heavy-armed, iron-clad fleet, that England may well play her part in any just quarrel.

WEST KENT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Ploughing Match, the forty-third, of this association, took place on Tuesday the 20th ult., on lands in the occupation of Mr. T. Covell and Mr. B. Parkes, near the Beckenham and Lower Sydenham Railway Stations. A steam plough, through the kindness of S. Scott, Esq., Sundridge Park, who contributed £50 for the purpose, was in work in the field a short distance from the competitors, and attracted a large number of spectators. The work performed was not so neatly done as that of the ploughs; the cause of which may possibly be attributed to rapidity of the motion, the rate of travelling being quite four miles an hour. It turns four furrows in its progress—it does not turn round at the ends of the work as in ordinary ploughing, but there being a duplicate set of shares, one set works one way from end to end, the other set, which has been riding high at the end of a strong beam is then brought down to work back. The moving power which is an endless wire made up of a score or so of telegraph wires, is connected to a

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moveable anchor at the far end of the work, it there works round a large pulley set in motion by the steam engine at the opposite end. The plough also has a large pulley, round which the endless wire works and imparts the onward motion. Such is an outline of the manner of working a Steam Plough. The engine employed on this occasion was 10-horse power and cost about £800. The farmers generally were sanguine on the success of steam in the cultivation of land. We have seen the success of steam in printing, which lies in long numbers and large sheets, so a steam plough may be less expensive than horse labour on very large and tolerably level farms, but on small farms as in small printing offices, and for short numbers, steam will be found to be less advantageous than manual labour. Whether it succeed or not, we do not anticipate a diminution of agricultural labour. It was believed by printers, when steam presses were introduced, that their services would no longer be required, and just the reverse was the result. But we must turn to the ploughing match. G. W. Norman, Esq., (president) with Alderman Salomons, and the members of the Committee, with the Judges, assembled at the place appointed for distributing the prizes, about half-past three o'clock, where also a large number of ploughmen and visitors had congregated. The rain that had been threatening for some time now began to fall fast, which however, was unheeded by Mr. Norman, who commenced by alluding to the short time it seemed since he last addressed them, stating that in infancy time crawled, in youth it walked, in middle age it trotted, and in old age it galloped. As long as he had health and strength it would afford him pleasure to take part in proceedings like the present. One thing distinguished the present annual ploughing match from its predecessors, namely, the presence of a steam plough, and they could not have failed to have admired the rapidity and completeness with which it performed its work. The time might come when steam ploughs would come into general use: but he believed that period was far distant, and that for many years to come there would be plenty of employment for good ploughmen. If he were a ploughman he would have no fear of bringing up his sons to the same, there was no fear of a good ploughman wanting employment, an efficient ploughman could turn himself to almost anything. Referring to the state of the country, he said the people of this country ought to thank God that whilst bloodshed prevailed in America, peace pervaded all our borders. Another cause of thankfulness was that they had had a fine and plentiful harvest.

The Judges were Messrs. Newington, Sevenoaks; Snow, Down; Bradford, Woodside, Croydon; W. Purvis, Croydon; M. Walker, Addington Lodge; and G. Russell, Plumstead.

Class 1 the best ploughmen, with any description of plough (not being turnrise) with two horses without a driver.

Successful Candidates.	Servants to.	Prizes £	s.	d.
William Wood	W.A. Wilkinson, Esq.	3	10	0
Charles Nutt	Mr. F. W. Smith	3	0	0
John Austin	Mr. T. Covell	2	10	0
W. Burgess	Mr. P. Sawtell	2	0	0
Geo. Paling	Coles Child, Esq.	1	15	0
Henry Cronk	S. Scott, Esq.	1	10	0
Saml Padwick	Mr. W. Pawley		5	0

The unsuccessful candidates in this and the other classes were awarded 5s. each.

Class 2 The best ploughmen (not being turnrise) with three or four horses and a driver.

Successful Candidates.	Servants to.	Prizes. £	s.	d.
Jas. Saunders	Mr T Covell	3	10	0
Wm. Robins	—Blinkiron, Esq.	3	0	0
Thos. Sales.	W.A. Wilkinson, Esq.	2	10	0
John Palmer	Mr A. W. Bean	2	0	0
Jos. Fuller	Mr Joseph Covell	1	15	0
Edward Ball	Mr Henry Gibbons	1	10	0
Thos. Gear	Mr James Allan	1	5	0

The drivers were awarded 9s., 8s., 7s., 6s., 5s., and 4s. respectively.

Class 3 the best ploughmen with two horses, without a driver, with the turnrise plough. There were no competitors.

Class 4 The best ploughmen with three or four horses with the turnrise plough. The first premium of £3 3s. to Saml. Cork, servant to Mr R. Taylor.

Class 5 No competitors.

Champion class was composed of ploughmen of any preceding year to whom the first premium in any of the previous classes had been awarded; Edward Russell £4, servant to Mr W. Bean; Jas. Kibble £3 10s. servant to Lord Sydney; John Fuller £3, servant to Mr T. Covell.

Mr. T. Covell deserves the compliments of the company for his excellent luncheon at Kent House. The tables were well supplied with luxuries, Mrs. Covell courteously assisting at the head of the table.

We ought not to close our account of the arrangements in the field without noticing that the association is much indebted to their committee, and to Mr. Pawley in particular

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for the energy and experience he brings to bear, always at the right time in these affairs.

After the prizes had been distributed, the leading men of the association adjourned to the "Plough Inn," Lewisham, where a capital dinner awaited them, which was done ample justice to by the company, about sixty members and visitors. The chair was taken by Alderman Salomons, M.P. The chairman, after giving "The Queen" and other usual toasts, addressed the company at considerable length, alluding to the advanced stage of agricultural science, and the great good of education; and having, he said, "a desire to surprise Mrs. Salomons by being home early," left the chair to be filled by G. W. Norman, Esq., President

Mr. Norman addressed the meeting in his usual business-like style, expressing his anxious wish that farming should be remunerative to the small farmer as well as large holders; and, although he doubted not that steam ploughing would be of much service, at the same time advised ploughmen to still tutor their sons to hold the plough as a never-failing and useful calling. The intervals were enlivened by some excellent singing, and a very pleasant and jovial evening was spent.

EARTHQUAKES—Matthew Paris, the friar of St. Albans, who wrote about the commence ment of the 13th century, remarks that "the earth seemed to cry revenge, when, on the 6th of April, 13th of the reign of William the Conqueror," as Speed quotes "a most fearful earthquake, with a warring noise, did shake the ground." The historian alleges that William had offended against god and man, the "fruitful country lying south from Sarisbury unto the sea, he dispeopled, pulling down towns and villages, with thirty six mother-churches, for man's use, and God's divine service, and for thirty miles laid open the country" (in the words of Gualter Mapes who lived about that period); "to dedicate the same unto wilde beasts, and dogs-game; which place, called anciently, Ytene, was ever since named the New Forrest." These observations of the pious Benedictine were perhaps intended to remind his readers of a warning voice from above. But in these days of modern instances, if we can speak more accurately of the *effects*, we know but little of the *causes*, of Earthquakes. The shock which visited the south western and Midland districts of England, at about 3.20 a.m., on the 6th ult., appears to have vibrated along the valley of the Thames, in a line continued through Carmarthen Bay, crossed by a distinct line of vibration, denoted by the valley of the Severn; agitating the districts around Liverpool, The intensity of the shock as reported was felt in a circle around the crossing point of the lines of vibration, namely the protruding Rocks of Syenite, known as the Malvern Hills, the raised portion of those once molten lavas that destroyed our coal forming islands in early seas, at a period prior to the deposit of the new red sandstone, then fern-bearing islands just emerging from the tepid ocean. Hence the effects, felt more severely in the Midland and Welsh coal mines—hence the raised wav stirred from its ocean bed that rushe across Carmarthen Bay, crested like that (though greatly diminished in volume an force) which swept over the marble quay on the coast of Lisbon on the 1st Novem ber, 1755 — hence, perhaps, the fearful storms of lightning and rain that deluged Cheltenham and Leominster, on the 8th ult. — electrical phenomena which frequently result from disturbances of the earth's crust. The source of the disturbance was probably deep-seated, having submarine connection with some distant volcanic band. The shock was scarcely perceptible in the Metropolis, nor has it been reported to have been felt in any part of Kent. In the economy of nature, earthquake shocks mark the slow stages by which whole continents are raised above or depressed below the sea level; and thankful ought we to be that the volcanic forces that once shattered the British Islands, have long since cooled down, and that the volcanic band is now exerting its terrible powers in other lands, and in far distant seas.—A GEOLOGICAL STUDENT.

BROMLEY CHORAL UNION.

A meeting was held at the White Hart Hotel, on Thursday evening 8th ult., for the purpose of organising a Choral Society under the directorship of Mr. E. Griffiths, who has kindly volunteered his services. The desirability of providing for Bromley and its neighbourhood, more "smooth har-

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mony" than could be obtained without thorough practice and efficient leadership, was discussed and unanimously accepted as a fact which could only be removed by a society such as they were about to originate. The meeting pledged itself to carry out the motions proposed: after which the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as members of the committee, with power to add to their number:—Messrs. Farbrother, Cooper, Saunders, Cox, Parker, and Harman. Mr. Bush was appointed Secretary. Robinson Latter, Esq. has kindly consented to be their Treasurer. Some difficulty having been found in procuring a suitable room, the meeting was adjourned till the 15th ult., when the committee announced that a room at Mr. Harman's, Music Seller, High-street, had been selected, and that several new members, working and honorary, had joined the society. The room has since been provided with seats at the expense of the committee. A harmonium has also been hired. The first practising took place on Thursday the 22nd ult., and the members will meet at half-past seven every Thursday, both for instruction and practice. Half an hour will be devoted every week to beginners desirous of pursuing the elementary course (Hullah's), and at eight the general practice of the more efficient members will begin. As the Bromley Choral Union is started for the practice and encouragement of vocal music, there must be some great fault either in the inhabitants or in the management, if it be not properly supported. The subscription, 2s. 6d. per quarter, payable in advance, is so small a sum, that all who can spare the time will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity. Non-working members can aid it by their subscriptions.

Another musical centre, bearing the title of "Choral Society," has also been formed under the management of Mr. W. C. Filby, so that now a taste for music will surely be created. Much pleasure is sure to follow the acquirement of a knowledge of music.—*See Advertisement.*

Young Men's Christian Association.—On Wednesday evening 22nd ult., a Public Lecture in behalf of the above, was delivered in the White Hart Assembly Room by the Rev. J. Bardsley, M.A. The subject of the lecture was "Cranmer and his Times." It is almost superfluous to say that the Rev. lecturer handled his subject well, for Mr. Bardsley always does that; a fact which the inhabitants of Bromley must have felt assured, as they came out nobly to attend his lecture, the room being filled as it has been but a few times before on similar occasions. The chair was taken by W. T. Hillyer, Esq., of Page Heath, whose opening and closing remarks were much appreciated by the audience. Indeed the evening was much enjoyed by all present, and both the lecturer and chairman have the earnest and hearty thanks of the young men of Bromley.

Testimonial to Mr. Beckley.—The members of the Young Men's Christian Association in consideration of the past services of Mr. Beckley, as one of their Hon. Secs. (which office he has recently resigned) have presented him with a Commentary, by Henry and Scott, in 6 Vols, Dr. Kitto's Bible, and a Hymn Book, elegantly bound. Each volume contained the following inscription:—

"Presented by the members of the Bromley Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to Mr. George Beckley upon his retiring from the office of Honorary Secretary, as a token of their appreciation of his earnest and affectionate labours. October 19th, 1863."

Foresters' Asylum.—A scheme of considerable importance and which deserves to be supported by the working classes, has been set on foot by the Courts belonging to the Ancient Order of Foresters within fifteen miles of London, to combine together for the purpose of erecting an Asylum for the members after 60 years of age, or those more unfortunate who should be afflicted with paralysis, &c., which might render them totally incapable of following their employment at any age. It is proposed to raise a fund for this purpose, by a subscription of 2s. a year from all who join this year (after which, the contributions will be raised according to age at entry.) Every member who has contributed to this fund five years, will be free to the benefits (should he require it) of a home in the Asylum for himself and wife, and 6s. per week with coals and gas, for the remainder of his life, out of which the member to be kept financial in his court, to secure the benefits of his court in addition to his pension. Should the member die in the asy-

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lum, the widow to remain during her life with her widow's pension, and such other allowance as shall be determined upon afterwards, At the present time about 200 Courts have joined, which have enrolled about 10,000 members to this fund.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The series of lectures and entertainments to be given this season, was inaugurated by a concert on Tuesday 13th ult., under the well-known able direction of Mr. F. J. Smith. The room was well filled with an appreciative audience, and the pabulum provided, left little to be desired. Miss Whytock's singing was most pleasing and elegant, the Valse from "Faust" was rendered as perfectly as the most finished artiste could wish. The plaudits and encores were naturally fast and furious, but beyond a bowing acknowledgment they were unanswered, owing, we believe, to a severe cold and sore throat, which unfortunately rendered the gifted lady unable to attempt more than the programme assigned to her. The second special treat of the evening was afforded by the admirable playing of Madlle. Levesque of the music of the Huguenots and the Cracovienne, in both of which her execution was most excellent. The octave repetition in the Huguenots being especially remarkable for its evenness and brilliancy, though where all is so perfect it becomes difficult to single out any one part for special praise. The audience evidently well remembered Madlle. Levesque charming them on a former occasion by the enthusiastic reception they accorded her on her first appearing, and it is needless to say the applause on retiring was most unanimous. Two comic songs were sung by our friend and neighbour Mr. F. J. Smith, in his usual humourous style, bringing down well-deserved enthusiastic encores: nor must we omit to mention the efficiency of the accompaniments to the songs, afforded by Mr. Sydney Naylor, who, throughout, manifested a complete acquaintance with the pathos of the various pieces entrusted to him. At the close of the entertainment a vote of thanks was proposed by Robinson Latter, Esq., to Mr. F. J. Smith, for the admirable and efficient manner in which he had arranged and directed the concert, which was unanimously responded to by the plaudits of the company. Mr. Smith replied that he always felt much gratified, when able, to afford entertainment and amusement to his fellow townsmen, he had done his best for that purpose since he had been in Bromley, and concluded his thanks with expressing his pleasures at the success they had been kind enough to accord to his efforts that evening.

On Tuesday the 27th ult., a lecture in connection with the Literary Institute, was delivered at the White Hart Assembly Room, by B. W. Hawkins, Esq., on the Gorilla as compared and contrasted with man. It is scarcely necessary to say that the lecturer is thoroughly master of his subject, and that those who were present were highly gratified as well as instructed by the lecture, illustrated as it was by drawings on the black board, rapidly sketched by the lecturer, with an ease that denoted his skill as an artist; comparative anatomist and modeller.

We regret to state that very few attended, and it must be very disheartening to the committee, who seek to combine instruction with amusement, to find their efforts so indifferently supported.

One thing we may as well state, not that some we could name, who ought to have been present deserve to know it, which is. the lecturer clearly proved that the Gorilla is not "a Man and a Brother."

The third of the series of lectures, in connection with the Institute, will be given on the 10th inst. Subject: "The Nature of Human Food." As everybody is interested in good eating and drinking, and a good share of our daily comforts are derived from it, we expect a crowded room on this occasion, especially as the lecture will be delivered by so celebrated an authority as Dr. Lankester, who, it may be remembered, gave a highly interesting lecture on a former occasion, in Bromley.

Testimonial to Mr. Acton.—It will be remembered that at the General Meeting of the members of the Bromley Literary Institute, held in February last, a resolution was unanimously passed, expressive of the regret of the members at the retirement of Mr. Acton, from the post of Honorary Secretary, and thanking him for his indefatigable exertions in that office for a period of seventeen years; and further that a copy of such resolution should be engrossed on vellum and presented to Mr, Acton. The committee, upon whom it devolved to

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carry out this design, accordingly had the resolution beautifully emblazoned on Vellum, and the testimonial having received the signatures of the President, Vice-presidents, Committee, and Members of the Society, to the number of 158 and handsomely bound in Crimson Morocco and lined with blue silk, tastefully ornamented and finished, was, on the 5th ult., presented to Mr. Acton at a meeting of the committee, at which he had been specially invited to attend. Mr. Robinson Latter, as chairman on the occasion, presented the testimonial accompanying it with a few congratulatory observations, to which Mr. Acton replied in feeling and appropriate terms. The following letter was subsequently received by Mr R. Latter, which he has requested us to publish: in order that Mr. Acton's wish to convey to the subscribers his appreciation of their testimonial, may be gratified.

Bromley, S.E., 6th Oct., 1863.

My dear Sir,

I feel that I most inadequately expressed last evening to yourself and the Committee of the Bromley Literary Institute, the deep gratitude I feel in receiving, at your hands, as chairman of the Committee, the very elegant and (to me) most interesting Testimonial which you then presented to me. I am at a loss to know how I can convey to the President, Vice-Presidents, Committee, and other Officers of the Society, with the Members, an expression of the deep and lasting sense I entertain of the obligation I am under for the great kindness expressed by, and in the Testimonial. My only regret is that I feel my poor services very little deserved such a mark of esteem and respect. I hope I need not say, that although my duties in connection with the working of the society are altered in some measure, my best endeavours will be exerted, as one of the Committee, to aid an institution, which is I believe capable of conferring much benefit upon our neighbours. If you can kindly devise any means whereby my feeble thanks can be conveyed to those who have honoured me by their kindness, I should esteem it a great favour. Thanking you personally for the part you have taken in this matter, believe me to remain, my dear Sir, yours very truly, SAML. P. ACTON.

Robinson Latter, Esq.

S. MARY'S CHURCH, PLAISTOW.—We are requested to explain a statement which appeared in our notice last month, of the consecration of this church. We stated that 175 of the sittings were free, thus intimating that the remaining seats were let. Such we have since been informed is not the case, as it is the desire of the incumbent that all the seats should be *Free*. Opportunity is given to *all* to contribute to the support of the church, services, &c., by means of the weekly offertory, and collections which are made at the close of each service. The church requires lighting and heating, to enable the Sunday Evening Service to be commenced, which the requirements of the poor so much demand. Contributions for this object will be thankfully received by the Incumbent.

BAPTIST CHURCH — In November last, the White Hart Assembly Room was taken by a few friends for the purpose of public worship, and at the close of that month the Rev. Archibald G. Brown, a student of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's College, commenced his ministry, since which time, the congregation has steadily increased, and the room now of an evening is generally full. An eligible piece of ground has been procured between Old and New Bromley, for the erection of a chapel. The church and congregation are doing all in their power, and have now in hand and with promises, about £500, but owing to the infancy of the cause, this must in a great measure depend on the liberality of Christian friends. Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. Archibald G. Brown (Pastor); and Mr. Plumbridge (Treasurer), Claremont House, Bromley.

COURT LEET AND COURT BARON.—A revival of these ancient courts took place at the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, on Thursday the 29th. As the proceedings illustrate the manners and customs of our forefathers, we shall treat our readers with a synopsis of them in our next.

MR. BASIL YOUNG is coming on the 19th November in an entirely new entertainment!!!

INCENDIARISM.—On Tuesday evening the 27th ult., about seven o'clock, the Homestead of Mr. Francis, Tatsfield, near Cudham, was set on fire, and a barn in which was a large quantity of corn, also some adjoining sheds were burnt down, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Another fire occurred about five o'clock on the following morning, at Cudham Lodge Farm, in the occupation of Mary Solomons, about two miles distant. Two Stacks of wheat and a quantity of straw were consumed before the fire was subdued. £50 reward is offered by Mary Solomons for information that shall lead to conviction. We understand the police have some clue to the guilty parties, and we hope they will soon be in the hands of Justice. We once saw a man hanged for committing a similar act, and we can assure those who have been guilty of this, that when he came on to the scaffold, with a halter instead of a handkerchief round his neck, he looked as though he wished he had not done it.

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Mems for the Month

6th Sale of Building Materials, by Mr Nettlefold, the Crown public-house, Bromley Common.

10th Lecture by E. Lankester, Esq., M.D., at the White Hart Assembly Room, on the Nature of Human Food.

10th Bromley County Court.

11th Sale of underwood by Mr G. B. Baxter, at the Bell Hotel, Bromley.

19th Mr Basil Young's Entertainment at the White Hart Assembly Room.

20th Savings' Bank Books made up.

27th A Lecture Entertainment, at the White Hart, by Jas. Matthews, Esq., of the Polytechnic Institution, entitled "An Evening in Fairy Land; or, a peep behind the Scenes at Modern Magic and Magicians."

BECKENHAM.—Laying the Foundation Stone of a New Church.—On Wednesday the 14th ult., the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church took place in Beckenham park, to be dedicated to St. Paul. For a long time past the old parish church—which is the only place of public worship in the parish—has become too small for the congregation. The site is in the centre of the estate recently laid out for building purposes, on the south side of Brockley road, about 300 yards from the Southend and Croydon road, and the same distance from a new circular road terminating at the railway station, to be called Coper's-cope road. The architects are Messrs. Smith and Williams, Frederick's place, Old Jewry, and the builders Messrs. Dove. Bros., of Islington. The style it is designed in is the early gothic, and the materials will be stock bricks with Kentish rag stone facings and white stone dressings. But the design is not to be completed in the present contract, which is for 2500*l*, and only embrace the nave and chancel, which is to be roofed by the end of the year, and be ready for consecration on the 30th of April. At some future period north and south aisles and a tower will be added, but not until the accommodation is wanted for a population around it. The present arrangement will give accommodation to about 350 persons and 60 children. The stone was laid by P. Cator, Esq., assisted by the Rev. F. C. Chalmers, B.D. At the hour appointed a number of the gentry of the village, the children of the national schools, and many villagers, were present. Mr. Chalmers commenced the ceremony by observing that they had been brought together on that very happy occasion by their friend Mr. Cator, who was about to lay the foundation stone of a new church. Mr. Albermarle Cator has long desired to found a church in that parish, for it was three years since he had expressed that anxiety in his presence; but difficulties had arisen to delay it. But now he (Mr. Cator) had determined to take the matter into his own hands, and discharge all the liabilities. All the hospitalities of the occasion were also provided by him. As the church was raised to the glory of God, he would ask them to join him in singing His praise. and reading his Holy word. He then read the hymn, "This stone to Thee in faith we lay," and then read the 11th chapter of 1 Timothy, and after a suitable prayer, another hymn. At this stage of the proceedings, P. Cator, Esq, J.P., stood forward and said his duty was then to commence. He regretted that his nephew was not there to do it himself. He saw him two days ago and requested him to do so but he declined. and so it fell on his lot. His friend had spoken of his long anxiety for another church, and his wishes were now about to be realised. In reference to the appointment of a minister when a suitable person was found, every means would be taken to ascertain whether the appointment would be acceptable to those who would become the future congregation, before it was made. In the distribution of the pews, it would be so arranged that the same persons would have the same pew from year to year so long as they pleased, which would be reserved for their use till some given stage of the service, so that the poor would have a seat for their use as well as the rich. He then proceeded to lay the stone with the usual formalities, which done, the Rev. F. C. Chalmers pronounced the benediction which terminated the interesting ceremony. In the vicinity a number of flags were hoisted, and merry peals were rung at frequent intervals on the bells in the old church tower. The children of the national schools, were bountifully supplied with plum cake and tea in the schoolrooms under the superintendence of Mr. King.

In the evening the men employed on the works were provided with a good substantial dinner, consisting of roast and boiled joints, with plum puddings, pastry, cheese, &c., at Mr. Bird's Railway Hotel, near the station. It was, moreover, admirably cooked and served, reflecting the highest credit upon Mrs. Bird, and those who assisted her. M. De Bruin, who presided, was supported by Mr. King, Mr. Moore, Mr. Wall, &c. After the cloth was removed, the chairman said there was a toast which was a test of loyalty on such occasions, and he was sure there was no class more loyal than the working classes, he would therefore propose the Queen and the Royal Family (cheers.) Song—"The Bonny English Rose." Mr. King proposed the health of Mr. Cator in a very appropriate speech. It was drunk with all the honours. The chairman returned thanks for the toast. He had known Mr. Cator many years, and knew how deep his solicitude was for the happiness of all. The poor in particular

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had a place in his heart; it was his desire that every working man should have a comfortable home, instead of the wretched hovels they read of When he heard anything said against Mr. Cator he knew it was said in ignorance, for those who knew him, knew him to be the friend of every good work. "The Volunteers of England, "Messrs. Dove, contractors," and a number of other toasts were proposed, interspersed with some excellent singing.

A select evening party was also given at the hall, consisting of the family and the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood.

ROBBERY.—Late on Wednesday evening the 7th or early on Thursday morning, a robbery was committed at Mr. Hollifield's, "William IV.," Elmer's End, Beckenham. The thieves got clear off with 14 gallons of rum, 1 of brandy, and 8 bottles of port.

CHISLEHURST.—THANKSGIVING FOR THE HARVEST. The Harvest thanksgiving sermon was preached on Sunday the 27th Sept., by the Rev F. H. Murray. 32*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* was collected on the occasion; 19*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.* of which was handed over to the Church Building Society. The remainder will be devoted to other objects.

DOWN.—ACCIDENT. On the 23rd of September, William Goad, Painter, of Clapham Old Town, in the employ of Mr. Smith, St. Mary Cray, while working at C. R. Darwin's, Esq., Down, fell from a window 23 feet from the ground, and broke his back. He was taken to Guy's Hospital where he lingered until the 14th of October, when he expired. The deceased was 30 years of age, and has left a wife and two children to lament his loss.

KNOCKHOLT.—RE-OPENING OF THE PARISH CHURCH. At half-past two o'clock, on Thursday, the 8th ult, service was held in this church to commemorate its restoration. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph Hall, who, at the close, gave an account of the sums of money received and the manner in which they had been applied. A memorial window, designed by Messrs. Cox, of Southampton Street, London, in respect for the late Miss. Thrale, was uncovered for the first time. It represents Dorcas bestowing garments on the poor. The inscription runs thus: "She was full of good works and alms-deeds." The money for this window was subscribed principally by the poorer classes, in remembrance of the deceased lady, who has left the annual sum of £150 for the following purposes: £50 to the school; £50 to be given away at Christmas; and £50 to be given in equal shares to the incumbent and curate, with the understanding that in the event of there being no curate, his share was to be divided among five of the oldest widows, At the close of the service the choir partook of tea, and spent the evening at the parsonage, and to all who were employed in the restoration a liberal supper was supplied. The restoration consists in the substitution of open pews for the old ones, and the addition of a new pulpit, and reading desk. The parishioners are greatly indebted to the Rev. Joseph Hall, the incumbent, for this improvement, as well as for the new schools, on the anniversary of which the above ceremony took place.

ORPINGTON PLOUGHING MATCH.

The eleventh anniversary of this association, took place on Wednesday the 21st ult., on lands in the occupation of Messrs. W. and R. Jewell, and Mr. G. H. M. Harris. The day was beautifully fine, and a number of ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood assembled to witness the proceedings There were 48 competitors The ploughing generally was very good. The prizes were announced by Dr. Smith, who addressed the labourers in some appropriate remarks on the duty of labourers generally.

The following is a list of prizes awarded:

PLOUGHMEN. Champion Class. 5 ploughs. 1st prize to Richard Stacy, with Mr. W. B. Fox, Chelsfield. 2nd to William Johnson, with Capt. Waring, Chislehurst.

Class 1. Turn-rise 3 or four horses. 35 ploughs. 1st to Alfred Wickenden, with Mr. B. Spain, Chelsfield. 2nd to John Simms, with Mr. G. Petty, St. Mary Cray. 3rd to John Mitchell, with Mr. G. Mitchell, Chelsfield. 4th to Henry Hills, with Mr. Phillips, Orpington. 5th to Wm. Wickenden, with Mr. G. H. M. Harris, Orpington. 6th to Wm. Keely, with Mr. J Bowen, Chelsfield. Gratuities of 15s. each were also awarded to Stephen Hook, with Mr. Bowen; David Johnson, with Mr. Colgate, Orpington; George Smith, with the Messrs. Jewell: Charles Johnson, with Mr. Griffin; Henry Peskett, with Messrs. Jewell; George Hills, with W. Waring, Esq., Chelsfield.

Class 2. Iron ploughs. 2 or three horses. 5 ploughs. 1st to John Fenner, with Mr. W. English, Lullingstone. 2nd to James Kibble, with Lord Sydney.

Class 3. 2 ploughs. A gratuity was awarded to Stephen Turner, with Mr. S. Brooker.

SERVANTS. The gift of £5 by Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., was awarded as follows: £1 to William Beatrup, 33 years with Mr. W. English, Parkgate, Lullingstone; £1 to Chas. Bristow, jun., 8 years with Mr. A. Jackson; £1 to Edwd. Bristow, with Mr. A. Jackson, £1 to Annie Hackett, 8 years with Mr. W. W. Stow, Farnborough. The 5th sovereign, to the female domestic servant, was not awarded, in consequence of no competition.

The following prizes were also awarded by the society: £2 10 Willian Bristow, for having brought up 10 Children without parochial relief. £1 to John Whiting, St. Mary Cray, over 70, been married 50 years and 1 month; £1 to Mary Morgan, 16 years with Mr. W Hills, Chelsfield; £1 to William Woodgate, 50 years with Mr. Westbrook, Orpington.

SHEPHERDS. A gratuity was only awarded for the charge of a dry flock for one year to George Friend, 200 sheep, with the loss of 1.

Dry flock of over 100, for six months. George Friend, with Mr. Colgate, 300 sheep, lost 1.

HOPS. 6 subscribers. 1st to Edward Feast, with Messrs. Jewell; 2nd to Charles Bristow, with Mr. A. Jackson.

The dinner took place at the White Hart Inn, and Mr. Bruce was well deserving of the highest praise for the excellent manner

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in which it was served up. About 40 sat down, the Rt. Hon. Lord Cranworth presiding.

After the removal of the cloth, the noble chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, and in proposing "The Army Navy, and Volunteers," said that those meetings were pre-eminently meetings in which nothing of a political nature was, or could be, mixed up, but he trusted he was not departing from that rule if he thought they ought to express their gratitude to God, that, in the terrible convulsions happening in the world, where the army, navy, and volunteers were called into action, in this country we were exempt from any scourge of the sort [applause.]

Colonel Lennard returned thanks, and said he could not take a better example than that given by their noble chairman in making his remarks as brief as possible; but he could not refrain from saying a few words in reference to those services so highly honoured by his lordship [cheers.] He quite endorsed the words of the noble lord when he attributed, in a measure, the blessings of the present day to those services. It had been truly said that the way to avoid war was to be prepared for it; and when the aspect of affairs was so threatening upon the continent, it was then that the youth of this country came forward to uphold the honour and dignity of our land [cheers.]

The chairman then called upon Mr. May, honorary secretary, to read the report, from which it appeared that during the past year there was an addition of twenty members to the society; and taking the fact that their members, finances, and the competition for their premiums, were increasing, the necessary conclusion was that the association was in the height of prosperity. The financial statement showed a balance in hand of £27 3s. 11d., after the payment of all expenses.

The noble chairman said that they must all consider the report that had been read highly satisfactory. He could not but remark that he thought the institution of meetings of that sort was highly beneficial, and, as had been pointed out in the report, they were intended for the benefit of the working part of the community He could not however, but feel that societies like that had a tendency to unite the richer and poorer classes, and were eminently adapted to the feelings and habits of this country, and perhaps as much as anything tended to give them that high moral tone of which they boasted. He therefore believed that he was only expressing the sentiments of all present, when he said that they were sincerely rejoiced to learn that the society was in a prosperous condition, and he hoped that it would be entitled to the same panegyric in future years. He had great pleasure in proposing "Prosperity to the Orpington and neighbouring parishes Association" [cheers.]

Sir P. H. Dyke briefly proposed the health of the noble chairman, which was drunk with loud cheers.

His Lordship, in reply, said that although he had very late in life become connected with agriculture, yet he had always taken the greatest interest in it.

Lord Cranworth next proposed the health of the gentlemen who had so kindly allowed their land for the purpose of the day's competition, and they must all feel that whatever excellence there was in those societies there were advantages which could only be obtained by gentlemen allowing their ground [hear, hear]; they were therefore cordially entitled to their best thanks.

Mr. W. Jewell expressed the pleasure he had offered them to have ground to place at the disposal of the committee, and by exertions he had no doubt that the Orpington Association would become still more extensive

"The Judges" having been honoured, Mr. T. Smith proposed the health of Mr. May, the secretary, and that gentleman suitably acknowledged the compliment.

The Chairman next proposed the health of Sir P. H. Dyke, the owner of the lands ploughed that day, and the head of one of the most distinguished families in the county.

Sir Percival replied in a brief and appropriate speech.

The Noble Lord then proposed "The Successful Competitors," and "Prosperity to the County of Kent," and more particularly to its agriculture, and concluded by expressing the hope that they might all be spared to meet again next year [applause.]

After the noble lord's departure, the chair was occupied by R. B. Berens, Esq., and the remainder of the evening was spent in a highly social manner.

The vocal performance, which gave great satisfaction, had been entrusted to Mr. F. J. Smith, who was assisted by Messrs. Fielding and Seymour, professionals from London.

ST. MARY CRAY.—CHILD BURNT TO DEATH. On Tuesday 29th Sept., an inquest was held at the Red Lion, before C. J. Carttarr, Esq., to enquire into the cause of the death of Mary Sutton, about twelve years of age. It appeared that early on Sunday morning the deceased, with three younger children, was left in the room a few minutes, and while in the act of reaching some money from the mantleshelf her clothes caught fire. Her screams brought immediate assistance, and the fire

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was extinguished as quickly as possible. The child expired about eight o'clock in the evening. Verdict accidental death.

PRESENTATION OF A BAT. — The members of the Crays Cricket Club met at the Black Boy Inn, on Wednesday the 14th ult., for the purpose of presenting a Cricket Bat to Mr. Thomas Crowhurst, Butcher, who has for many years past rendered much assistance to the club. Mr. Stanger presided, and after an appropriate address, handed the bat to Mr. Crowhurst, on the handle of which was an inscription showing the cause of the gift.

VOCAL MUSIC.—On Wednesday the 14th ult., the members of the Educational Institute gave an entertainment, under the direction of Mr. Perry, consisting of a selection of sacred and social songs. The body of the room was completely filled, and the platform closely packed with those who were to take part in the performance, numbering about fifty. Some of the pieces were admirably sung, five of them being honoured with an encore. The object of the meeting was to afford the class an opportunity of publicly shewing the progress they had made in their musical studies: and to afford an evening's entertainment to their friends. This object was fully realised; and the members as well as their friends, must have felt highly gratified at the successful result of this interesting Association.

THE MONTH.

November, the ninth month of the old Roman reckoning, had, like October and December, its name altered in the reign of the Emperor Commodus. It received a long name because it was the month in which that monarch assumed the *toga-virilis*, or, as we should say, wore tails. Charlemagne called it, on account of its storms, the wind month, and the Anglo-Saxons did the same:—"whereby," says Vestegan, "we may see that our ancestors were in this season of the year made acquainted with blustering Boreas; and it was the ancient custom for shipmen then to shroud themselves at home, and to give over sea-faring (notwithstanding the littleness of their then used voyages) until blustering March had bidden them well to fare." Now we again pass from the months to the days and say one word more on the meaning of Woden, or Wednesday. The original sense of the word from which comes the Odin and the Woden, somewhat resembled in our "Wade"—it meant, not only the rage of a storm, but the quiet passage through water, or the making away through any thing that caused obstruction. Woden, then, meant all-penetrating; as the air, whether in storm or calm, penetrates every where. Next, for the Roman Jove's day, we read Thor's day. Thor having been the Northern Thunderer. He was essentially the god who was manifested in the thunder storms of summer, and his hammer was the symbol of the lightening-stroke. Thor's German name was Donar—thunder—and the Thor itself is only a contracted form of the northern Thoner, having the same meaning. Thursday is Thunder's day, the modern German's call it so quite literally—Donner'stag. The god of thunder was apt to be put at the head of all Mythologies, and Thor sometimes in the Mythology of the North, is found usurping the throne of his father Odin. He had also an odd supremacy, which many modern readers will appreciate. All the other gods, even Odin himself, were represented travelling on horseback, but the god of Thunder rumbled through the heavens in a coach. Thor was the only god who kept a coach. From Thor's day we pass to Friday, the day sacred to Freza, Odin's wife. She was the old German ideal of the divine housewife. As Odin's wife, it was believed, she receives those who obtain admission to his Halls, offers them the horn at feasts, and pours out liquor for the gods. As wife of the god of battle, she goes out to war, and shews her duty as a wife by taking interest in the occupation of her husband. Other ideas of her make her the divinity of Love, and of Spring.

COUNTY COURT.

Baker v. *Wright*. Claim of 16s. 6d. for cartage This case was adjourned from the last Court; the following are the facts:—The plaintiff had carried a quantity of goods at various times, as he alleged, for the defendant, who, however was at the time in prison as an insolvent debtor, and it transpired that the orders had been given by his wife and son. The case was adjourned for the production of further evidence. The plaintiff now said, in addition to his previous statement, that some of the goods were taken to defendant's premises, and that when he spoke to Wright about it he said it was all right. He never said he would not make any charge because defendant's son had let a stable cheap. The defendant pleaded a set-off, amounting to £4, which was admitted, 3s. only excepted. The plaintiff was non-suited.

Skilleter v. *Novell*. Claim of £3 11s. 6d. for rent. The plaintiff proved that the money was owing for arrears of rent for a cottage, at a weekly rent of 4s. The defendant said his wife took the house, and he thought she had paid the rent every week, for she said she had, when he asked how she was getting on. His wife had sold all his things and had now gone away and left him. Judgment for plaintiff, payment to be made in monthly instalments of 6s.

Hill v. *Baron Gutenberg*. Claim of £3 10s. 6d. for carpenter,s work. The plaintiff said he was employed by the defendant, a German Nobleman, residing at Bromley-common, to put up some fencing and do some carpentering for him to the aforesaid amount. The defendant did not appear, and an order was made for immediate payment.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Prepare vacant ground for future crops; make a small bed of early Lisbon beans; clean between cabbages, Brussels sprouts, &c. Sow frame peas under a fence; clear sea kale, rhubarb, &c., from old leaves, and protect from frost with litter. Plant choice flowering shrubs; keep window plants from dead leaves; take up dahlias in fine weather, and dry them before storing; plant hyacinth and tulips.

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THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

Although prayers and thanksgivings for deliverance from the Gunpowder Plot have been expunged by statutory enactment from our ritual—and Guy Faukes is no longer burnt in effigy, as in days of yore, on the 5th of November—still the day will be memorable in the annals of British History for a massacre, which, if not so disastrous in its results, as would have been the one contemplated and so providentially averted in 1605, was nevertheless most fatal and disastrous—the tragedy of Cawnpore. The day will also be memorable to every Englishman as the one on which was achieved the great victory of INKERMAN, which, though glorious in its results, made many of our homes desolate, the wife a widow, the child an orphan.

ST. MARY CRAY.

ST. MARY CRAY LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. — A vocal and instrumental Concert was given in the above Room on Thursday evening the 29th ult., under the patronage of the Vicar, the Rev. W. Falcon, and R. B. Berens, Esq. The room was crowded with a highly respectable audience, who, from the manner in which they applauded the pieces, appeared highly gratified with the entertainment, which was of an exceedingly superior character. The proceeds are to be devoted to a fund for enlarging and improving the Organ in St. Mary Cray Church. Many thanks are due to Mr. John Allen and the Rev. A. Welch, through whom this rich treat was provided, and by whom the arrangements, which were most satisfactory, were arranged.

HURRICANE.—Friday, the 30th, was a day that will be chronicled by those who keep a diary, as a rough one. Cold wind and rain made it comfortless to look out of doors, and so high was the wind about 3 o'clock that it uprooted a great number of trees in the neighbourhood. The shaking of the houses and rattling of the windows, together with the noise of falling trees, very much alarmed the lady portion of the population. Two very large elms were blown down in Mr. Coles Child's park, and in Widmore-lane, one adjoining the residence of Mr. G. B. Baxter, and one close by Mr. Verrall's, four others at Shawfield, and one at Log's Hill which fell across the high road. In London the havoc is reported in the papers to have been great, chimney-pots and tiles, more especially in the north-eastern districts, completely strewing the roads. At New Cross station the wind rushed into one of the large engine sheds, blowing away the roof and one wall, thus causing the opposite wall outside against which a large quantity of coke was piled to fall inwards, several men were buried in the ruins and were severely hurt, and all the engines, except one, disabled.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to call the attention of the residents in the vicinity, to the fact that there's a society in Bromley called the "Philanthropic," and as the neighbourhood is rapidly increasing, probably there are many Philantrophists who would gladly avail themselves of becoming members or donors, did they know such a society existed The funds of the society are getting low, and it is necessary to look to the future and be prepared to provide, in case of need, relief in the way of small gifts, such as coals, bread, meat, tea, &c., to the poor in the most inclement season of the year. The object in bringing this before your notice is, that it may induce many to become subscribers and increase the funds. Mr. John Hall, Treasurer, or Mr. G. Leach. the Secretary, will gladly receive donations and subscriptions, and furnish every information. I am Sir, yours, &c. A MEMBER.

("Lord Neaves in a truly humane and philosophic discourse has started the following proposition, that a cultivation of the faculty of mirth might be made advantageous to the morals 'Make people *laugh* and they will become good.'" *Social Science Congress, Edinburgh.*)

Laugh on, laugh on, ye happy sons of earth!
Your path thro life is thickly strewn with flowers,
Blessings surround you, let the voice of mirth
Proclaim you grateful for the joyous hours
Laugh on, laugh on.

Laugh on, laugh on! in childhood's happy days
The youthful moments should be winged with joy;
The time for grief and care is far away,
And mirth and glee should the young heart employ;
Laugh on, laugh on!

Laugh on, laugh on! aye, e'en in manhood's prime—
"Cares are around you;" let them be forgot,
Give not to needful labour all your time,
But still be thankful for your happy lot;
Laugh on, laugh on!

Laugh on, laugh on! what tho' the head be grey
And the light laugh less joyous than before:
The evening comes, of life's long troubled day,
And morn arises on a brighter shore!
Laugh on, laugh on!

Laugh on, laugh on! the morning stars on high
Rejoice together at Creation's birth;
The voice of Gladness, not the murmuring sigh,
Should still be heard, on this our blessed earth.
Laugh on, laugh on!

C. H. P., CHISLEHURST.

Births.

On the 20th ult., at Bromley, the wife G. W. Petter, Esq., of a son.

On the 24th ult., at 4, Rochester Place, the wife of the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at Bromley, Kent, the wife of Mr. W. W. Baxter, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Bromley, the wife of the Rev. E. Bolton, of a daughter.

On the 29th Sept., at Bickley, S.E., the wife of Wm. Kynaston, Esq., of a daughter.

Deaths.

On the 12th ult., after a short illness, at his residence South Bank, Bickley, David Waddington, Esq., aged 53.

On the 26th, at Southborough, Bromley, Francis Anne, daughter of the late J. J. Wells, Esq., aged 28.

On the 24th August, at Rampke, India, of cholera, Lieut. James Bate, H. M's 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, aged 29, eldest son of the late Major James Craig Bate, of the Bombay Army.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Turret and House Clocks wound and kept in repair, by the Year.

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Agent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Fire and Life Office.—A large participation in Life profits.

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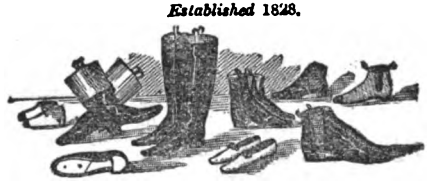
WIDMORE, and at 165, *OLD KENT ROAD.*

Damask and Moreen Curtains, and Table covers cleaned and dyed.—Chintz Furniture and Druggets cleaned and glazed.—Silk and Morino dresses, shawls, &c., cleaned or dyed.—Mourning and Crape dyed on the shortest notice.

All Parcels directed to "J. Browning & Son, Kent Dye Works," left at Miss Mumford's, Bromley; Mr. Tovey, St. Mary Cray, *Agents;* or at Mr. J. Browning's, Widmore, will receive immediate attention.

Established 1848.

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OPPOSITE THE
BROMLEY,



HIGH STREET
SAVINGS' BANK,
KENT.

ELIZABETH BURGESS,

invites inspection of her large selection of LADIES,' AND GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GOLOSHES

CHILDREN'S SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Thorpe and Son's celebrated Boots and Shoes
Bespoke Orders Executed & Repairing done.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A whole page	£1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter page	0	5	0

Annual Subscribers are respectfully informed that their Subscriptions are now due. Those at a distance to whom it may be inconvenient to send cash, can send postage stamps, which will be duly acknowledged by enclosing their next number in a white wrapper.

To Correspondents.

A LADY. We regret the disappointment complained of, but the fault lays with the Company, who altered their trains after issuing their first Time Table Our space will not allow of our giving all the Stations. We cannot always get our time table cards ready to issue with the Record, they can be had the day after.

We are glad with correspondence relating to local matters or matters generally interesting, but we cannot undertake to insert them unless accompanied with the name of the sender.

BREAD. The calculations of a "poor man" are not quite correct, seeing he has allowed nothing for expenses, labour, &c.

We are again reluctantly compelled through press of local matter to omit "Kentish Worthies," and several other contributions.

MOON'S CHANGES—DECEMBER.

Last Quarter	3rd day, at 0.14 after.
New Moon	10th day, at 8.23 after.
First Quarter	17th day, at 11.46 morn.
Full Moon	25th day, at 2.50 morn.

The Bromley Record.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

IN the absence of foreign intelligence of importance we may make note of minor affairs, which have been attended with much interest in our own immediate locality. Bromley, during the past month has been deprived of an old established and very useful institution, known as the Savings' Bank. This intelligence came quite suddenly upon the people, and as far as we can learn is very much regretted by those in the neighbourhood who have availed themselves of its advantages. But it is swept away—an Act of Parliament had been obtained by the larger Banks which has resulted in swallowing up the little ones.

Our little town has also experienced another check to its pride, in being made to stand down side by side in the same class with the small villages by a decision in the Queen's Bench relating to our Highways. We hope the next effort that may be made to place the town in the A 1 class, may be more successful. Another annoying circumstance, prejudicial to the interests of the town, and which has caused much excitement, has been the change for the worse in Railway accommodation.

A writer in the "Times" observes, "When an old order of things is being broken up, whatever may have been the evils it involved, there is a general disposition to view the process of change from the darkest side; and while under the influence of these terrors, many are inclined to doubt the necessity of the change or to dispute its policy." It is with some such feeling that the majority look upon the changes that have taken place here during the past month.

Having been impressed by a belief that centralization is a continental invention, and its effects not always conducive to the welfare of the people, we naturally look with jealousy on its introduction among us, and cannot join with those who indulge in sneers at local government; upon the principles of which are founded the structures of political and social science. To be brief, we believe there ought to be, and are, brains enough in 5000 persons to manage our own roads, and honesty enough in the gentry of the neighbourhood to conduct a savings' bank, and, we may add, money enough to make another railway if it should be required. These observations are made and opinions ventured with as little party feeling as it is possible for an editor to possess; therefore the coming festive season gives him another opportunity of expressing his good will to all men, and for the sixth time to wish his readers a MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

T

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A VOTE FOR THE COUNTY OF KENT.

CHISLEHURST KENT.

A Desirable Freehold Estate

To be Sold by Auction, by

MR. G. B. BAXTER

AT the Bell Hotel, Bromley, Kent, on Thursday 12th June, 1862, at 6 o'clock p m. Comprising FOUR FREEHOLD brick and timber-built COTTAGES with good gardens, situate at Perry-street, Chislehurst, Kent, all let to good tenants, and produce a rental of 31*l.* 4*s.* per annum, and will be sold in ONE LOT. May be viewed one week previous to the Sale, and printed particulars had of Charles COLLIER, Esq., Solicitor, 8, Furnivals Inn, London; the Inns in the Neighbourhood; and of Mr. G. B. BAXTER, Auctioneer and Valuer, Sun Fire and Life Office, BROMLEY, KENT.

FREDERICK JOHN SMITH,

Importer of Wines and Spirits

AND

BOTTLED BEER MERCHANT,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

N.B.—Price Lists may be had on application at the Counting House.

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In Union with the College of Preceptors,

BROMLEY, KENT,

PRINCIPAL, THOMAS MORLEY, L.C.P.

Late Member of the Council.

MR. MORLEY *prepares Youth for the various Mercantile and Professional pursuits, through the medium of a superior mode of Instruction, in accordance with the views of the College of which Mr. M. is a Graduate. Parents may form a correct estimate of the character of the Instruction imparted, from the fact that pupils from this School have in one or other of the last three or four examinations at the College, stood* first *in the following subjects, viz.:—The English Language, Book-keeping by double and single entry, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic (second), and Trigonometry: they have also obtained Special First class Certificates in Mathematics and First Mathematical Prize.*

The course of Instruction comprehends—Languages: *English, French, and Latin.*—History: *English, Modern and Ancient, including Biblical History, with especial reference to Ancient Egypt.*—Geography: *Sacred and Secular.—Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic (logically), Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical; Mechanics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Chemistry.*

TERMS MODERATE.

Vacations—four weeks at Midsummer, and four weeks at Christmas.

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MILLINER & DRESSMAKER

New Spring Goods.

DRESSES.....SHAWLS .....MANTLES

BONNETS.....HATS.....RIBBONS

GLOVES.....HOSIERY.....&c., &c.

in great variety.

CALICOES.....SHEETINGS.....LINENS

all the best makes.

N.B.—A SPLENDID STOCK OF

NEW PRINTS

warranted fast colors.

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Start early, before the morning post arrives

FOR:—

Bickley and Widmore		*Fridays*
Bromley, Bromley Common, & Hayes,		*Thursdays*
Bromley New Town & Market Place,		*Wednesdays*
Chislehurst, and Orpington		*Fridays*
Crays and Sidcup		*Saturdays*
Crofton & Locksbottom,	every other	*Monday*
Croydon, Thornton Heath and West Wickham	do.	*Tuesday*
Downe and Keston	do.	*Tuesday*
Halstead & part of Knockholt	do.	*Wednesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	do.	*Tuesday*
Lee, Blackheath and Eltham	do.	*Monday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	do.	*Saturday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	do.	*Wednesday*
Shoreham and Chelsfield	do.	*Saturday*
Sydenham, Forest Hill and Beckenham	do.	*Tuesday*

PALE ALE IN FINE CONDITION.

FARNBOROUGH BREWERY, BY BROMLEY, S.E.

C. EGERTON,

HOUSE DECORATOR,

Plumber, Glazier, &c.,

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AGENT FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

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OPPOSITE THE WHITE HART HOTEL,

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MILLINERY, FAMILY MOURNING.

CAME ASTRAY on Monday May 19th, a TURKEY. The owner can have the same by paying the expense of this advertisement.—Apply at the Tiger's Head, Mason's Hill.

TO BE LET by the hour, a BATH CHAIR, worked by man or donkey.—Apply to Mr. Verrall, Stationer, Bromley.

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Near the Cricket Field,

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Pupils prepared for the Civil Service examinations.

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Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
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A CHOICE SELECTION OF BLACK CLOTHS.
ALSO OF
The much admired BLUE DIAGONALS and Fancy Mixtures for Beaufort and Summer Frocks, from £2 to £3 3s.
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THE BEST AT THE MOST MODERATE PRICES
Livery Hats and Laces
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Dealer in Hay, Straw, Malt and Hops.
All kinds of Agricultural and Garden Seeds of the best quality.
Oatmeal, Split Peas, Bird Seeds, &c.
W. T. K. manufactures his Flour from the best qualities of Wheat and warrants it perfectly genuine.
Agent for Howard's Indian Confection Flour, also for Henri's Patent Cattle Feed.

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FIVE Small FREEHOLD COTTAGES and Gardens, known as Bannister's Cottages, situated at Mason's Hill, adjoining the South-hill Estate. Particulars, &c., can be had of Mr Thomas Harper, on the premises.

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BOOT, SHOES, & GOLOSHERS.
Children's Shoes in Variety.
THORPE & SONS celebrated BOOTS & SHOES
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Bespoke Orders executed & Repairing done.

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BEDDING PLANTS of all approved kinds 3s. 6d. per Dozen

Carriage paid to any part of Kent at 4s. per dozen.

TREES and SHRUBS of all varieties equally moderate. FRUIT TREES trained or otherwise, at reduced terms. VEGETABLE and Imported FLOWER SEEDS true to name. Plants of the Brassic order for planting.

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Bouvardias	12/- 18/-	*per doz.*	
Calceolaria for bedding out	4/- *to* 6/-	„	
Cinerarias named varieties	8/- 12/-	„	
Geraniums scarlet	6/- 8/- 9/-	„	
Ditto variegated to name	6/- 8/- 10/-	„	
Ditto fancy & French	15/- 18/- 20/-	„	
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Verbenas do. do.	6/- 8/-	„	
Canary creeper	4/-	„	
Lophospermum various	1/3	*each*	
Beautiful white-flowering Geranium of the scarlet section	2/-	„	
Cape Heaths various	2/-	each and upwards	
Lilium lancifolium Album	2/6	*each*	
Dtito ditto rubrum	2/6	„	
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Azalea to name, various	3/6	„	
Eccremocarpus Scaber	1/6	„	
Maurandya Barclayana	1/6	„	
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Camellias to name	2/-	and upwards	
Farfugium Grande, fine foliage,	2/-	each	

Cut Flowers and Bouquets summer and winter. Peat earth, Loam, Mould, Turf, Gravel, Silver Sand, and every other necessary for Gardening, of the best description, supplied. Russian Mats for tying. Gardens laid out, planted, and carefully attended to by the day or otherwise. Plans for Flower Gardens gratis.

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Fish & Oysters fresh from Billingsgate every morning
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Pipes Mounted and Repaired,
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Cabbage, Lettuce, and Cauliflower Plants.
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Bookbinding of every description on the Shortest Notice.

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Good Accomodation for Parties.
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TEA GARDEN, GOOD STABLING, &c.
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TO BE DISPOSED OF, an excellent Fruiterer's and Greengrocer's BUSINESS, with large connection of Waiting. Immediate possession can be had.—Apply at Mr. Blundell's, Fishmonger, Bromley.

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PRESENT PRICES.	£	s	d
Wellington Boots, -- -- --	1	4	0
Short ditto -- -- -- --	0	18	0
New footing -- -- -- --	0	15	0
Best spring sides from 15s. 0d. to	0	18	0
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Blucher shoes from 11s. 0d. to	0	12	0
Water tights, steel tipped and nailed, from 13s. 0d. to	0	14	0

	£	s	d
Ankle shoes from 11s. 0d. to	0	12	0
High shoes, steel tipped and nailed, from 12s. 6d. to	0	13	6
Best womens' cloth patent goloshed, from 7s. 9d. to	0	8	6
Best kid military heels fr. 10s. 0d. to	0	11	0
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Womens' tipped, plated, & nailed 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.			

CHILDRENS' BOOTS EQUALLY CHEAP.—*FOR CASH ONLY.*

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Opened on the 18th. This Line connects the Mid-Kent and London, Chatham and Dover Lines with the South Eastern, Brighton and South Coast Lines. The journey occupies Five minutes. Passengers change carriages at Beckenham and Norwood junctions. No Sunday Trains.

Beckenham dep.	8.40	9.35	11. 0	11.45	1 .50	3. 0	4. 0	5. 5	6. 5	7. 0	8. 5
Norwood June, dep.	8.20	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	2.15	3.15	4.20	5.30	6.25	7.25

SEVENOAKS

Is a branch line from the London Chatham and Dover. Distance 10¼ miles. Time occupied in the journey 30 minutes. Opened on the 2nd ult. Passengers change carriages at St. Mary Cray.

	WEEK DAYS.							SUNDAYS.				
St. Mary Cray dep.	8.25	11. 0	1. 0	3.55	5.45	7.35	9.35	9.25	11.25	2.55	4.55	10. 5
Eynsford	8.34	11. 9	1. 9	4. 4	5.54	7.44	9.44	9.34	11.34	3 .4	5. 4	10.14
Shoreham	8.41	11.16	1.16	4.11	6. 1	7.51	9.51	9.41	11.41	3.11	5.11	10.21
Sevenoaks arr.	8.50	11.25	1.25	4.20	6.10	8. 0	10 0	9.50	11.50	3.20	5.20	10.30
Sevenoaks dep.	7.35	9.20	11,40	2.50	4.30	6.50	8.45	8.50	10.35	1.50	4. 0	9. 0
Shoreham	7.45	9.30	11.50	3. 0	4.40	7. 0	8.55	9. 0	10.45	2. 0	4.10	9.10
Eynsford	7.52	9.37	11.57	3. 7	4.47	7. 7	9. 2	9. 7	10.52	2. 7	4.17	9.17
St. Mary Cray arr.	8. 0	9.45	12. 5	3.15	4.55	7.15	9.10	9.15	11. 0	2.15	4.25	9.25

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BROMLEY, KENT.

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THE

BROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*]

No. 51. AUGUST 1862. Price One Penny.

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	WEEK DAYS—UP.													
Bickley	7.50	8.35	9.15	9. 45	11.25	1.30	3.25	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.25	10.25	
BROMLEY	7.54	8.39	9.19	9. 49	11.29	1.34	3.29	4.34	5.34	6.34	7.34	8.29	10.29	
Shortlands	7.57	8.42	9.21	9. 52	11.32	1.37	3.32	4.37	5.37	6.37	...	8.32	10.32	
Beckenham	8. 2	8.47	9.26	9. 57	11.37	1.42	3.37	4.42	5.42	6.41	7.39	8.37	10.37	
London Br. arr.	8.35	9.15	9.50	10.25	12.10	2.10	4. 5	5.10	6.10	7. 5	8. 5	9.10	11.10	

LEAVING	WEEK DAYS—DOWN.													
London Bridge	6.40	7.40	8. 0	8.55	10.30	12.30	2.30	3.30	4.40	5.40	6.30	7.30	9.30	11.30
Beckenham	7. 0	8. 2	8.32	9.17	10.56	12.56	2.56	3 56	5. 0	6. 3	6.56	7.56	9 56	11.54
Shortlands	...	8. 8	8.38	9.22	11. 1	1. 1	3. 1	4. 1	5. 5	6. 8	7. 1	8. 1	10. 1	—
BROMLEY	7. 9	8.11	8.41	9.26	11. 5	1. 5	3. 5	4. 5	5. 9	6.12	7. 5	8. 5	10. 5	12. 0
Bickley arr.	7.15	8.18	8.50	9.30	11.13	1.13	3.13	4.13	5.15	6.20	7.13	8.13	10.13	12. 5

From Bromley. SUNDAYS. From London Bridge.

9.49 a.m. 2.24 5.4 7.14 8.39 9.24 & 10.29 ——— 8.40 a.m. 1.30 3.30 6.15 7.15 8 15 & 9.15

LONDON, CHATHAM AND DOVER (Principal Stations.)

Express trains leave Dover at 8.5 11.50 4.30— Victoria Station 10.0 and 5.0 which do not stop between the Crystal Palace& Rochester.

☞ For Sevenoaks Branch see last page.

	WEEK DAYS—UP.												SUNDAYS.					
Dover	—	—	7 20	9 10	—	12 45	2 30	—	—	7 0	—	8 55	—	1 50	6 15	7 0		
Canterbury*	—	—	8 0	9 52	—	1 28	3 12	—	—	7 40	—	9 36	—	2 33	6 53	7 40		
Faversham*	—	7 15	8 21	10 15	—	1 52	3 36	—	7.10	8 4	7 50	9 59	—	2 57	7 13	8 3		
Sittingbourne*	—	7 32	8 36	10 33	—	2 10	3 54	—	7 28	8 21	8 8	10 16	—	3 15	7 28	8 21		
Chatham	7 25	8 1	9 4	11 2	11 30	2 38	4 22	6 10	7 56	8 47	8 37	10 44	1 40	3 44	7 54	8 49		
Rochester br.*	7 30	8 6	9 9	11 7	11 35	2 43	4 27	6 15	8 1	8 52	8 42	10 49	1 45	3 49	7 59	8 54		
Meopham	7 47	8 24	9 26	—	11 52	3 0	—	6 32	8 18	—	9 1	11 7	2 2	4 7	8 16	—		
Farningham	7 59	8 37	9 50	11 36	12 4	3 12	4 53	6 44	8 30	9 18	9 14	11 19	2 15	4 20	8 28	9 22		
St. Mary Cray	8 12	8 50	10 3	11 49	12 17	3 26	5 9	6 57	8 42	9 32	9 28	11 33	2 28	4 34	8 40	9 35		
Bickley	8 19	8 57	10 10	—	12 24	3 33	—	7 4	8 49	9 39	9 35	11 40	2 35	4 41	8 47	—		
BROMLEY	8 23	9 2	10 15	11 59	12 28	3 37	5 18	7 8	8 53	9 44	9 40	11 45	2 39	4 46	8 51	9 44		
Shortlands	8 26	9 5	10 18	—	12 31	3 40	—	7 11	8 56	—	9 43	11 48	2 42	4 49	8 54	—		
Beckenham*	8 30	9 10	10 23	12 6	12 35	3 44	5 24	7 16	9 0	9 50	9 48	—	—	—	8 58	9 50		
Cr. Palace arr.*	8 37	9 17	10 30	12 13	12 42	3 51	5 30	7 23	9 7	9 57	9 55	11 58	2 51	4 58	9 5	9 57		
Streatham	—	—	10 38	—	12 52	3 59	—	7 32	—	—	10 4	12 7	3 0	5 7	—	—		
N Wandsworth	—	—	10 46	—	12 59	4 6	—	7 39	—	—	10 11	12 15	3 7	5 15	—	—		
Battersea	—	9 37	10 52	—	1 7	4 12	5 52	7 47	—	—	10 17	12 22	3 12	5 22	—	—		
Victoria Stn.	9 0	9 40	10 55	12 35	1 10	4 15	5 55	7 50	9 30	10 20	10 20	12 25	3 15	5 25	9 30	10 20		

LEAVING	WEEK DAYS—DOWN.												SUNDAYS.					
Victoria Stn.	7 30	11 0	12 5	1 55	3 0	4 10	5 20	6 0	7 20	8 20	9 15	8 25	10 5	2 0	4 0	6 0	9 5	
Battersea	—	11 3	12 8	1 58	—	4 13	5 23	—	—	8 23	9 18	8 28	10 8	2 3	4 3	6 3	9 8	
N Wandsworth	—	11 8	—	2 3	—	4 18	5 28	—	7 27	8 29	9 23	8 34	10 14	2 8	4 8	—	9 13	
Streatham	—	11 15	12 19	2 10	—	4 25	5 35	—	—	8 36	9 30	8 42	10 21	2 15	4 15	6 14	9 20	
Crystal Pal.*	7 50	11 23	12 27	2 18	3 20	4 33	5 43	6 20	7 41	8 45	9 38	8 52	10 30	2 23	4 23	6 22	9 28	
Beckenham*	7 57	11 30	12 34	2 25	3 27	4 40	5 50	6 27	7 48	8 52	9 45	8 59	—	—	—	6 29	9 35	
Shortlands	8 1	11 34	—	2 29	—	4 44	5 54	—	7 52	8 56	9 49	9 3	10 42	2 33	4 33	6 33	9 39	
BROMLEY	8 4	11 37	12 39	2 32	3 32	4 47	5 57	6 32	7 55	8 59	9 52	9 6	10 46	2 36	4 36	6 36	9 42	
Bickley	8 8	11 41	—	2 36	—	4 51	6 1	—	8 0	9 3	9 56	9 10	10 51	2 40	4 40	6 40	9 46	
St. MaryCray	8 15	11 47	12 47	2 42	3 40	4 57	6 8	6 40	8 7	9 10	10 2	9 17	10 59	2 46	4 46	6 47	9 52	
Farningham	8 29	12 1	12 58	2 55	3 54	5 9	6 20	6 54	8 19	9 23	10 14	9 31	11 14	3 0	4 59	6 59	10 6	
Meopham	8 41	12 13	—	3 7	—	5 21	6 32	—	8 31	9 35	10 26	9 43	11 29	3 12	5 11	7 11	10 18	
Rochester br.*	8 58	12 30	1 20	3 24	4 18	5 37	6 49	7 18	8 47	9 52	10 42	10 0	11 48	3 28	5 27	7 27	10 34	
Chatham	9 6	12 37	1 27	3 31	4 25	5 40	6 56	7 25	9 12	9 55	10 45	10 24	11 57	3 35	5 30	7 35	10 41	
Sittingbourne*	9 33	1 4	1 49	3 58	4 49	—	7 22	7 48	9 38	—	—	10 51	12 28	4 2	—	8 2	11 7	
Faversham*	9 53	1 23	2 5	4 15	5 6	—	7 40	8 4	9 56	—	—	11 10	12 51	4 20	—	8 20	11 25	
Canterbury*	10 17	1 47	2 25	—	5 29	—	—	8 25	10 18	—	—	11 35	1 18	4 46	—	8 46	—	
Dover, arr.	11 0	2 30	3 0	—	6 0	—	—	9 0	11 0	—	—	12 20	2 0	5 30	—	9 30		

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Cigars & Fancy Pipes of every description.

Pipes Mounted and Repaired.

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Pure Brown Bread.

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BAKER,

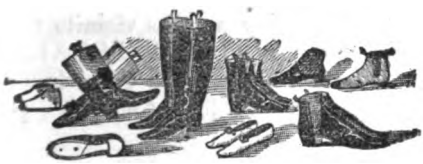
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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

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BOOTS, SHOES, & GOLOSHERS.

Children's Shoes in Variety.

THORPE & SONS celebrated BOOTS & SHOES BATTLE.

Bespoke Orders executed & Repairing done.

MRS. ELIZABETH BURGESS *returns her grateful thanks to her numerous friends and the public in general for the kind patronage she has received. Her stock consists of every description of goods suitable for the season, which for quality and price, cannot be surpassed. A trial most respectfully solicited.*

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POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,

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Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,

Hearses and Mourning Coaches.

W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

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CORN AND COAL MERCHANT,

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Dealer in Hay, Straw, Corn, Malt & Hops.

Agent for Thorley's Food for Cattle.

GERMAN DRIED YEAST.

OATMEAL, SPLIT PEAS, BIRD SEEDS, &c.

Hire-work done with Spring Vans,

By Contract or Otherwise.

ESTABLISHED 1796.

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Tailor and Woollen Draper,

INVITES inspection of his Stock of first class SCOTCH and WEST OF ENGLAND ANGOLA TWEEDS, which for economical and comfortable wear cannot be surpassed,

at prices from 16/- to 25/-

A CHOICE SELECTION OF BLACK CLOTHS.

ALSO OF

The much admired BLUE DIAGONALS and Fancy Mixtures for Beaufort and Summer Frocks, from £2 to £3 3s.

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THE BEST AT THE MOST MODERATE PRICES

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Good Accommodation for large or small Parties.

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ALL THE NEWEST MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE

Schools supplied on the usual Terms.

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COAL IMPORTERS

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M. J. P. & Co. beg to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that they have, now discharging, a vessel of first rate "WALLSEND COALS," and that they are delivering the same (Screened) at 25/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. Coals by the Truck load of not less than four tons 22/- per ton at the Depôt.

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BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

WEST WICKHAM, KENT.

PRESENT PRICES.	£	s	d
Wellington Boots, -- -- --	1	4	0
Short ditto -- -- -- --	0	18	0
New footing -- -- -- --	0	15	0
Best spring sides from 15s. 0d. to	0	18	0
Best Balmorals from 15s. 0d. to	0	18	0
Blucher shoes from 11s. 0d. to	0	12	0
Water tights, steel tipped and nailed, from 13s. 0d. to	0	14	0

	£	s	d
Ankle shoes from 11s. 0d. to	0	12	0
High shoes, steel tipped and nailed, from 12s. 6d. to	0	13	6
Best womens' cloth patent goloshed, from 7s. 9d. to	0	8	6
Best kid military heels fr. 10s. 0d. to	0	11	0
Best plain cloth boots from 7s. 6d. to	0	8	0
Womens' tipped, plated, & nailed 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.			

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London Chatham and Dover Railway—Sevenoaks Branch.

Passengers change Carriages at Sevenoaks Junction.

	WEEK DAYS.						SUNDAYS.				
Sevenoaks Jun. dep.	8.25	10.45	12.15	3.55	5.45	6.55	9.30	9.30	11.30	2.55	4.55	10. 5
Eynsford	8.34	10.54	12.24	4. 4	5.54	7. 4	9.39	9.39	11.39	3 .4	5. 4	10.14
Shoreham	8.41	11. 1	12.31	4.11	6. 1	7.11	9.46	9.46	11.46	3.11	5.11	10.21
Sevenoaks arr.	8.50	11.10	12.40	4.20	6.10	7.20	9 55	9.55	11.55	3.20	5.20	10.30
Sevenoaks dep.	7.35	9.20	11,25	2.45	4.30	6 20	8.45	8.50	10.35	1.50	3.55	9. 0
Shoreham	7.45	9.30	11.35	2.55	4.40	6.30	8.55	9. 0	10.45	2. 0	4. 5	9.10
Eynsford	7.52	9.37	11.42	3. 2	4.47	6.37	9. 2	9. 7	10.52	2. 7	4.12	9.17
Sevenoaks Jun.arr.	8. 0	9.45	11.50	3.10	4.55	6.45	9.10	9.15	11. 0	2.15	4.20	9.25

BECKENHAM AND NORWOOD

This Line connects the Mid-Kent and London, Chatham and Dover Lines with the South Eastern, Brighton and South Coast Lines. The journey occupies Five minutes.

Passengers change carriages at Beckenham and Norwood junctions. No Sunday Trains.

Beckenham dep.	8.45	9.40	11. 0	12.10	1 .55	3. 0	4. 0	5. 5	6. 5	7. 0	8. 0
Norwood Junc, dep.	8.20	9.15	10.25	11.15	12.20	2.10	3.15	4.20	5.30	6.15	7.25

FOWNES' KESTON OMNIBUS takes to the 9 19. 11.29, 4,34, & 7,34 Mid Kent Up trains, and from the 8.55, 12.30, 4.40, and 7.30 down trains WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS—to 9.49, 2.24, & 7.14 Up,—from 8 40, 1.30, and 8.15 Down.

W. W. BAXTER,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMIST,

BROMLEY, KENT.

AGENT FOR MESSRS. SCHWEPPE & Co's SODA WATER, POTASS WATER, EFFERVESCING LEMONADE, AND MALVERN SELTZER WATER.

This being the season for the extensive use of the above wholesome and refreshing Beverages, W. W. BAXTER begs respectfully to solicit the favours of the NOBILITY and GENTRY in the Neighbourhood, who may be supplied on the same terms as at the Manufactury.

Soda Water from any other Manufacturer, if required.

GINGER BEER AT ALL PRICES ACCORDING TO QUALITY.

SEIDLITZ, SODA, LEMONADE, AND GINGER BEER POWDERS IN BOXES.

Powders for making Soda Water, &c., in Gazogenes.

HOOPER'S MINERAL WATERS being reduced in price will no doubt cause many of them to be more commonly drunk. W. W. B. is prepared to supply them at Manufacturers prices.—*Descriptive Books can be had on application.*

A large assortment of Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Bone, and Fancy Wood Hair Brushes, of numerous patterns and qualities.

Tooth and Nail Brushes, of warranted quality, in great variety.

Finest TURKEY and HONEY-COMB SPONGES of all sizes. *Water-proof Sponge Bags.*

N.B.—The purest Chemicals with the finest Drugs the markets afford, are alone used in this establishment, and no exertion is spared to ensure accuracy, punctuality and dispatch in preparing Physicians' Prescriptions, which are dispensed only by Competent Assistants, with the personal superintendence of the Proprietor.

W. W. BAXTER having premises adjoining the Drug Establishment, supplies every description of **Fish** and other **Sauces, Pickles, &c.,** of the best quality, from Messrs. BURGESS and SONS' Italian Warehouse, Strand.

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THE

BROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*]

No. 52. SEPTEMBER, 1862. Price One Penny.

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	WEEK DAYS—UP.											
Bickley	7.50	8.35	9.15	9. 45	11.25	1.30	3.25	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.25	10.25
BROMLEY	7.54	8.39	9.19	9. 49	11.29	1.34	3.29	4.34	5.34	6.34	7.34	8.29	10.29
Shortlands	7.57	8.42	9.21	9. 52	11.32	1.37	3.32	4.37	5.37	6.37	...	8.32	10.32
Beckenham	8. 2	8.47	9.26	9. 57	11.37	1.42	3.37	4.42	5.42	6.41	7.39	8.37	10.37
London Br. arr.	8.35	9.15	9.50	10.25	12.10	2.10	4. 5	5.10	6.10	7. 5	8. 5	9.10	11.10

LEAVING	WEEK DAYS—DOWN.											
London Bridge	6.40	7.40	8. 0	8.55	10.30	12.30	2.30	3.30	4.40	5.40	6.30	7.30	9.30	11.30
Beckenham	7. 0	8. 2	8.32	9.17	10.56	12.56	2.56	3.56	5. 0	6. 3	6.56	7.56	9 56	11.54
Shortlands	...	8. 8	8.38	9.22	11. 1	1. 1	3. 1	4. 1	5. 5	6. 8	7. 1	8. 1	10. 1	—
BROMLEY	7. 9	8.11	8.41	9.26	11. 5	1. 5	3. 5	4. 5	5. 9	6.12	7. 5	8. 5	10. 5	12. 0
Bickley arr.	7.15	8.18	8.50	9.30	11.13	1.13	3.13	4.13	5.15	6.20	7.13	8.13	10.13	12. 5

From Bromley. SUNDAYS. From London Bridge.

9.49 a.m. 2.24 5.4 7.14 8.39 9.24 & 10.29 ——— 8.40 a.m. 1.30 3.30 6.15 7.15 8.15 & 9.15

LONDON, CHATHAM AND DOVER (Principal Stations.)

Express trains leave Dover at 8.5 11.50 4.30— Victoria Station 10.0 and 5.0 which do not stop between the Crystal Palace & Rochester.

☞ For Sevenoaks Branch see last page.

	WEEK DAYS—UP.													SUNDAYS.				
Dover	—	—	7 20	9 10	—	12 45	2 30	—	—	7 0	—	8 55	—	1 50	6 15	7 0		
Canterbury*	—	—	8 0	9 52	—	1 28	3 12	—	—	7 40	—	9 36	—	2 33	6 53	7 41		
Faversham*	—	7 15	8 21	10 15	—	1 52	3 36	—	7 10	8 4	7 50	9 59	—	2 57	7 13	8 3		
Sittingbourne*	—	7 32	8 36	10 33	—	2 10	3 54	—	7 28	8 21	8 8	10 16	—	3 15	7 28	8 21		
Chatham	7 25	8 1	9 4	11 2	11 30	2 38	4 22	6 10	7 56	8 47	8 37	10 44	1 40	3 44	7 54	8 49		
Rochester br.*	7 30	8 6	9 9	11 7	11 35	2 43	4 27	6 15	8 1	8 52	8 42	10 49	1 45	3 49	7 59	8 54		
Meopham	7 47	8 24	9 26	—	11 52	3 0	—	6 32	8 18	—	9 1	11 7	2 24	7	8 16	—		
Farningham	7 59	8 37	9 50	11 35	12 4	3 12	4 53	6 44	8 30	9 18	9 14	11 19	2 15	4 20	8 28	9 22		
St. Mary Cray	8 12	8 50	10 3	11 48	12 17	3 26	5 9	6 57	8 42	9 32	9 28	11 33	2 28	4 34	8 40	9 35		
Bickley	8 19	8 57	10 10	11 55	12 24	3 33	—	7 4	8 49	9 39	9 35	11 40	2 35	4 41	8 47	—		
BROMLEY	8 23	9 2	10 15	11 59	12 28	3 37	5 18	7 8	8 53	9 44	9 40	11 45	2 39	4 46	8 51	9 44		
Shortlands	8 26	9 5	10 18	—	12 31	3 40	—	7 11	8 56	—	9 43	11 48	2 42	4 49	8 54	—		
Beckenham*	8 30	9 10	10 23	12 6	12 35	3 44	5 24	7 16	9 0	9 50	9 48	—	—	—	8 58	9 50		
Cr. Palace arr.*	8 37	9 17	10 30	12 13	12 42	3 51	5 30	7 23	9 7	9 57	9 55	11 58	2 51	4 58	9 5	9 57		
Streatham	—	—	10 38	—	12 52	3 59	—	7 32	—	—	10 4	12 7	3 0	5 7	—	—		
N Wandsworth	—	—	10 46	—	12 59	4 6	—	7 39	—	—	10 11	12 15	3 7	5 15	—	—		
Battersea	—	9 37	10 52	—	1 7	4 12	5 52	7 47	—	—	10 17	12 22	3 12	5 22	—	—		
Victoria Stn.	9 0	9 40	10 55	12 35	1 10	4 15	5 55	7 50	9 30	10 20	10 20	12 25	3 15	5 25	9 30	10 20		

LEAVING	WEEK DAYS—DOWN.													SUNDAYS.				
Victoria Stn.	7 30	11 0	12 5	2 0	3 0	4 10	5 20	6 0	7 20	8 20	9 15	8 25	10 5	2 0	4 0	6 0	9 5	
Battersea	—	11 3	12 8	2 3	—	4 13	—	—	—	8 23	9 18	8 28	10 8	2 3	4 3	6 3	9 8	
N Wandsworth	—	11 8	12 13	2 8	—	4 18	5 28	—	7 27	8 29	9 23	8 34	10 14	2 8	4 8	—	9 13	
Streatham	—	11 15	12 21	2 15	—	4 25	5 35	—	—	8 36	9 30	8 42	10 21	2 15	4 15	6 14	9 20	
Crystal Pal.*	7 50	11 23	12 30	2 24	3 20	4 33	5 43	6 20	7 41	8 45	9 38	8 52	10 30	2 23	4 23	6 22	9 28	
Beckenham*	7 57	11 30	12 37	2 31	3 27	4 40	5 50	6 27	7 48	8 52	9 45	8 59	—	—	—	6 29	9 35	
Shortlands	8 1	11 34	—	2 35	—	4 44	5 54	—	7 52	8 56	9 49	9 3	10 42	2 33	4 33	6 33	9 39	
BROMLEY	8 4	11 37	12 43	2 38	3 32	4 47	5 57	6 32	7 55	8 59	9 52	9 6	10 46	2 36	4 36	6 36	9 42	
Bickley	8 8	11 41	—	2 42	3 36	4 51	6 1	—	8 0	9 3	9 56	9 10	10 51	2 40	4 40	6 40	9 46	
St. Mary Cray	8 15	11 47	12 52	2 48	3 42	4 57	6 8	6 40	8 7	9 10	10 2	9 17	10 59	2 46	4 46	6 47	9 52	
Farningham	8 29	12 1	1 4	3 0	3 56	5 9	6 20	6 54	8 19	9 23	10 14	9 31	11 14	3 0	4 59	6 59	10 6	
Meopham	8 41	12 13	—	3 12	—	5 21	6 32	—	8 31	9 35	10 26	9 43	11 29	3 12	5 11	7 11	10 18	
Rochester br.*	8 58	12 30	1 29	3 29	4 20	5 37	6 49	7 18	8 47	9 52	10 42	10 0	11 48	3 28	5 27	7 27	10 34	
Chatham	9 6	12 37	1 36	3 36	4 27	5 40	6 56	7 25	9 12	9 55	10 45	10 24	11 57	3 35	5 30	7 35	10 41	
Sittingbourne*	9 33	1 4	2 0	4 3	4 51	—	7 22	7 48	9 38	—	—	10 51	12 28	4 2	—	8 2	11 7	
Faversham*	9 53	1 23	2 17	4 20	5 8	—	7 40	8 4	9 56	—	—	11 10	12 51	4 20	—	8 20	11 25	
Canterbury*	10 17	1 47	2 38	—	5 30	—	—	8 25	10 18	—	—	11 35	1 18	4 46	—	8 46	—	
Dover, arr.	11 0	2 30	3 15	—	6 5	—	—	9 0	11 0	—	—	12 20	2 0	5 30	—	9 30	—	

☞ *The Stations with the star thus * are Junctions, or near Branch Lines.*

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EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

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MILLINER & DRESSMAKER

Dresses.....Shawls.....Mantles.....Bonnets.....Hats
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Crays and Sidcup		*Saturdays*
Crofton & Locksbottom, every other		*Monday*
Croydon, Thornton Heath and West Wickham	do.	*Tuesday*
Downe and Keston	do.	*Tuesday*
Halstead & part of Knockholt	do.	*Wednesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	do.	*Tuesday*
Lee, Blackheath and Eltham	do.	*Monday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	do.	*Saturday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	do.	*Wednesday*
Shoreham and Chelsfield	do.	*Saturday*
Sydenham, Forest Hill and Beckenham	do.	*Tuesday*

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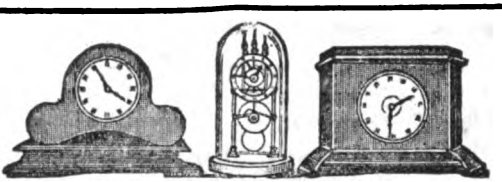
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NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The Committee beg to announce that H. DEANE, Jun., Esq., will deliver a LECTURE on "The Spirit of Heraldry," with Diagrams, on the 1st December, 1862; and that the ANNUAL CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT, which is in preparation, with additional attractions, will be given on Tuesday, 30th Dec. particulars will be shortly announced. *The Committee intend to devote the Net Profits of the Entertainment in aid of the Lancashire Distress.*

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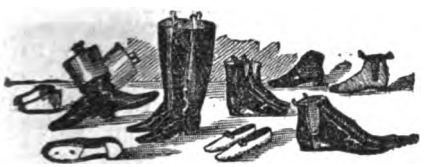
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WANTED, in the town of Bromley, to rent for the evenings only, a good-sized ROOM, suitable for a Working Mens' Reading Room.—Apply by letter to A.B., Printing office, Bromley.

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Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,

Hearses and Mourning Coaches.

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BROMLEY, KENT, a short distance from the Railway Station. —To be LET, unfurnished, on LEASE, a detached RESIDENCE, containing six bed rooms, dressing room, drawing, dining, and breakfast room, and offices, with large garden, stable, and chaise-house.—Apply to Mr G. B. BAXTER, Auctioneer, and Estate Agent, Bromley, Kent.

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AND AT SOUTHEND MILLS.

Dealer in Hay, Straw, Malt and Hops.

All kinds of Agricultural and Garden Seeds of the best quality.

Oatmeal, Split Peas, Bird Seeds, &c.

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PRESENT PRICES.	£	s	d
Wellington Boots, -- -- --	1	4	0
Short ditto -- -- -- --	0	18	0
New footing -- -- -- --	0	15	0
Best spring sides from 15s. 0d. to	0	18	0
Best Balmorals from 15s. 0d. to	0	18	0
Blucher shoes from 11s. 0d. to	0	12	0
Water tights, steel tipped and nailed, from 13s. 0d. to	0	14	0

	£	s	d
Ankle shoes from 11s. 0d. to	0	12	0
High shoes, steel tipped and nailed, from 12s. 6d. to	0	13	6
Best womens' cloth patent goloshed, from 7s. 9d. to	0	8	6
Best kid military heels fr. 10s. 0d. to	0	11	0
Best plain cloth boots from 7s. 6d. to	0	8	0
Womens' tipped, plated, & nailed 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.			

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Agent for Thorley's Food for Cattle.
GERMAN DRIED YEAST.
OATMEAL, SPLIT PEAS, BIRD SEEDS, &c.
Hire-work done with Spring Vans,
By Contract or Otherwise.

Why bring Fish from London?
WHEN
FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &c.,
of the best quality and the lowest possible prices, can be obtained of
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FISHMONGER, POULTERER,
AND LICENSED DEALER IN GAME,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT
Fish & Oysters fresh from Billingsgate every morning
Wenham Lake and Rough Ice.

W. J. ARDERN,
DAIRYMAN
PLAISTOW, NEAR BROMLEY, KENT,
Waits upon Families twice daily, in Bromley Town, New Town, Rochester Place, Widmore, Bickley, Freelands Road, Plaistow, Farwig, and London Road, at times to suit their convenience, with
Genuine New Milk, &c.

J. MORRIS, Nursery Seedsman, and Landscape Gardener, British & Foreign Fruiterer and Greengrocer, Market Place, Bromley, Kent.
A select Collection of Dutch and other Bulbous Flower Roots, Catalogues of which may be had on application.

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FURNITURE DYERS & CLEANERS
Shawls, Mantles, Dresses, Gentlemen's Cloth, &c., cleaned or Dyed.
Agents—Miss Mumford, Bromley; Mr. Tovey, St. Mary Cray; and J. Browning, Widmore.

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INVITES inspection of his Stock of first class SCOTCH and WEST OF ENGLAND MILL'D TWEEDS for winter wear, which for economy and comfort cannot be surpassed,—made in the first style at prices from 7½ to 10 per cent. below London charges.
A choice selection of BLACK CLOTH DOESKINS, &c. for Evening Dress,
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Moscow Beaver,
French Witney,
Elysian and Sicilian
Cloths for Winter Over Coats
from £2 2s. to £3 13s. 6d.

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CRAYS' DIRECTORY
AND
Household Almanack
FOR 1863,
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London Chatham and Dover Railway—Sevenoaks Branch.

Passengers change Carriages at Sevenoaks Junction.

	WEEK DAYS.						SUNDAYS.				
Sevenoaks Jun. dep.	8.50	10.25	12. 0	3.55	5.45	7.40	10. 5	11.30	3. 0	7. 0	10. 5
Eynsford	8.57	10.32	12. 7	4. 2	5.52	7.47	10.12	11.37	3 .7	7. 7	10.12
Shoreham	9. 3	10.38	12.13	4. 8	5.58	7.53	10.18	11.43	3.13	7.13	10.18
Sevenoaks arr.	9.10	10.45	12.20	4.15	6. 5	8. 0	10.25	11.50	3.20	7.20	10.25
Sevenoaks dep.	8. 0	9.25	11,15	1.45	4.30	7. 5	8.55	11. 0	2.25	4. 0	8.55
Shoreham	8. 7	9.32	11.22	1.52	4.37	7.12	9. 2	11. 7	2.32	4. 7	9. 2
Eynsford	8.13	9.38	11.28	1.58	4.43	7.18	9. 8	11.13	2.38	4.13	9. 8
Sevenoaks Jun. arr.	8.20	9.45	11.35	2. 5	4.50	7.25	9.15	11.20	2.45	4.20	9.15

BECKENHAM AND NORWOOD

This Line connects the Mid-Kent and London, Chatham and Dover Lines with the South Eastern, Brighton and South Coast Lines. The journey occupies Five minutes.

Passengers change carriages at Beckenham and Norwood junctions. No Sunday Trains.

Beckenham dep.	8.35	9.51	10.55	12.10	1. 0	1.55	3. 0	4. 0	5, 5	6. 5	7. 0	8. 0
Norwood Junc, dep.	8.20	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.15	4.20	5.30	6.30	7.25

BROMLEY COLLEGE REPAIRING FUND.

Amounts already announced £1103 : 8s.

Further Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. James Blatch	100	0	0
Geo. Wythes, Esq.	10	0	0
W. A. Soames, Esq.	10	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
A. F. Slade, Esq.	10	0	0
H. A. Soames, Esq.	5	5	0
T. Taplin, Esq.	5	5	0
Dent, Allcroft, & Co.	5	5	0
Josiah Wilkinson, Esq. ...	5	0	0
The Misses Daniel	5	0	0
Miss Weeks	5	0	0
E. A. Tarner, Esq.	5	0	0
S. B. Brooke, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Skynner	5	0	0
Rev. Fred. Hopkins	3	3	0
H. Sikes, Esq.	3	0	0
W. E. Image, Esq., per Mrs. G. A. Partridge	2	2	0
John Greene, Esq., per Mrs, G. A. Partridge	2	2	0
Copestake, More, & Co. ...	2	2	0
Rev. A. Mesham, per Miss Leigh Spencer...	2	0	0
Lady Croft	2	0	0
Miss Dalton, per Mrs. G. A. Partridge	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
F. H. Talman, Esq.	1	12	0
Miss Wrench	1	1	0
Robt. Major, Esq.	1	1	0
Jas. Lane Wight, Esq.... ...	1	1	0
S. P. Acton, Esq.	1	1	0
— Willis, Esq.	1	1	0
C. Locock Webb, Esq,... ...	1	1	0
Rev. Richard Wilde	1	1	0
Mr. Lukey	1	1	0
Samuel Harper, Esq.	1	1	0
Capt. W. L. Partridge, R.N. ...	1	0	0
Miss E. Croft, per Mrs.G. A. Partridge	1	0	0
L. C., per Mrs. G. A. Partridge ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Reay	1	0	0
J. Gould, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. J. H. Micklethwait ...	1	0	0
Thos. Deburham, Esq.... ...	0	10	0
R. E. H.	0	10	0
A Friend, per Mrs. G. A. Partridge	0	10	0
Mrs. Pinniger	0	10	0
Anonymous, per Mrs. G. A. Partridge	0	10	0
Mrs. Goldsmith, per Mrs. G. A. Partridge	0	10	0
E. S.	0	5	0
Rev. W. Maynard	0	5	0

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WANTED a SITUATION, by a steady working man, to manage a garden and make himself generally useful.—Good character.—Address B.C., Printing office, Bromley.

WANTED a SITUATION as plain COOK or LAUNDRY MAID,—Address S. B., Printing office, Bromley.

WANTED a SITUATION as general Servant, or Nursemaid where there are two or three children.—Apply to Mrs. Vasse, Greyhound-yard, Bromley.

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THE

BROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*]

No. 56. JANUARY, 1863. Price One Penny.

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	WEEK DAYS—UP.													
Bickley	7.50	8.35	9.15	9. 45	11.25	1.30	3.25	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.25	10.25	
BROMLEY	7.54	8.39	9.19	9. 49	11.29	1.34	3.29	4.34	5.34	6.34	7.34	8.29	10.29	
Shortlands	7.57	8.42	9.21	9. 52	11.32	1.37	3.32	4.37	5.37	6.37	...	8.32	10.32	
Beckenham	8. 2	8.47	9.26	9. 57	11.37	1.42	3.37	4.42	5.42	6.41	7.39	8.37	10.37	
London Br. arr.	8.35	9.15	9.50	10.25	12.10	2.10	4. 5	5.10	6.10	7. 5	8. 5	9.10	11.10	
LEAVING	WEEK DAYS—DOWN.													
London Bridge	6.40	7.35	8. 0	8.55	10.30	12.30	2.30	3.30	4.40	5.40	6.30	7.30	9.30	11.30
Beckenham	7. 0	8. 2	8.32	9.17	10.56	12.56	2.56	3.56	5. 0	6. 3	6.56	7.56	9 56	11.56
Shortlands	...	8. 8	8.38	9.22	11. 1	1.-1	3. 1	4. 1	5. 5	6. 8	7. 1	8. 1	10. 1	12. 1
BROMLEY	7. 9	8.11	8.41	9.26	11. 5	1. 5	3. 5	4. 5	5. 9	6.12	7. 5	8. 5	10. 5	12. 5
Bickley arr.	7.15	8.13	8.50	9.30	11.13	1.13	3.13	4.13	5.15	6.20	7.13	8.13	10.13	12.15

From Bickley. **SUNDAYS.** **From London Bridge.**

9.45 a.m. 2.20 5.0 7.10 9.20 & 10.25 ——— 8.40 a.m. 1.30 3.30 6.15 8.15 & 9.15

LONDON, CHATHAM AND DOVER (Principal Stations.)

☞ For Sevenoaks Branch see last page.

	WEEK DAYS—UP.								SUNDAYS.			
Dover	—	6 45	—	9 15	11 45	2 20	—	6 0	—	8 55	—	1 50	6 45
Canterbury*	—	7 27	—	9 57	12 14	3 2	—	6 42	—	9 36	—	2 33	7 27
Faversham*	—	7 50	—	10 19	12 33	3 26	—	7 5	—	9 59	—	2 57	7 51
Sittingbourne*	7 18	8 7	—	10 36	12 48	3 44	—	7 22	—	10 16	—	3 15	8 10
Chatham	7 46	8 37	9 45	11 3	1 7	4 13	6 0	7 50	8 35	10 44	—	3 44	8 39
Rochester br.*	7 51	8 42	9 50	11 8	1 12	4 18	6 5	7 55	8 40	10 49	—	3 49	8 44
Meopham	8 10	9 0	10 6	—	1 29	4 36	6 23	8 12	8 59	11 7	—	4 7	9 3
Farningham	8 22	9 12	10 18	11 36	1 41	4 49	6 36	8 24	9 12	11 19	—	4 20	9 16
Sevenoaks Jnc.	8 29	9 19	10 25	11 43	1 48	4 57	6 43	—	9 20	11 26	—	4 27	9 23
St. Mary Cray	8 36	9 26	10 32	11 50	1 55	5 4	6 50	8 36	9 27	11 33	—	4 34	9 30
Bickley	8 43	9 33	10 39	—	2 2	5 11	6 57	8 43	9 34	11 40	—	4 41	9 37
BROMLEY	8 48	9 38	10 43	12 0	2 6	5 16	7 1	8 47	9 39	11 45	—	4 46	9 42
Shortlands	8 51	9 42	10 46	—	2 9	5 20	7 4	8 50	9 42	11 48	—	4 49	9 45
Beckenham*	8 56	9 47	10 51	12 6	2 13	5 24	7 8	8 54	9 47	—	—	—	9 50
Cr. Palace arr.*	9 3	9 54	10 58	12 13	2 20	5 30	7 14	9 0	9 54	11 58	—	4 58	9 57
N Wandsworth	9 20	—	11 15	12 27	2 36	—	7 27	9 20	10 10	12 15	—	5 15	—
Battersea	9 27	—	11 22	—	—	5 52	—	9 27	10 17	12 22	—	5 22	—
Victoria Stn.	9 30	10 15	11 25	12 35	2 45	5 55	7 35	9 30	10 20	12 25	—	5 25	10 20

The 8.5 a.m. Express from Dover, and the 5.0 p.m. from Victoria, call at Sevenoaks Junction. The 4.0 p.m. from Dover does not stop between Rochester and Victoria Station.

LEAVING	WEEK DAYS—DOWN.										SUNDAYS.				
Victoria Stn.	7 45	10 5	12 5	—	3 0	4 10	5 20	6 5	8 25		9 5	—	2 0	5 55	9 5
Battersea	—	10 8	12 8	—	—	4 13	—	—	8 28		9 8	—	2 3	—	9 8
N Wandsworth	7 53	10 13	12 13	—	—	4 18	5 28	6 13	8 33		9 13	—	2 8	6 2	9 13
Crystal Pal.*	8 10	10 28	12 28	—	3 20	4 33	5 43	6 25	8 48		9 30	—	2 23	6 17	9 28
Beckenham*	8 17	10 35	12 35	—	3 27	4 40	5 50	6 32	8 55		9 37	—	—	6 24	9 35
Shortlands	8 21	10 39	12 39	—	—	4 44	5 54	6 36	8 59		9 41	—	2 33	6 28	9 39
BROMLEY	8 24	10 42	12 42	—	3 32	4 47	5 57	6 39	9 2		9 44	—	2 36	6 31	9 42
Bickley	8 28	10 46	12 46	—	3 36	4 51	6 1	6 43	9 6		9 48	—	2 40	6 35	9 46
St. Mary Cray	8 35	10 53	12 53	—	3 43	4 58	6 8	6 50	9 13		9 54	—	2 47	6 42	9 53
Sevenoaks Juc	8 42	11 0	1 0	—	3 50	5 5	—	6 57	—		10 1	—	2 54	6 49	10 0
Farningham	8 49	11 7	1 7	—	3 57	5 12	6 20	7 4	9 26		10 8	—	3 1	6 56	10 7
Meopham	9 1	11 19	1 19	—	—	5 24	6 32	7 16	9 38		10 19	—	3 13	7 8	10 19
Rochester br.*	9 17	11 36	1 36	—	4 23	5 41	6 49	7 33	9 56		10 35	—	3 29	7 24	10 36
Chatham	9 24	11 43	1 43	—	4 30	5 45	6 56	7 40	10 0		10 57	—	3 36	7 31	10 40
Sittingbourne*	9 51	12 10	2 10	—	4 56	—	7 24	8 5	—		11 24	—	4 3	7 58	—
Faversham*	10 9	12 28	2 28	—	5 14	—	7 44	—	—		11 42	—	4 21	8 16	—
Canterbury*	10 33	12 52	2 52	—	5 38	—	8 8	—	—		12 6	—	4 46	8 41	—
Dover, arr.	11 15	1 35	3 35	—	6 20	—	8 50	—	—		12 50	—	5 30	9 25	—

The 12.5 p.m. up and 2.20 p.m. down Trains have no Third Class.

☞ *The Stations with the star thus * are Junctions, or near Branch Lines*

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(Many years Manager for J. REID's Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guarranteed.

EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

Importer of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c.

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MOWAT'S STOCK of superior OVERSHOES for the present season are now ready. The POCKET OVERSHOE for Ladies and Gentlemen. Overshoes expressly for Military boots. Children's Overshoes of all sizes. *Orders by Post punctually attended to.* MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, KENT.

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Dresses.....Shawls.....Mantles.....Bonnets.....Hats
Ribbons.....Feathers.....Flowers.....Trimmings
Gloves.....Hosiery.....Stays.....Baby Linen, &c.
in great variety.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Real Aberdeen Winceys, New Wincey Skirtings, &c.
much under present value.

French Merinoes and French Twills in all Colours.
Patterns sent post free.

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Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company.
List of Prices on application.

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Start early, before the morning post arrives

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Bickley and Widmore		*Fridays*
Bromley, Bromley Common, & Hayes,		*Thursdays*
Bromley New Town & Market Place,		*Wednesdays*
Chislehurst, and Orpington		*Fridays*
Crays and Sidcup		*Saturdays*
Crofton & Locksbottom,	every other	*Monday*
Croydon, Thornton Heath and West Wickham	do.	*Tuesday*
Downe and Keston	do.	*Tuesday*
Halstead & part of Knockholt	do.	*Wednesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	do.	*Tuesday*
Lee, Blackheath and Eltham	do.	*Monday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	do.	*Saturday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	do.	*Wednesday*
Shoreham and Chelsfield	do.	*Saturday*
Sydenham, Forest Hill and Beckenham	do.	*Tuesday*

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Practical Watch and Clock Maker.
WORKING JEWELLER, &c.,
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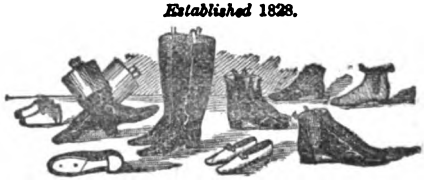
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Eynsford	8.52	10. 2	11.52	4. 2	5.50	7. 7	10.12	11.37	3 .7	7. 2	10.12
Shoreham	8.58	10. 8	11.58	4. 8	5.56	7.13	10.18	11.43	3.13	7. 8	10.18
Sevenoaks arr.	9. 5	10.15	12. 5	4.15	6. 3	7.20	10.25	11.50	3.20	7.15	10.25
Sevenoaks dep.	8. 0	9.25	11,15	1.20	4.30	6.20	8.55	11. 0	2.25	4. 0	8.55
Shoreham	8. 7	9.32	11.22	1.27	4.37	2.27	9. 2	11. 7	2.32	4. 7	9. 2
Eynsford	8.13	9.38	11.28	1.33	4.43	6.33	9. 8	11.13	2.38	4.13	9. 8
Sevenoaks Jun. arr.	8.20	9.45	11.35	1.40	4.50	6.40	9.15	11.20	2.45	4.20	9.15

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AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*]

No. 57. FEBRUARY, 1863. Price One Penny.

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—UP.*												
Bickley	7.50	8.35	9.15	9. 45	11.25	1.30	3.25	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.25	10.25
BROMLEY	7.54	8.39	9.19	9. 49	11.29	1.34	3.29	4.34	5.34	6.34	7.34	8.29	10.29
Shortlands	7.57	8.42	9.21	9. 52	11.32	1.37	3.32	4.37	5.37	6.37	...	8.32	10.32
Beckenham	8. 2	8.47	9.26	9. 57	11.37	1.42	3.37	4.42	5.42	6.41	7.39	8.37	10.37
London Br. arr.	8.35	9.15	9.50	10.25	12.10	2.10	4. 5	5.10	6.10	7. 5	8. 5	9.10	11.10
LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—DOWN.*												
London Bridge	6.40	7.35	8. 0	8.55	10.30	12.30	2.30	3.30	4.40	5.40	6.30	7.30	9.30	11.30
Beckenham	7. 0	8. 2	8.32	9.17	10.56	12.56	2.56	3 56	5. 0	6. 3	6.56	7.56	9 56	11.50
Shortlands	...	8. 8	8.38	9.22	11. 1	1. 1	3. 1	4. 1	5. 5	6. 8	7. 1	8. 1	10. 1	——
BROMLEY	7. 9	8.11	8.41	9.26	11. 5	1. 5	3. 5	4. 5	5. 9	6.12	7. 5	8. 5	10. 5	——
Bickley arr.	7.15	8.18	8.50	9.30	11.13	1.13	3.13	4.13	5.15	6.20	7.13	8.13	10.13	——

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	WEEK DAYS—UP.										*SUNDAYS.*				
Dover	—	6 45	—	9 15	11 45	2 20	—	6 0			—	8 55	—	1 50	6 45
Canterbury*	—	7 27	—	9 57	12 14	3 2	—	6 42			—	9 36	—	2 33	7 27
Faversham*	—	7 50	—	10 19	12 33	3 26	—	7 5			—	9 59	—	2 57	7 51
Sittingbourne*	7 18	8 7	—	10 36	12 48	3 44	—	7 23			—	10 16	—	3 15	8 10
Chatham	7 46	8 37	9 45	11 3	1 7	4 13	6 10	7 50			8 35	10 44	—	3 44	8 39
Rochester br.*	7 51	8 42	9 50	11 8	1 12	4 18	6 15	7 55			8 40	10 49	—	3 49	8 44
Meopham	8 10	9 0	10 6	—	1 29	4 36	6 33	8 12			8 59	11 7	—	4 7	9 3
Farningham	8 22	9 12	10 18	11 36	1 41	4 49	6 46	8 24			9 12	11 19	—	4 20	9 16
Sevenoaks Jnc.	8 29	9 19	10 25	11 43	1 48	4 57	6 53	—			9 20	11 26	—	4 27	9 23
St. Mary Cray	8 36	9 26	10 32	11 50	1 55	5 4	7 0	8 36			9 27	11 33	—	4 34	9 30
Bickley	8 43	9 33	10 39	—	2 2	5 11	7 7	8 43			9 34	11 40	—	4 41	9 37
BROMLEY	8 48	9 38	10 43	12 0	2 6	5 16	7 11	8 47			9 39	11 45	—	4 46	9 42
Shortlands	8 51	9 42	10 46	—	2 9	5 20	—	8 50			9 42	11 48	—	4 49	9 45
Beckenham*	8 56	9 47	10 51	12 6	2 13	5 24	7 16	8 54			9 47	—	—	—	9 50
Cr Palace arr.*	9 3	9 54	10 58	12 13	2 20	5 30	7 23	9 0			9 54	11 58	—	4 58	9 57
N Wandsworth	9 20	—	11 15	12 27	2 36	—	7 36	9 20			10 10	12 15	—	5 15	—
Battersea	9 27	—	11 22	—	—	5 52	—	9 27			10 17	12 22	—	5 22	—
Victoria Stn.	9 30	10 15	11 25	12 35	2 45	5 55	7 45	9 30			10 20	12 25	—	5 25	10 20
LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—DOWN.*										*SUNDAYS.*				
Victoria Stn.	7 45	10 5	12 5	—	3 0	4 10	5 20	6 5	8 25		9 5	—	2 0	5 55	9 5
Battersea	—	10 8	12 8	—	—	4 13	—	—	8 28		9 8	—	2 3	—	9 8
N Wandsworth	7 53	10 13	12 13	—	—	4 18	5 28	6 13	8 33		9 13	—	2 8	6 2	9 13
Crystal Pal.*	8 10	10 28	12 28	—	3 20	4 33	5 43	6 25	8 48		9 30	—	2 23	6 17	9 28
Beckenham*	8 17	10 35	12 35	—	3 27	4 40	5 50	6 32	8 55		9 37	—	—	6 24	9 35
Shortlands	8 21	10 39	12 39	—	—	4 44	5 54	6 36	8 59		9 41	—	2 33	6 28	9 39
BROMLEY	8 24	10 42	12 42	—	3 32	4 47	5 57	6 39	9 2		9 44	—	2 36	6 31	9 42
Bickley	8 28	10 46	12 46	—	3 36	4 51	6 1	6 43	9 6		9 48	—	2 40	6 35	9 46
St. Mary Cray	8 35	10 53	12 53	—	3 43	4 58	6 8	6 50	9 13		9 54	—	2 47	6 42	9 53
Sevenoaks Juc	8 42	11 0	1 0	—	3 50	5 5	—	6 57	—		10 1	—	2 54	6 49	10 0
Farningham	8 49	11 7	1 7	—	3 57	5 12	6 20	7 4	9 26		10 8	—	3 1	6 56	10 7
Meopham	9 1	11 19	1 19	—	—	5 24	6 32	7 16	9 38		10 19	—	3 13	7 8	10 19
Rochester br.*	9 17	11 36	1 36	—	4 23	5 41	6 49	7 33	9 56		10 35	—	3 29	7 24	10 36
Chatham	9 24	11 43	1 43	—	4 30	5 45	6 56	7 40	10 0		10 57	—	3 36	7 31	10 40
Sittingbourne*	9 51	12 10	2 10	—	4 56	—	7 25	8 5	—		11 24	—	4 3	7 58	—
Faversham*	10 9	12 28	2 28	—	5 14	—	7 44	—	—		11 42	—	4 21	8 16	—
Canterbury*	10 33	12 52	2 52	—	5 38	—	8 8	—	—		12 6	—	4 46	8 41	—
Dover, arr.	11 15	1 35	3 35	—	6 20	—	8 50	—	—		12 50	—	5 30	9 25	—

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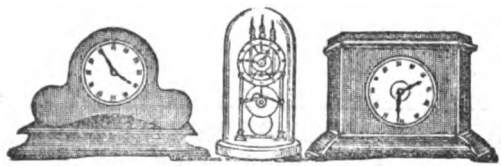
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Beckenham and Penge	every other	*Tuesday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Tuesday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	„	*Tuesday*
Lee, Blackheath, and Eltham	„	*Monday*
Shoreham and Chelsfield	„	*Monday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead ..	„	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	„	*Wednesday*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

FARNBOROUGH BREWERY, BY BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.

EDWARD DUNN
UPHOLSTERER & UNDERTAKER
Market Place, Bromley,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed upon him, begs most respectfully to inform those favouring him with their Orders by Post, that it is necessary to address as above where he is continuing the Business (for the benefit of himself and sisters) which has been conducted by his family for more than a century.

COUGHS AND CHILBLAINS ! !

NO one should be without SHILLCOCK'S PECTORAL TOFFEE and GLYCERINE LOTION firmly established in public favour as the most effectual remedies in use for the above complaints.—Prepared by J. B. SHILLCOCK, Chemist, Post Office, BROMLEY, KENT, 13½*d.* per Bottle and Box.—Wholesale Agents, Newberry and Sons, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Medicines of the purest character only are used, and the strictest personal attention given to the preparation of prescriptions.

DENTISTRY, Operative and Mechanical, in all their branches, attendance from Ten until Four. NEW TEETH supplied and fitted from 3*s.* 6*d.* each, Repairs promptly done, Stopping from 1*s.* 6*d.*, and Scaling at moderate charges.

"METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCE, SESSION 1861-62.

"*This is to Certify*, that Mr. J. B. SHILLCOCK has attended my course of Lectures on Dental Mechanics, and has acquitted himself satisfactorily at the examination of the class.

"Signed, ANTHONY HOCKLEY, Lecturer.'

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Bromley Union—No. 1 district.

ALL Landlords who wish to compound for their Poor Rates on Cottage property, must intimate the same to the Overseers or Collector, within 14 days after the 25th of March.

CRICKET!

J. WELLS in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage through past Seasons, invites inspection of his present Stock, which contains some first rate Articles in CANE-HANDLE, and MATCH BATS, STUMPS, LEG GUARDS, BATTING GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, &c., also some very Superior YOUTH'S BATS. All goods being of the *very best manufacture* and *personally* selected by himself, will *warrant* them to give satisfaction, At his

CHINA AND GLASS WAREHOUSE,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

SELLING OFF!

At greatly reduced prices, at

MADAME MARTEL'S, Fancy Repository, close to Bromley Station, the WHOLE STOCK of the SHOP, which will be closed shortly, consisting of Papier Maché goods, Card cases, Knives, Scissors, Frames, Carte de Visite, Albums, Books, Church Services, Coloured Prints, Photographs for Scrap Books, &c.

WILLIAM GRUBB,

Carpenter, Builder, & Undertaker

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Window Blinds of every description made to order.
Estimates given for General repairs.

E. UNSTEAD

(LATE VERINDER)

GROCER, TEA DEALER

Oil and Italian Warehouseman,
CHRESEMONGER, &c.,
Perseverance House,
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT.

All description of Brushes at London Prices.
Families waited on daily.

L. STEIERT

Watch and Clock Maker

9, NEW TOWN, BROMLEY, KENT.

L. S. begs to return his thanks to the Inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received, and trusts by attention to orders, combined with with good workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.

Dealer in all kinds of Watches and Jewellery.

Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired on reasonable terms.

A FEW THOUGHTS on CHURCH RATES, being a Practical Reply to Objectors.—By a Layman. Bromley Record Office, Price one penny.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, at Bromley, Kent. This freehold building land is situated about Ten minutes' walk from Bromley Station, and will be Sold at £2 10*s.* per foot frontage, with a depth of 132 feet.—Apply to Mr. Fitze, New Bromley, or G. T. Davies, Esq., solicitor, 43, Mincing-lane, London.

FOR SALE, TWO handsome BAY COLTS, 3 years old, and both entire, by Mr. Shillio's well known Spanish Jack; one is thorough bred, and entered in the "Stud Book."—For further particulars and pedigree, apply to Mrs. Gray, farmer, Bromley common, Kent.

BEDDING PLANTS, a choice variety of which may be had at London price of T. PEARCE, Florist, Hayes, Kent.

PAN-TILES and BUILDING MATERIALS, FOR SALE, apply to Mr. J. Bannister, Hayes lane, Mason's Hill, Bromley.

BOARD and LODGING, or PARTIAL BOARD.—A Lady or Gentleman can be accommodated with the above in a quiet family residing in Bromley—a married couple not objected to.—Terms moderate.—Address A.A., Miss Mumford's, Market sq., Bromley.

CHISLEHURST, Kent.—A small Family in this neighbourhood can offer immediately to a Lady a comfortable HOME with Board, &c.; or would be willing to take two or three Little Girls to board and educate.—For particulars apply personally to Miss Mumford, Market-sq., Bromley; or by letter to S. A. E., Post office, Chislehurst, Kent, S.E.

TO LET, as OFFICE or otherwise, a Large FRONT ROOM with private entrance, well adapted for business, High-street, Bromley.—Address A., Printing office, Bromley.

WANTED, a plainly FURNISHED COTTAGE, or part of a House, with two or three bed rooms, sitting room, and kitchen—no attendance required—within a mile of a railway station.—Apply with particulars and terms to H.P., 40, Old Change, E.C.

WANTED, a Good Plain COOK, having a good character, for a private family in the neighbourhood.—For address and particulars apply to Mr Mitchell, baker, Bromley

WANTED, a Good General SERVANT in a small family—no children.—Apply at 1, Kemsing terrace, Freelands road.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, aged 16, used to children—required to do plain needlework—Apply B, Printing office, Bromley.

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POPULAR

WEEKLY COURSE OF LECTURES

AT THE

WHITE HART ASSEMBLY ROOM

BROMLEY, KENT.

THE FOLLOWING REMAIN TO BE DELIVERED:—

On Thursday, 2nd April,

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., "The Sea Shore, its lessons & products."

Dr. FARR in the Chair.

—o—

On Tuesday, 7th April,

EDMUND WHEELER, Esq., C.E., F.R.A.S., "The Electric Telegraph, its principles and practical use,"

Illustrated by Experiments, Voltaic Batteries, and Working Models.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., in the Chair.

—o—

On Thursday, 16th April,

J. H. PEPPER, Esq., F.C.S., A Inst: C.E., "The apparent contradictions of Chemistry,"

Illustrated by numerous remarkable Experiments.

JAMES SCRUTTON, Esq., in the Chair.

—o—

On Thursday, 23rd April,

G. W. McCREE, Esq. "Lights and Shades of Life in London."

Captain SATTERTHWAITE in the Chair.

—o—

On Thursday, 30th April,

GEO. GROSSMITH, Esq., "A humourous Lecture on Lecturing."

ROBINSON LATTER, Esq., in the Chair.

—o—

On Monday, 4th May,

GEORGE DAWSON, Esq., M.A., "Wellington and Napoleon, a Parallel and a Contrast."

F. J. SARGOOD, Esq., in the Chair.

The public attention is especially directed to the great advantages offered by this Course, and to the opportunity now afforded of hearing the most eminent Professional Lecturers for the moderate sum fixed for admission, viz:—One Shilling or Sixpence—in the hope that all Classes will be induced to co-operate in the support of a project, calculated so much to promote intellectual improvement and social union.

Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Strong, Printing Office; and of Mr. Hodges, Bookseller, High Street, Bromley.

The Chair will be taken each Evening at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

N.B.—Whilst any eventual loss in these Lectures has been provided for, the surplus, if any, is intended to be given to the Philanthropic Societies of the Town.

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BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Subscription 10s. per Annum, or 2s. 6d. per Quarter.

A LARGE NUMBER of additional works has been added to this branch of

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THE READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY

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NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

J. Nettlefold, W. W. Baxter, Hon. Secs.

BROMLEY, KENT.

Periodical Sale by Auction for Fat and Lean Stock, Farming Implements, &c.

MR. G. B. BAXTER

HAVING been applied to by several influential Farmers and Graziers in this neighbourhood to establish a Periodical Auction, for the disposal of Fat and Lean Stock, Farming Implements, &c., he intends holding the first Sale in the Market Place, on Wednesday, April 22nd, 1863, at Three o'clock, p.m., and to continue the same on the *Fourth Wednesday* in every month, it being considered that an auction of this kind is much required, Bromley being a central place between the other markets, and of easy access by Railway, for Butchers, Graziers, and Dealers in Stock. G. B. B. hopes, by economical management, to make it advantageous to both buyers and sellers.

Parties desirous of sending Stock for the First Sale on April 22nd, will be kind enough to send all particulars of the same to the Auctioneer, at least seven days prior to the sale.

Bromley, March 19th, 1863.

W. T. KELSEY

MILLER.

CORN, COAL, AND SEED MERCHANT,

High Street, Bromley, and Southend Mills.

Depots at Bromley and Beckenham Stations.

PRESENT PRICES:—

Best Screened W. E. Coal **25/-** *per ton* | *Gas Coke* · **16/-** *per Chaldron*

DEALER IN HAY, STRAW, MALT, & HOPS. AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN SEEDS OF THE BEST QUALITY. [*Terms Cash Monthly*

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J. B. WALTER

MANUFACTURING AND FURNISHING

IRONMONGER

BROMLEY, KENT.

Established upwards of 60 years.

HOT WATER AND GAS ENGINEER

Greenhouses and Baths Fitted on the most improved principles.

STOVE & RANGE MANUFACTURER.

Iron Railing, strained Wire Fencing, and Hurdles to order.

Iron, Zinc, and Copper Guttering made and fixed.

BELL HANGING. IRON & TIN PLATE WORKER, &c, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1796.

JAMES MOWAT,

TAILOR AND TROWSER MAKER

INVITES inspection of his Large Stock of SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, and ANGOLA TWEED TROWSERINGS made up in Fashionable Style, for Cash, at **16/- 18/- 21/- 24/-** to **31/6** per pair, *guaranteed from* **15** *to* **20** *per cent. below London advertising houses.*

Gentlemen'sLight Summer Suits from 2½ guineas

A large stock of Black and the much admired Blues for Summer Frocks 2½ guineas

Also, a large selection of nice NEUTRAL MITXURES for Boys' Tunic and Knickerbocker Suits from **25/-** upwards.

SERVANTS' LIVERIES, the best at moderate prices.

Agent to the New Equitable Life Office.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY, 3, the Green, Camberwell, conducted by Mrs JAMES. Branch Office, Mrs King's, High-street, Epsom, Surrey. Good Servants of all classes now wanting situations. A professional COOK, aged 28, with good recommendations. — Branch office, Mrs King's, High-street, Epsom.

Servants of Good Character will always meet with Situations either in town or country.

G. DEAN & SON

Fruiterers and Florists

WILLOW GROVE GARDENS,

CHISLEHURST, KENT

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of Chislehurst and the Neighbourhood, that they have a well selected STOCK of BEDDING PLANTS, strong and healthy, which will be ready for sending out early in May.

Blooming Plants in Pots in succession.

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Collett's Musical Repository,

Opposite the College,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE, OR LENT ON HIRE.

Piano-fortes Tuned and Repaired.

ALL THE NEWEST MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE

Mudie's Library.

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EDWARD DUNN

UPHOLSTERER & UNDERTAKER

Market Place, Bromley,

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Established 1828.

LONDON HOUSE
OPPOSITE THE
BROMLEY,



HIGH STREET
SAVINGS' BANK,
KENT.

ELIZABETH BURGESS,

invites inspection of her large selection of LADIES.' AND GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GOLOSHES

CHILDREN'S SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Thorpe and Son's celebrated Boots and Shoes

Bespoke Orders Executed & Repairing done.

MEREDITH JONES POWELL & Co.

COAL IMPORTERS,

The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

M. J. P. & Co. beg to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that they have, now discharging, a vessel of first rate "WALLSEND COALS," and that they are delivering the same (Screened) at 25/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. Coals by the Truck load of not less than four tons 22/- per ton at the Depôt.

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Paragon Flower Tray.

GEORGE WEEKS begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry that Letters Patent have been granted to him for his invention of the above elegant article for the Floral Decoration of Drawing or Dining Rooms. By the use of which, Growing Plants, such as Ferns, Lycopods, Fuschias, Roses, &c., may be combined with Cut Flowers, thus affording great facility to those tastefully inclined for displaying a never-ending variety of floral designs.

Price 10/6 12/6 and 25/- each.

Sold Wholesale by B. PERKINS & SON, Cannon-street, City; E. PERRY, Wolverhampton; and Retail by JAMES CARTER & Co., Florists, High Holborn; and the

Patentee

GEORGE WEEKS,

General Furnishing

IRONMONGER,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND GAS FITTER,

Smith, Brazier, Tin Plate and Zinc Worker,

(Opposite the White Hart Hotel)

BROMLEY, KENT.

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL WIRE-WORK.

Baths, Conservatories, Forcing Houses, &c., heated with Hot Water on the most modern and approved principles.

Stoves, Ranges, Steam-cooking Apparatus, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, &c., made and fixed.

KITCHEN FURNITURE REPAIRED AND RE-TINNED.

BATHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE OR HIRE.

ELECTRO PLATE & CUTLERY WAREHOUSE

G. W. avails himself of the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his many kind patrons for the very liberal support which he has received at their hands for the last ten years, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same by supplying every article at the lowest remunerative profit.

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London Chatham and Dover Railway—Sevenoaks Branch.

Passengers change Carriages at Sevenoaks Junction.

	WEEK DAYS.								SUNDAYS.					
Sevenoaks J. dep.	8.45	10.30	11.45	1.30	3.55	5.43	7. 5	8.35	10. 5	11.30	3. 0	4 55	6.55	10. 5
Eynsford	8.52	10.37	11.52	1.37	4. 2	5.50	7.12	8.47	10.12	11.37	3 .7	5. 2	7. 2	10.12
Shoreham	8.58	10.43	11.58	1.43	4. 8	5.56	7.18	8.53	10.18	11.43	3.13	5. 8	7. 8	10.18
Sevenoaks arr.	9. 5	10.50	12. 5	1.50	4.15	6. 3	7.25	9. 0	10.25	11.50	3.20	5.15	7.15	10.25
Sevenoaks dep.	8. 0	9.25	11,15	12.35	2.55	4.30	6.30	8. 5	8.55	11. 0	2.25	4. 0	6.25	8.10	8.55
Shoreham	8. 7	9.32	11.22	12.42	3 .2	4.37	6.37	8.12	9. 2	11. 7	2.32	4. 7	6.32	8.17	9. 2
Eynsford	8.13	9.38	11.28	12.48	3. 8	4.43	6.43	8.18	9. 8	11.13	2.38	4.13	6.38	8.23	9. 8
Sevenoaks J. arr.	8.20	9.45	11.35	12.55	3.15	4.50	6.50	8.25	9.15	11.20	2.45	4.20	6.45	8.30	9.15

BECKENHAM AND NORWOOD

This Line connects the Mid-Kent and London, Chatham and Dover Lines with the South Eastern, Brighton and South Coast Lines. The journey occupies Five minutes.

Passengers change carriages at Beckenham and Norwood junctions. No Sunday Trains.

Beckenham dep.	8.35	9.55	11. 2	12. 9	1.53	4. 5	4.46	5.50	7. 5	8. 5
Norwood Junc, dep.	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.20	1.30	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.20	7.25

FOWNES' KESTON OMNIBUS takes to the 9.19 11.29 4.34 & 7.34 Mid Kent Up Trains, and from the 8.55 12.30 4 40 and 7.30 Down Trains, *Week Days.—Sundays* to 9.49 2.24 & 7.14 Up—from 8.40 1.30 & 8.15 Down.

W. W. BAXTER,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMIST,

BROMLEY, KENT.

AGENT for Messrs. SCHWEPPE & Co's SODA WATER, POTASS WATER, EFFERVESCING LEMONADE, and MALVERN SELTZER WATER.

This being the season for the extensive use of the above wholesome and refreshing Beverages, W. W. BAXTER begs respectfully to solicit the favours of the NOBILITY and GENTRY in the Neighbourhood, who may be supplied on the same terms as at the Manufactory.

Soda Water from any other Manufacturer, if repuired.

GINGER BEER AT ALL PRICES ACCORDING TO QUALITY.

SEIDLITZ, SODA, LEMONADE, AND GINGER BEER POWDERS IN BOXES.

Powders for making Soda Water, &c., in Gazogenes.

HOOPER'S MINERAL WATERS being reduced in price will no doubt cause many of them to be more commonly drunk. W. W. B. is prepared to supply them at Manufacturers prices.—*Descriptive Books can be had on application.*

A large assortment of Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Bone, and Fancy Wood, Hair Brushes, of numerous patterns and qualities.

Tooth and Nail Brushes, of warranted quality, in great variety.

Finest TURKEY and HONEY-COMB SPONGES of all sizes. *Water-proof Sponge Bags.*

N.B.—The purest Chemicals with the finest Drugs the markets afford, are alone used in this establishment, and no exertion is spared to ensure accuracy, punctuality, and dispatch in preparing Physicians' Prescriptions, which are dispensed only by competent Assistants, with the personal superintendence of the Proprietor.

W. W. BAXTER having Premises adjoining the Drug Establishment, supplies every description of **Fish** and other **Sauces, Pickles, &c.,** of the best quality, from Messrs. BURGESS and SONS' Italian Warehouse, Strand.

Finest Salad Oil in Flasks, Quarts and Pints, bottled from Lucca Oil of the First Quality.

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THE

BROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*]

No. 62. JULY, 1863. Price One Penny.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Principal Stations.)

WEEK DAYS—UP.

Leaving																														
Dover	—	—	—	—	—	8 15	—	8 30	—	9 35	12 0	—	—	2 20	—	4 30	—	—	7 0	—
Canterbury	—	—	—	—	—	8 44	—	9 10	—	10 17	12 29	—	—	3 2	—	5 10	—	—	7 40	—
Faversham	—	—	7 30	—	—	9 1	—	9 32	—	10 39	12 46	—	—	3 26	—	5 32	—	—	8 2	—
Sittingbourne	—	—	7 47	—	—	9 14	—	9 49	—	10 56	12 59	—	—	3 44	—	5 49	—	—	8 19	—
Chatham	7 15	8 08	8 15	—	—	9 32	9 45	10 15	—	11 24	1 18	1 30	—	4 12	5 30	6 16	—	8 0	8 46	9 0
Rochester br.	7 20	8 13	8 20	—	—	9 37	9 50	10 20	—	11 29	1 23	1 35	—	4 17	5 35	6 21	—	8 5	8 51	9 5
Meopham	7 37	—	8 37	—	—	—	10 7	—	—	—	11 46	—	1 52	—	4 35	5 52	6 37	—	8 22	—	9 22
Farningham	7 49	8 31	8 49	—	—	9 57	10 19	10 45	—	—	11 58	1 43	2 4	—	4 47	6 4	6 49	—	8 34	—	9 34
Sevenoaks Junc.	—	8 38	—	9 28	—	—	10 26	10 52	11 48	12 5	1 50	2 11	2 50	4 54	—	6 56	7 5	8 41	9 22	—
St. Mary Cray	8 1	8 45	9 1	9 34	—	—	10 33	—	11 55	12 12	—	2 18	2 57	5 16	7 17	—	7 12	8 48	—	9 46
Bickley	8 8	8 52	9 8	9 40	—	—	10 40	—	12 2	12 19	—	2 25	3 4	5 23	7 24	—	7 19	8 55	—	9 53
BROMLEY	8 12	8 56	9 12	9 44	10 13	10 44	11 6	12 6	12 23	2 2	2 29	3 8	5 12	6 29	7 9	7 23	8 59	9 36	9 57	—
Shortlands	8 15	8 59	9 15	—	—	10 47	—	—	12 26	—	2 32	3 11	5 15	6 32	—	7 26	9 2	—	10 0	—
Beckenham	8 19	9 3	9 19	9 49	—	10 51	—	12 11	12 31	—	2 36	3 16	5 19	6 36	—	7 28	9 6	—	10 4	—
Herne Hill	8 34	9 16	9 34	10 2	10 29	11 5	11 21	12 25	12 47	2 20	2 50	3 32	5 34	6 50	7 23	7 41	9 20	9 50	10 19	—
Brixton	8 37	9 19	9 37	—	—	11 8	11 24	12 28	12 50	—	2 53	3 35	5 37	6 53	—	7 44	9 23	9 53	10 22	—
Clapham	8 40	9 22	9 40	—	—	—	—	12 31	12 53	—	2 56	3 38	5 40	6 56	—	—	9 26	—	10 25	—
Victoria Stn. arr.	8 50	9 30	9 50	10 15	10 40	11 20	11 35	12 40	1 5	2 30	3 3	5 3	5 50	7 5	7 35	7 55	9 35	10 5	10 35	—

WEEK DAYS—DOWN.

Leaving																														
Victoria Station	7 35	9 40	10 0	10 50	11 35	12 5	12 55	1 55	3 20	4 10	4 35	5 0	5 15	5 50	6 15	6 55	8 30	9 25	11 0
Clapham	7 44	9 47	—	10 57	11 42	—	1 2	2 2	—	—	—	—	5 22	5 57	6 22	7 2	8 37	9 32	11 7
Brixton	7 47	9 50	—	11 0	11 45	—	1 5	2 5	3 28	4 18	4 43	—	5 25	6 0	6 25	7 5	8 40	9 35	11 10
Herne Hill	7 53	9 55	10 16	11 5	11 50	12 16	1 10	2 10	3 33	4 23	4 48	5 11	5 30	6 5	6 30	7 10	8 45	9 40	11 15	—
Beckenham	8 8	10 9	—	11 19	12 4	—	1 24	2 26	—	4 37	5 2	—	5 44	6 19	6 44	7 24	8 59	9 54	11 29	—
Shortlands	8 13	10 13	—	11 23	12 8	—	1 28	2 31	—	4 41	5 6	—	5 48	6 23	—	7 28	9 3	9 58	11 33	—
BROMLEY	8 16	10 16	10 31	11 26	12 11	12 31	1 31	2 34	3 48	4 44	5 9	5 25	5 51	6 26	6 49	7 31	9 6	10 1	11 36	—
Bickley	8 20	10 20	—	11 30	12 15	—	1 35	2 38	—	4 48	5 13	—	5 55	6 30	—	7 35	9 10	10 5	11 40	—
St. Mary Cray	8 27	10 27	—	11 37	12 22	—	1 42	2 45	3 57	4 55	5 20	—	6 2	6 37	6 58	7 42	9 17	10 12	11 47	—
Sevenoaks Junc.	8 35	10 34	10 45	11 44	12 29	12 45	1 49	2 53	4 4	—	5 26	5 37	—	6 44	7 5	7 49	9 24	—	—	—
Farningham	8 42	—	10 52	—	12 36	—	1 56	3 0	4 11	5 7	—	5 43	6 15	6 51	7 11	7 56	—	10 25	11 5	9
Meopham	8 54	—	11 3	—	12 48	—	2 8	3 12	—	5 19	—	—	6 28	7 3	—	8 8	—	10 38	—	—
Rochester br.	9 10	—	11 19	—	1 5	1 15	2 25	3 28	4 36	5 35	—	6 36	6 45	7 20	7 35	8 25	—	10 55	12 25	—
Chatham	9 17	—	11 26	—	1 10	1 22	2 30	3 35	4 42	5 42	—	6 96	6 50	7 25	7 42	8 30	—	11 0	12 30	—
Sittingbourne	9 43	—	11 51	—	—	1 47	—	4 1	5 5	6 9	—	6 27	—	—	8 8	—	—	—	—	—
Faversham	10 0	—	12 8	—	—	2 3	—	4 19	5 21	6 25	—	6 41	—	—	8 25	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury	10 24	—	12 31	—	—	2 26	—	4 43	5 43	—	—	7 0	—	—	8 49	—	—	—	—	—
Dover arrives	11 5	—	1 10	—	—	3 5	—	5 25	6 20	—	—	7 30	—	—	9 30	—	—	—	—	—

SUNDAY TRAINS.—Trains calling at Bromley, leave Victoria Station at 7.35 9.30 10.30 2.0 3.20 4.5 5.55 7.0* 8.30 & 9.45* The following Up Trains call at Bromley at 8.49 9.49 11.57 2.30 4.30 7.11 7.29 8.48 9.26* & 9.55.

The Trains leave the Elephant and Castle at the same time as those from Victoria, except one, which is 10.5 from the Elephant and Castle, the corresponding one being at 10.0 from Victoria.

☞ The Mid Kent Time Table will be found in another page.

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C. S. MIDDLETON,
COACH BUILDER,
BROMLEY, KENT.

Carriages of all descriptions built on the Shortest Notice.

Carriages Let on the Job, by the Month, Year, or for a Term.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Basket Carriages built or repaired on moderate terms.

C. S. M. invites inspection of his newly erected manufacturing Premises, where Carriages of every description may be seen in progress of Building.

W. T. KELSEY
MILLER,
CORN, COAL, AND SEED. MERCHANT,
High Street, Bromley, and Southend Mills.

Depots at Bromley and Beckenham Stations.

PRESENT PRICES:—

Best Screened W. E. Coal **24**/- *per ton* | *Gas Coke* · **16**/- *per Chaldron*

DEALER IN HAY, STRAW, MALT, & HOPS. AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN SEEDS OF THE BEST QUALITY. [*Terms Cash Monthly*

BROMLEY ACADEMY
In Union with College of Preceptors,

BROMLEY, KENT.

PRINCIPAL, THOMAS MORLEY, L.C.P.
Late Member of the Council.

MR. MORLEY prepares Youth for the various Mercantile and Professional pursuits, through the medium of a superior mode of Instruction, in accordance with the views of the College of which Mr. M. is a Graduate. Parents may form a correct estimate of the character of the Instruction imparted, from the fact that pupils from this School have in one or other of the last three or four examinations at the College, stood *first* in the following subjects, viz:—The English Language, Book-keeping by double and single entry, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic, and Trigonometry; they have also obtained special first class certificates in mathematics and first mathematical prize.

The course of instruction comprehends—*Languages:* English, French, and Latin.—*History:* English, modern and ancient, including Biblical History, with especial reference to ancient Egypt.—*Geography:* Sacred and Secular.—Plain and ornamental Writing, Arithmetic (logically), Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry plane and spherical, Mechanics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Chemistry.

TERMS MODERATE.

The School will re-open on Thursday, July 16th.

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WILLIAM H. COOPER,

FAMILY DRAPER,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

Dresses.....Shawls.....Mantles.....Bonnets.....Hats
Ribbons.....Feathers.....Flowers.....Trimmings
Gloves..... ...Hosiery.....Stays.....Baby Linen, &c.
in great variety.

N.B. A large Stock of Crinolines, newest shape and style

W. H. C. being fully prepared to meet competition where QUALITY *as well as* PRICE *is regarded, assures the Public of his determination not to be surpassed by any of the London Houses.*

AGENT FOR THE
Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company,
List of Prices on application.

LONDON HOUSE, BROMLEY.

FOX AND SON'S DRAYS

ARE APPOINTED TO START FOR:—

Bexley, North Cray, and St. Mary Cray ..	every	*Saturday*
Bickley, and Widmore	„	*Saturday*
Bromley New Town, and Market Place ..	„	*Wednesday*
Bromley..	„	*Thursday*
Bromley Common	„	*Friday*
Chislehurst and Orpington	„	*Friday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	„	*Saturday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	„	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	„	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	every other	*Tuesday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Tuesday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	„	*Tuesday*
Lee, Blackheath, and Eltham	„	*Monday*
Shoreham and Chelsfield	„	*Monday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead ..	„	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	„	*Wednesday*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

FARNBOROUGH BREWERY, BY BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.

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BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Subscription 10s. per Annum, or 2s. 6d. per Quarter.

A LARGE NUMBER of additional works has been added to this branch of

Mudie's Library

THE READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY

are open daily, from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted)

2550 VOLUMES

and a plentiful supply of

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

J. NETTLEFOLD, W. W. BAXTER, Hon. Secs.

THE COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing that arrangements are being made to enable them to offer to their Friends and the neighbourhood a POPULAR LECTURE or ENTERTAINMENT of a high class, at fortnightly intervals, from October to March inclusive, on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month as far as practicable. The series will commence with a Superior AMATEUR CONCERT, on Oct. 13th, under the direction of Mr. F. J. SMITH. Fuller particulars will be issued at an early date.

BROMLEY COLLEGE REPAIRING FUND.

Amounts already announced £2125 : 2s. 3d.

Further Subscriptions.

	£	s	d
Cruttenden, Rev. W. C.	1	1	0
Curtis, Rev. F.	0	10	0
Cust, Hon. and Rev. R.	1	0	0
Day, Rev. E.	1	0	0
Dornford, Rev. J.	1	1	0
Durell, Rev. T. V.	5	0	0
Hansburg, F. L., Esq.	1	0	0
Hardy, Gathorne, Esq.. M.P. ...	10	0	0
Haugh, Lieut. Col.	2	0	0
Hill, Rev. Thos.	5	0	0
Hughes, Walter, Esq.	5	0	0
Hullett, D., Esq.	1	1	0
Irby, Hon. and Rev. A. P. ...	2	2	0
Janson, Fredk. H., Esq.	3	3	0
Legge, Hon. and Rev. H. ...	1	1	0
Legge. Rev. W.	3	3	0
Luttrell, Rev. A. F.	2	0	0
Manley, Rev. J.	1	1	0
Mantell, Rev. E. R.	2	2	0
Marshall, John, Esq.	5	0	0
Marriott, Rev. W. M. S.... ...	10	0	0
Middleton, Hon. Lady	1	0	0
Morrell, Rev. R. P.	2	0	0
Morris, Rev. T. E.	1	0	0
Norman, H., Esq. (2nd donation)	5	0	0
Park, Mrs. (annual)	0	10	6
Scott, Samuel, Esq. (2nd donation)	20	0	0
Waddington, David, Esq.... ...	1	1	0
Walsh, Rev. J. H. A.	5	0	0
Westminster, Dean of	5	0	0
Wood, H., Esq.	1	0	0

Donations will be received by Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK, & Co., Lombard-street, E.C.; and by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Joseph M. HOLWORTHY, Widmore-lane, Bromley.

JOSEPH M. HOLWORTHY, *Hon. Sec.*

Young Ladies' School, Market Square, Bromley,

CONDUCTED BY MISS INGLES.

IN this School Parents may obtain for their children careful training in manners and morals. The course of Instruction comprises English, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Geography, Music, Astronomy, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, &c. *Terms on Application.*

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FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, at Bromley, Kent, to be SOLD, or LET on Building Lease. This freehold building land is situated about Ten minutes' walk from Bromley Station.—Apply to Mr. Fitze, New Bromley, or G. T. Davies, Esq., solicitor, 43, Mincing-lane, London.

LOST! on the 8th August, at Bromley-common, a Toy TERRIER BITCH (black and tan) answers to the name of "Tiny" when lost had on a red leather collar. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. Woodham, Red Cross, Keston, will receive TEN Shillings Reward.

HAYES, Kent.—A pleasant Sitting Room, and one or two Bed-rooms, TO LET, genteely FURNISHED on moderate terms. A healthy spot, contiguous to a church. —Apply S. B., Post office, Hayes, Kent, S.E.

TO LET, a Seven-roomed HOUSE, front rooms over 20ft. by 13ft., good garden and offices—Rent £40.—Apply Rev. R. Graham, 8, Homendale place, Bromley-common.

FOR SALE, a very roomy SOCIABLE with driving seat, constructed for a pair or single horse, Stanhope lamps, and Collins' patent axles, &c.; also a BAY MARE nearly thoroughbred, stands 14-3 quiet in double and single harness—Prices moderate.—On view "Anglesea Arms," New Bromley.

FOR SALE, a handsome chesnut PONY, quiet to ride or drive, and also at a station or trains, has good paces and sure-footed.—Apply Mr. J. Payne, Bromley-common, Kent.

FOR SALE, about 500 ft. run of 9 by 3 new YELLOW DEAL in short ends, also some useful Boards and die square stuff.—Apply to J. C. Arnand, Old Brewery, near the Railway Station, Bromley.

WANTED, near the New Church, Plaistow, a Unfurnished HOUSE, 7 or 8 rooms, with stabling.—Address Rev. R. Graham, 8, Homesdale place, Bromley-common.

WANTED, a small Furnished HOUSE for three months.—Apply at Collett's Musical Repository, High-st., Bromley.

WANTED, a plain COOK in a small family.—Apply at "Frascatti," Mason's Hill, Bromley, between hours of 10 & 2.

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LEDGERS & ACCOUNT BOOKS at LONDON PRICES, at E. STRONG'S, Stationery Warehouse, High-st., Bromley.

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The best at moderate prices, furnished by

J. MOWAT

ESTABLISHED 1796. BROMLEY, KENT.

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FISHMONGER, &c,
BROMLEY,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Bromley and its neighbourhood, for the very liberal support he has received the last two years, and begs to say that he still continues to supply FISH, POULTRY, and ICE, by contract or otherwise, at London prices, and hopes by so doing, to merit a continuance of their support.

Wenham Lake Ice supplied.

J. BAILEY & SON,
Builders and Undertakers
4, *PARK ROAD,*
NEW BROMLEY.

Repairing in all its Branches.

Contracts taken and Estimates Given.

Workshops, "White Hart" Yard



REGISTRATION INK.

H. MORRELL'S *REGISTRATION INK has been chemically tested, and is the Ink specially selected by Government for the* Registrars of Births, Deaths, Marriages, *and also used* in all the Government Offices.

OFFICIAL AND LEGAL COPYING INK

may be used with or without a Machine.

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A brilliant RED INK, being anti-corrosive, is specially adapted to STEEL PENS.

INDELIBLE MARKING INK,

Requires no preparation, for writing on Linen, Silk, &c., and which cannot be effaced without destroying the fabric.

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E. STRONG'S STATIONERY WAREHOUSE

MORRELL'S DRAWING PENCILS,

(Patronised by her Majesty's Stationery Office, the Hon. Board of Ordnance, and the Hon. East India Company), prepared of Cumberland Lead, of various degrees of hardness and shade.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Turret and House Clocks wound and kept in repair, by the Year.

WEDDING & MOURNING RINGS.

Agent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Fire and Life Office.—A large participation in Life profits.

Established 1810.

KENT DYE WORKS.

J. BROWNING & SON,

French Dyers, Scourers, and Bleachers,

WIDMORE, and at 165, *OLD KENT ROAD.*

Carpets and Hearth Rugs Cleaned and the colour preserved.

Indian and British Shawls cleaned with great care.

Lace and Muslin Curtains cleaned and bleached equal to new.—All kinds of Silk, Satin, and Marino Dresses cleaned and dyed.—Chintz curtains, sofa covers and chair seats cleaned and glazed.—Damask and Moreen curtains cleaned and dyed.

All Parcels directed to "J. Browning & Son, Kent Dye Works," left at Miss Mumford's, Bromley; Mr. Tovey, St. Mary Cray, *Agents;* or at Mr. J. Browning's, Widmore, will receive immediate attention.

EDWARD DUNN
UPHOLSTERER & UNDERTAKER
Market Place, Bromley,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed upon him, begs most respectfully to inform those favouring him with their Orders by Post, that it is necessary to address as above where he is continuing the Business (for the benefit of himself and sisters) which has been conducted by his family for more than a century.

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FREDERICK J. SMITH,

WINE & BRANDY MERCHANT

BROMLEY, KENT.

AGENT FOR

Bass & Co's, Allsopps, Sons & Co's PALE ALE

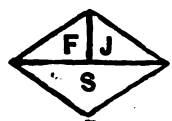
AND

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.

THE ALEXANDRA SHERRY.

F. J. SMITH begs to inform Private Families the above Wine, is shipped expressly for himself, is perfectly pure, and from one of the finest vineyards in Spain. **22/-** per dozen in 2 dozen cases only.

F. J. SMITH'S

Hungarian  Brandy

TRADE MARK

This celebrated Brandy (PALE AND BROWN) is now ready for delivery capsuled and labelled "F. J. SMITH'S HUNGARIAN BRANDY," To be obtained *only of his* undermentioned *appointed* Agents, at **3/8** per Bottle—or in One dozen cases, at **42/-** per dozen.

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ST. MARY CRAY .....Mr. BENJAMIN AYRE, "Black Boy Inn."
CHISLEHURST.....Mr. ALFRED C. PUGH, "White Horse Inn."
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FARNBOROUGH ...Mr. T. WALKER, "White Lion Inn," Locksbottom.
Mr. T. MARTIN, "George Inn."
Mr. T. GALLAWAY, "Queen's Head," Green-Street-Green.
BECKENHAM .....Mr. J. WHELLER, "George Inn."
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LEWISHAM .....Mr. W. J. HURLSTONE, "Lady Well Tavern," Lady Well.
Mr. G. TREW, "Black Horse Inn," Rushy Green.
Mr. JAYNES, "Roebuck Inn."
ELTHAM ....Mr. JAMES STYLES, "Chequers Inn," High Street.
CROYDON .....Mr. G. CLEMISHAW, "Railway Tavern."
GREENWICH .....Mr. JOHN COOK, "White Swan," Greenwich Road.
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KESTON.....Mr. GEORGE DUCK, "Fox Inn."
KNOCKHOLT .....Mr. H. R. ENGLISH, "Three Horse Shoes."
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RICHARD BORER,
(Late J. Borer)
IMPROVED LIME WORKS,
Randle's Pit,
WESTERHAM ROAD, KESTON.

Orders received and attended to by R. BORER.
Keston, near Bromley, Kent.
Building Flints.

JUVENILE EVENING PARTIES.
To be Let on Hire upon reasonable terms.
A MAGIC LANTERN,
To show a picture 8 ft. in diameter or less, and about three dozen slides composed of Views and Comic. Apply at the Printing Office, Bromley.

J. BAILEY & SON,
Builders and Undertakers
4, *PARK ROAD,*
NEW BROMLEY.

Repairing in all its Branches.
Contracts taken and Estimates Given.
Workshops, "White Hart" Yard

M. S. KENNETT
BUTCHER
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY,
Near the Railway Station.

Prime Pickled Tongues, and Dairy fed Pork.
Families waited on daily.

HENRY BLACKNEY
SMITH AND FARRIER,
Hoop, Tire, & Spring Maker, Locksmith, &c
BROMLEY NEW TOWN.

Horses carefully Shod on the most approved principles.
Smith's work in all its branches.
Iron and Wire Fencing made and repaired.

C. GORDON,
High Street, Bromley, Kent,



PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
and Working Jeweller.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gold Watches ..	3	15	0	to	20	0	0
Silver Do.	2	2	0	..	8	0	0
Clocks	0	5	0	..	8	0	0
Gold Chains.. ..	1	10	0	..	10	0	0
Silver Do... ..	0	10	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Earrings ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Lockets ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Pins... ...	0	2	0	...	2	10	0
Wedding Rings ...	0	7	6	...	1	1	0
Keepers...	0	4	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Pencil cases	0	3	6	...	2	0	0
Silver Thimbles ...	0	1	0	...	0	2	0

Spectacles to suit all sights from 1*s.* 6*d.* per pair.

SERVANTS' LIVERIES.

The best at moderate prices, furnished by
J. MOWAT
ESTABLISHED 1796. BROMLEY, KENT.

TO LET unfurnished, from Christmas next until Michaelmas, 1864, the upper floor and basement of the premises known as the Bromley Literary Institute, situate in the centre of the town, comprising a Sitting room and Bedroom on the first floor, with 3 square Attics over; a Kitchen and Cellar in the basement, a water closet, private entrance, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to Mr. NETTLEFOLD or Mr. W. W. BAXTER, Hon. Secs. to the Bromley Literary Institute.

For Fish, Poultry, Game, &c.,
GO TO
T. BLUNDELL
High Street, Bromley,
Where Fish, Poultry, Game, &c, can be obtained by Contract or otherwise.
Orders punctually attended to.

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1863. Eighth Season. 1863.

ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN

The next Drawing will take place on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29th inst, and will consist of about 250 Picture prizes, 200 Parian Statuettes, Groups, &c., 300 Engravings in handsome gilt frames, and 300 volumes and sets of Photographs, making altogether upwards of ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.

TICKETS,—Price ONE SHILLING—each ticket entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing. may be had from W. W. BAXTER, Hon. Sec., or E. STRONG, Printing Office, Bromley.

ESTABLISHED 1796.

SCOTCH TWEEDS,

In respect to Durability and Thrift, have long held the first rank among Materials for Gentlemen's Clothing; but of late years Manufacturers have been able to bring this Useful and Pleasant Fabric to a state of perfection in Quality, Beauty of Finish, and Variety in Pattern, altogether unrivalled in any other Department of Dress.

J. MOWAT,

RESPECTFULLY invites inspection of his Large Stock of the above for Autumn and Winter wear, from the best makers, north of the Tweed.

Agent to the Briton Medical and General Life Assurance Association.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

MEREDITH JONES POWELL & Co.

COAL IMPORTERS,

The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

M. J. P. & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that they have, regularly discharging, Cargoes of first rate WALLS END COALS, and which they are now delivering (Screened) at the low price of 26/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same description of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 23/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, large and bright burning 25/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 22/- per ton.

THOMAS WELLS

FAMILY GROCER, TEA DEALER, &c.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

Families waited on and supplied with articles of First Quality at Reasonable Prices.

T. W's CARTS DELIVER GOODS AS UNDER:—

Mason's Hill and Bromley Common..... Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Keston, Hayes, Farnborough, &c..... Tuesday and Wednesday

Bickley, Southborough, and Widmore..... Daily.

Beckenham, Elmer's End, &c. ..... Wednesday.

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MIDDLETON

(From No. 40, Long Acre, London,)

COACH BUILDER

BROMLEY, KENT.

Carriages of all Descriptions Built to Order on the Shortest Notice, on Job, and for Exportation.

W. T. KELSEY

MILLER,

CORN, COAL, AND SEED MERCHANT,

High Street, Bromley, and Southend Mills.

Depots at Bromley and Beckenham Stations.

PRESENT PRICES:—

Best Screened W. E. Coal **26/-** *per ton* | *Gas Coke* · **16/-** *per Chaldron*

DEALER IN HAY, STRAW, MALT, & HOPS. AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN SEEDS OF THE BEST QUALITY. [*Terms Cash Monthly*

W. H. INGLES,

OLD ESTABLISHED

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer

BROMLEY & CHISLEHURST, KENT.

A large assortment of Whips, Spurs, Bits, Brushes, and every article necessary for Stable use, always on hand.

MOWAT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER

(Many years Manager for J. REID's Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guarranteed.

EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

Importer of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c.

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, S.E.

J. A. MOWAT desires particularly to draw attention to his system of fitting, which unites perfect ease with fashionable neatness, essentials without which no boot or shoe can possibly give satifactoin.

MARKET SQUARE BROMLEY.

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NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with GENUINE NEW MILK, at Three-pence per Quart.

J. PEERLESS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
AND UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
BROMLEY, KENT.

GEORGE MAYDON
LINEN DRAPER
Silk Mercer, Hosier, & Haberdasher,
Opposite the White Hart Hotel,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Millinery, Family Mourning, &c.
N.B.—A large Stock of Autumn Goods in great variety.

C. EGERTON,
CARPENTER. BUILDER,
and Decorator,
Estimates for General Repairs.
CHISLEHURST, KENT.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,
Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

WILLIAM GRUBB,
Carpenter, Builder, & Undertaker
MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY
Window Blinds of every description made to order.
Estimates given for General repairs.

W. N. CARRECK
BIRD-STUFFER, &c.
FARWIG, BROMLEY, KENT.

FOR SALE.
A SPOTTED CARRIAGE DOG, an excellent yard guard. Address U. X., Printing Office, Bromley.

Established 1843.
W. WOODALL,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

LUTHER OLIVE,
MILLER
Hay, Corn, and Straw Dealer,
KESTON WIND AND STEAM MILLS.
Orders punctually attended to.
TERMS, CASH MONTHLY.

S. FERRIS,
Pork and Sausage Shop,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.
(Opposite Mr. Muffett's, builder)
Genuine home made Pork and Beef Sausages made fresh every day.
DEVONSHIRE FRESH BUTTER.

Pony For Sale.
A very handsome Bay Pony, 6 years old, sound and quiet. Apply at the Printing Office, Bromley.

APARTMENTS TO LET, with attendance—an invalid Lady or Gentleman preferred. Address Mr. Bailey, Gravel Road, Bromley Common.

E. UNSTEAD
(LATE VERINDER)
GROCER, TEA DEALER
Oil and Italian Warehouseman,
CHEESEMONGER, &c.,
Perseverance House,
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT.
All description of Brushes at London Prices.
Families waited on daily.

W. C. BUNYARD,
Carpenter and Builder,
7 Crystal Palace row, New Bromley.
Work punctually and carefully attended to on reasonable terms.
AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

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London Chatham and Dover Railway—Sevenoaks Branch.

Passengers Change Carriages at Sevenoaks Junction.

Week Days	Sevenoaks J. dep.	8	50	10	40	12	50	1	55	4	5	5	50	8	10	*Sundays*	9	5	11	40	3	0	5	10	7	10	10	0
	Sevenoaks arr.	9	10	11	0	1	10	2	15	4	25	6	10	8	30		9	25	12	0	3	20	5	30	7	30	10	20
Week Days	Sevenoaks dep.	8	25	9	30	11	35	1	20	2	35	5	20	6	40	*Sundays*	8	25	11	0	2	10	3	45	6	30	8	25
	Sevenoaks J. arr.	8	44	9	49	11	55	1	40	2	55	5	39	7	0		8	45	11	20	2	30	4	4	6	50	8	45

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING												
	WEEK DAYS—UP.											
Bickley	7.45	8.10	9. 5	9. 30	10.33	12.30	2.55	3.45	5.10	6.45	8.40	9.50
BROMLEY	7.49	8.14	9. 9	9. 34	10.37	12.34	2.59	3.49	5.14	6.49	8.44	9.54
Shortlands	7.52	8.17	9.12	9. 37	10.40	12.37	3. 2	3.52	5.17	6.52	8.47	9.57
Beckenham	8. 2	8.25	9.20	9. 45	10.47	12.45	3.10	4. 0	5.25	7. 0	8.55	10.10
Lewisham Jun.	8.20	...	...	10. 0	11. 4	12.59	3.25	4.15	5.37	7.16	9.12	10.27
London Br. arr.	8.35	8.50	9.45	10.15	11.20	1.15	3.40	4.30	5.50	7.30	9.30	10.40

LEAVING											
	WEEK DAYS—DOWN.										
London Bridge	7.35	8.30	9.10	11.20	1.50	4. 0	4.40	5.20	6.15	8.10	10.50
Lewisham Jun.	7 48	8.39	...	11.31	2. 3	4.13	—	5.30	6.28	8.23	11. 3
Beckenham	8.10	8.55	9.53	11.54	2.29	4.30	5. 9	5.54	6.49	8.44	11.29
Shortlands	8 14	8.59	—	11.58	2.33	4.43	5.13	5.58	6.53	8.48	11.33
BROMLEY	8.17	9. 2	9.58	12. 1	2.36	4.46	5.16	6. 1	6.56	8.51	11.36
Bickley arr.	8.22	9. 5	10. 2	12. 5	2.40	4.50	5.20	6. 5	7. 0	8.55	11.40

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THE

BROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV.

JANUARY, 1864—DECEMBER, 1865.

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Annual Subscribers are respectfully informed that their Subscriptions are over due. Those at a distance to whom it may be inconvenient to send cash, can send postage stamps, which will be duly acknowledged by enclosing their next number in a white wrapper.

To Correspondents.

Our correspondents are again informed that we do not undertake to insert anonymous communications.

MOON'S CHANGES—JANUARY.

Last Quarter	2nd day, at 7.39	morn.
New Moon	9th day, at 7.46	morn.
First Quarter	15th day, at 11.6	after.
Full Moon	23rd day, at 10.2	after.

The Bromley Record.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864.

OUR FOURTH VOLUME.

IN accordance with custom, we would bespeak by a few words of kindly introduction, the good will of our readers for the forthcoming volume. We are also prompted by a feeling of duty to acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed on us hitherto, and which is steadily increasing. We cannot boast of any great merit, beyond labouring honestly to advance the well-being and well-doing of our town and townsmen, and to share in the prosperity we might be the humble means of promoting; to be recorders of facts of interest in town and adjacent villages, for which we are anxious to secure the assistance of the residents. We are not killjoy inclined, therefore we would prefer any little incidents that may create innocent mirth. Nevertheless, facts duly authenticated, however unpleasant, must have place. If our correspondents would send their communications earlier in the month than they usually do, and be more particular in writing names legibly, and taking care to give dates correctly, they would save us much labour, and if they would wish to prevent our cutting and pruning, they must do it themselves, as there are very few who can write off a paragraph that could not be improved by writing it over again. Blowing our own trumpet is anything but pleasant to ourselves, and believing it to be as uninteresting to our readers, we shall forbear from further boring them, only adding we shall continue to do our best to merit their favours, and now wish them all a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page* 158.)

The coronation over and the proclamation issued, apparently, all "went merry as a marriage bell" with Henry and Anne: and when, some three months afterwards, on the 13th of September, 1833, she gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of England,—altho' disappointed in not having a son, Henry's attachment to his lovely wife seems to have reached its culminating point. Then again flowed wine from the city conduits: then were held jousts and tournaments in honour of the joyful event—nought but mirth and revelry prevailed within the precincts of the royal court. But this birth of a Princess and the probability of an increasing issue, when a male heir might be given to the throne, stimulated the Pope in the tardy process of the divorce, so that early in the following year, 1534, he pronounced his decree; declaring the King's marriage with Katherine of Arragon, to be "good valid, and effectual, to all intents and purposes," pronouncing her "his true and lawful wife and Queen," commanding him under pain of ex-communication, "to take

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her to bed and to board," and to cease "his adulterous cohabitations with Anne, whom he had unlawfully wedded, and whose issue, already or hereafter, during the life time of this said Katherine to be born, he declared to be illegitimate." On the publication of this decree which resounded throughout Europe, Henry became furious, and swore that he would now throw off all allegiance to the Holy See. To this end he summoned a Parliament, which met at Westminster on the 3rd of November, 1534, and immediately passed an Act (26 Henry. VIII. cap. I.) whereby it was declared "That the King, our sovereign lord, his heirs and successors, Kings of this realm, shall be taken, accepted, and reputed the only supreme Head in earth of the Church of England, called *Anglicana Ecclesia* and shall have and enjoy annexed, and united to the imperial Crown of this realm, as well the title, and style thereof, as all honours, dignities, pre-eminences, jurisdictions, privileges, authorities, immunities, profits, and commodities, to the said dignity of Supreme Head of the same Church belonging and appertaining." In this memorable Act the Parliament granted him power, or rather acknowledged his inherent power, "to visit and repress, redress, reform, order, correct, restrain, or amend, all errors, heresies, abuses, offences, contempts, and enormities, which fell under any spiritual authority or jurisdiction." They also declared it treason "to attempt, imagine, or speak evil against the King or his heirs, or to endeavour depriving them of their dignities or titles." They gave him a right to all the annates and tithes of benefices which had formerly been paid to the Court of Rome. They granted him a subsidy and a fifteenth. They attainted Moore and Fisher for misprision of Treason, and committed them to the Tower. The violence of changing so suddenly the whole system of Government, and making it treason to deny what, during many years, it had been heresy to assert, plunged the nation into an almost total anarchy. Many Priors and Ecclesiastics lost their lives for denying the King's supremacy, and the most sanguinary measures were resorted to for the purpose of coercing the people. To such a *height* was this cruelty carried that even the stern and unrelenting mind of Henry was at once shocked, and he went so far as to change his garb and dress, pretending sorrow for the necessity by which he was pushed to such extremities. Two violent factions were now embittered against each other with the deadliest animosity. The old church party supported the interests of Katherine, whilst the new church party attached itself to Anne, who, in the hope of flattering Henry, had zealously espoused his Theological dogmas. Even his council was divided, and so great was the ferment created, that Cranmer judged it prudent to retire to his seat at Croydon. Anne was persuaded that Fisher and Moore were her secret and bitterest enemies, and she soon inveigled the King into the belief that they retarded the progress of his innovating measures; although Henry bore as great personal affection towards the Chancellor as his imperious mind — the sport of passions—was susceptible of, towards a man who, in any degree, was honest enough to oppose his violent inclinations. But More could never be prevailed upon to acknowledge any opinion so contrary to his principles as that of the King's supremacy, and as yet there was no law obliging any one to take an oath to that effect. Rich, the Solicitor General, was sent to confer with the Chancellor, then a prisoner in the Tower, but the latter preserved a cautious silence, merely saying, that any question in regard to the law which established such a prerogative, was a two-edged sword:—"if a person answer one way, it will confound his soul, if another, it will destroy his body." No more was wanted to found an indictment for High Treason, and these words were at once interpreted as a denial of the King's supremacy. Trials were mere formalities during this reign; and the jury pronounced sentence against More. After their verdict he underwent the most rigorous treatment; they took away his books, the only consolation he had in the midst of those horrors which surrounded him; but they could never take from him that tranquility of soul which sustained him throughout his disgrace. His friends

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exerted every endeavour to persuade him to yield, by representing that he ought not to be of a different opinion to the great council of England. "I have on my side," answerd he, "the whole churc,h which is the Great Council of Christians." His wife conjuring him to obey the King and preserve his life for the consolation of his children! "How many years," said he, "do you think I can live?" "More than twenty," answered she. "Ah! my dear wife," replied More, "Do you wish then, that I should exchange eternity for twenty years?" Having been condemned to perish by the severest punishment, they came to tell him that the King had mitigated the decree of death for treason, by drawing and quartering, then recorded against him, to the penalty of simple decapitation:—"I pray God," answered he, "to preserve all my friends from a like clemency." When at the foot of the scaffold, he called a man, to whom he said "My good friend, I pray you to assist me in mounting, so that you may boast of having rendered me the last living service." Having placed his head upon the block, perceiving that his beard, which was very long, was so spread out that the executioner would have cut it with his axe, he desired him to adjust it so that it might be preserved. "How comes it," said the executioner, "that you trouble yourself about your beard when your head is going to be cut off." "That is of little importance" replied More, "but it is on your account that I speak; do you wish to be accused of not knowing your business, since they have ordered you to cut off my head and not my beard?" He died with all the tranquillity of a christian, and the serenity of a philosopher.

Sir Thos. More was beheaded on the 6th of July, 1585, in the 53rd year of his age. Fisher the aged and venerable Bishop of Rochester had been executed on the 22nd of June previously.

To be continued.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE by Geo. Grossmith, Esq., on "English notions of American Character," in aid of the funds of the Bromley Literary Institute, was delivered on Friday evening 11th ult., at the White Hart Assembly Room, and was tolerably well attended. The "notions" the lecturer considered were in many instances very partial—the authors who honoured the western continent with their "History of America," being either parties who had money in England and not satisfied, went out there in the hopes of making more, or else those, who, having no money in England hoped to obtain it more quickly there, both classes imbibing the same error of not falling into the habits and customs of the country, and when, as a matter of course, they were unsuccessful, came home and endeavoured to reimburse themselves by giving their ideas of America. One Author asserts that the Americans are a gambling people and coolly instances how they stay from congress for the pleasures of the turf, omitting to remember that that is really one case where brother Jonathat does strikingly rememble John Bull, for every Englishman knows that as sure as each session comes, some learned M.P. moves the adjournment of the house next Wednesday, as that is the Derby day. Contrasted with our own uncommunicativeness they certainly are rather inquisitive. Their gallantry is undoubted, the Americans always making way for the ladies and giving up the best seats both by rail and coach, where the lecturer presumed they again contrasted with us, and gave an amusing anecdote of an old English gentleman who determining to have a good seat, got into the coach some time before it started, and when politely told by the coachman that was the seat usually accorded to ladies, "didn't see why he should give it up to them he'd paid for it and he meant to have it," whereupon the coachman without saying any more, put the horses to another coach, so allowing the ungallant to retain the seat he had paid for, but without the slightest chance of the coach going an inch out of the hotel yard. The American women would not be called servants, they were "helps," and when they wanted to go out, did not scruple to ask for their mistresses wearing apparel, which, though rather curious, is preferable to the English practice, where the servants are in the habit of wearing their mistresses clothes without asking their leave at all. The spirit of barter is

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very prevalent amongst all classes, ladies in the coaches even changing plush for silk bonnets, and giving a dollar or two to boot. They never steal, for if they want a thing they always have plenty of ways of getting it by roguery and cunning, which are considered almost, if not quite virtues. As a rule they may be considered sociable, hospitable, and liberal, and if we might judge from their well-attended places of worship, religious. The lecturer closed an entertaining lecture, and well illustrated with anecdotes, with the popular lamentation suitable for England as well as America, entitled "I've nothing to wear."

The "usual Christmas Entertainment," in aid of the funds of this society, was given on Tuesday evening last, before an audience which would have been crowded to the ceiling if there had been accommodation for such a demonstration. The preparations made shewed an earnest desire upon the part of the entertainment sub-committee to do their best to amuse their neighbours at this annual gathering—the scenery, decorations, and dresses, quite took the audience by surprise, and the lively acting of our neighbours set the room often in a roar. Mr. H. Deane, opened the entertainment with the following address:—

Welcome good friends, we bid you welcome all
To this our Bromley Christmas Carnival,
Our olden triumphs live in your good graces,
Shewn by your trooping in with happy faces,
And past applause still lingers on the ear,
Or timorous I might feel that "I am here."
And still assured we cannot fail to be
Pater familias cosily to see,
Meaning to be partaker in the glee
Of youthful voices all so fresh and free,
To emulate, whilst joining their loud peals,
The sweet abandonment but Childhood feels.
Fair Ladies too who prove with potent charm
For Grace & Beauty, Kent still bears the palm
And would like you, no plea we needed, since
You without words persuade, by looks convince.
To all we say, at this our poor emprize,
You do not come to carp or criticise;
But predetermined to be pleased, we know—
The surest element of being so.
Such e'er has been your kindly genial plan,
Say am I right? "or any other man."
Our playbill probably if you've scann'd o'er,
You've seen we've much a mixture as before,
Except, with better hope the time t'amuse.
In one respect we quite have chang'd our views—
So long Dissolving they've dissolved away,
Our Magic Lantern shelv'd I'm glad to say.
We felt in fact their dim uncertain haze
Was too much like "the light of other days."
At school rooms, lectures, brought so often unto 'em,
The very youngest child must see quite thro'em:
Besides, illusions now, if you would boast
Of any spirit, must possess a Ghost.
Nature finds spectral art, tries to outstep her,
What e'en is Attic Salt, unless you've *Pepper*.
Well then in lieu you'll say, what do you bring?
To which I'd answer make "The Play's" the thing.
Emboldened by your kind applause before,
We thought we'd try it on a little more.
Our "Comic Annual for Sixty-three"—alas
I fear you'll say is really quite a farce—
As for our "Christmas Masque" we'd not the face,
An Eastern Spectacle to give it place,
For if we did, as fast Young ladies speak
For anything you'd think that we had cheek.
Then as Charades suppose we give them out,
And leave you guessing what they are about,
Or proverbs with this moral for our games,
Things do not always bear their proper names.
Whilst you who love in good old fashion'd way,
The dear delight of seeing a good play,
Perhaps to-night we something may inspire,
Of well remember'd histrionic fire.
Then you've no need to hurry to the Station
For what they call Railway accommodation;
(To us that *now* would be a new sensation)—
Nor fidgetting to sit in trembling pain,
Making quite sure you're losing the last train
And feeling, as the moments slip away,
"A guilty creature sitting at a play."
To your own homes we bring it to enamour,
Then is not that "The Real Domestic Drama."
Our Company boasts of old favourites still,
And kindly welcome them. I know you will;
For first he comes, th'embodiment of fun,
Toole, Robson, Keeley, Buckstone, all in one,
And do not deem us as the worst of Jokers,
That without him, we should have all been CRO(A)KERS.
Another comes—whose very look I'm sure,
For dulness ever is a "Perfect Cure.
Our jovial townsman who has ever done
All that he can, to poke a little fun
Over a place. which pleasant tho' it be,
Is not too famous for hilarity.
All know the merry moments spent here with
The jolliest who e'er bore the name of SMITH.
And surely our good word *he* shall not lack,

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Who seems to bear all Bromley on his back—
Tho' that's not broad, so much is always pack'd on,
Whate'er we want, we all say go to ACTON.
I knew his name need but be mention'd here
To elicit such a cordial ringing cheer;
His ready kindness every tongue can tell,
And all he does for all, and does so well—
Without his skill and still pervading care,
Lenten indeed our Entertainment were.
'Tis he invents the whole of the machinery;
'Tis him you'll compliment with "Bravo Scenery;
Dresses and properties both own his skill,
Acting, Stage-Manager—two parts to fill.
Well sure I am to do all this who pleases,
Instead of two, should be in twenty pieces.
We've some new Candidates for Thespian fame,
Who for another day will earn a name.
Others your kind indulgence must engage
Their first appearance upon any Stage.
To all defects be very very blind,
You know how here, we're "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd,
Think what it is that we attempt to do—
The Coast of China in 'bout Ten feet two.
I fear you'll take it as a likely fact,
Our China and ourselves must both be crack'd.
To Music's Charms I now a tribute owe,
Tho' to the Union we have had to go—
The "Choral Union" of course I mean,
With sparkling melody relieves the scene.
Him shall we hear again, whom by your leaves
Let me denominate our Bromley Reeves,
Linking the present with the tuneful past,
LATTER you'll find shall still excel his last.
Out of the Record, travelling you'll fear—
No—in The "*Record*" we shall hope t'appear
Tho' seething Continents may boil and bubble,
Still may its circulation ever double,*
And its good Editor, who needs no puff,
Long for this place, be found quite Strong enough.
And quite forgotten must not be the cause
In which we'er met, if on the way you pause,
And see two dingy parlours on your route,
Which represent the Bromley Institute.
Scorn not—for they're the ark to bear along,
Truth, science, art, enlightenment, and song.
'Till Children's Children bless in future years,
Their home in that pile, which a *Child's* hand rears.
And now good friends do not suppose the pow'r
Of this our meeting ceases with its hour.
Ah no! of this rejoicing I am certain
By far the best sight is before the Curtain.
Where with one object by one motive bound,
All classes I see met on common ground.
And would that ev'ry day it might be so,
Our small divisions we might never know,
Nor hon'ring merely riches, station, birth,
The chief distinction—be the greatest worth,
To make, with such a sentiment to cheer,
A CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT all the year.

* The Editor highly appreciates the kind intention of the speaker, and the honor done him by the audience, but the number now being so great he cannot join in their wish to see it doubled.

We need not say with how great effect this was given and with what hearty marks of approbation it was hailed, forming as it did an admirable prelude to the Comic Annual for 1863. The story was most humourously interpreted by Messrs, Croker, Skilbeck, Acton, Beswick, Payne, and Sutton, who all exerted themselves to the utmost, and throwing the audience into repeated shouts of laughter, it was, to use an extra polite term, "a regular screamer." Mr. Croker's personation of an easy shaving Barber, Mr. Acton of a weak minded philanthropic old gentleman, and Mr. Skilbeck that of a barrister, were irresistably comic — nor must the minor characters be omitted, Messrs. Beswick, Payne, and Sutton, who greatly added to the general effect of the sketch, as it was called in the programme. A vocal concert followed, in which Messrs. Robinson Latter, Griffiths, Bush, and Roberts, were the artistes. This part of the evening's entertainment was admirably performed, and highly appreciated. Mr. R. Latter, whose vocal abilities have on former occasions delighted a Bromley audience, quite fulfilled the promise made on his behalf in the opening address, "that he would excel his last. Each song and glee was received with loud applause. Mr. F. J. Smith also assisted in the vocal amusements by singing "I am not myself at all," in his usual humourous style. Being honoured with an *encore* he sung the Song of songs Medley. We must not omit to mention the performance on the piano, of which, although we had more than usual, we had not half enough.

The concluding piece "The Christmas Masque," was indeed a brilliant affair, and was received by the audience with most marked applause and approbation. The scenery we understand was entirely due to Bromley artists, Messrs. Acton & Saunders, the former gentleman being, as usual, the arranger and manager general of these Xmas gambols, as he was also the originator of the attempt to amuse our neighbours by our neighbours' exertions at this

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season. The principal character in the Masque was enacted by Mr. F. J. Smith, whose admirable comic humour was greatly relished, supported as he was so ably by Mr. Jas. Cooper, who sustained the next prominent character with much talent and energy. The remainder of the characters which were sustained by Messrs. Acton, Burgess, W. H. Cooper, Curtis, Master Gould, Heaysman, Payne, Saunders, Sutton, and Weeks, were also well performed.

The plot of the piece is a shipwreck on a foreign coast, Ben Bowbells a cockney mariner escapes, and happens to be the coming man, as predicted, to marry the princess, which after some preliminaries he does, and then for the first time, he is made acquainted with the laws of the country, which are, that if a man's wife dies, he must be buried with her. This Ben decidedly objects to, nevertheless, as the princess does not survive the marriage ceremony but a few hours, Ben finds himself in a very uncomfortable situation, and wishes himself back at Cripplegate again. Ben's vain appeals to be let off caused much amusement, especially his last. Mr. Acton as father of the princess, was admirable, as was Mr. Smith as Benjamin Bowbell. The entertainment was concluded by the following parody on the old English Gentleman, sung by the company

When winter old brings frost and cold, we open doors to all;
And while we strive to amuse the large, we don't forget the small.
Then boys and girls come out to play in answer to our call,
And with fine old English cheer, oh let our curtain fall
On this fine old English Comic tale one of the olden time.

The request of the Corps Dramatique found a ready response, and the numerous auditory departed heartily delighted with the evening, during which there was, we believe, nothing offensive, to the most fastidious, and which certainly formed a most agreeable re-union of our neighbours of every degree.

The audience though unusually large were well accommodated with seats, thanks to the exertions of the honorary Secretaries Messrs. J. Nettlefold. and W. W. Baxter

18TH KENT VOLUNTEERS.

The Certificates have been given to those members of the corps who have qualified themselves as Effectives during the year 1863, agreeable to the regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Privates Ralph and Brister, for class shooting are to retain the badge they now wear, as well as the band that is to be worn by all effective members, on the right arm four inches above the cuff. By this arrangement it will be seen at a general parade those who are effective and those who are not, which will no doubt have some effect on those who have not qualified themselves during the past year, and not to appear any way different from their comrades. The members of the band with the exception of one, have received their certificates also.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The Treasurer of the Philanthropic Society made an appeal on behalf of the funds of that society the end of November last to many of the gentry in the neighbourhood, Some have kindly responded by sending a small donation, and feeling the other gentlemen are only waiting for a call, the Treasurer, Mr. John Hall, begs to acquaint them he will wait upon them the first week in January, 1864, with the hope they will contribute to this excellent society.

THE OLD MARKET HOUSE —The following account of a Theatrical performance in the old Market House has been given us by an old boy who was then too young to take a part, which we insert in reply to a question put in last month. He says, about 40 years ago a schoolmaster in the town by the name of Ray got up an Amateur Performance, the principal actors in which were his pupils—the play was Hamlet—William Sharp was ghost, and George Sanger was grave digger, Charles Latter was something in it but our informant forgets what —he recollects he wore a sword.

Another informant says he recollects that Theatrical performances were held there on one or two occasions, but was too young to remember anything of the particulars. With respect to there being a Bell in the cupola, he believes if there ever had been one, there would have been some means of ringing it from the interior. He has searched in vain to find any sign where a bell rope might formerly have passed through into the interior. Neither was there any framework in the cupola that would indicate that ever a bell was placed there.

BROMLEY GAS WORKS. — The opening of the new works took place on the 27th November last. The chairman of the company, Robinson Latter, Esq., deputy chairman, J. W. Ilott, Esq., and other directors, the company's engineer, R. M. Christie, Esq., and their Secretary and Manager, Mr. G. H. Osborn, were present

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on the occasion. The event was marked by the chairman of the company charging the first Retort, which he did in a most masterly manner. A trial of the works was then determined upon for the purpose of getting the gas thoroughly pure before turning on the supply to the neighbourhood, but unfortunately in the meantime some of the Plant at the Old Works gave way and the Manager of the Company was put to his wits end to save the town from darkness. This accounts for the gas not being of its usual brilliant character on the night of the 3rd ult., but taking into consideration the circumstances, it will not admit of censure. The works having been found satisfactory, the opening was celebrated by a dinner on the 9th ult., at the Bell Hotel, Bromley, given by the Chairman and Directors.

THE NEW RAILWAY.—In our last we dismissed this subject rather abruptly by stating the South Eastern company could not assist in any way in promoting the scheme of bringing a branch from their Sevenoaks line, into Bromley. We are informed, however, that they will not oppose it in parliament. The plans and all preliminaries have been completed according to the standing rules in these matters but we have not yet heard whether S. Scott, Esq., is opposed to it: should he consent there is very little doubt but the line will be made.

OLD CUSTOM.—The Tithes dinner took place at the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, on the 23rd ult. About 36 sat down, the chair was occupied by Mr. Rashleigh, and deputy chair by Mr. Pawley. The dinner was well served, and the evening was passed very pleasantly.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. — The annual meeting in aid of this society, was held in the White Hart Assembly Room, on Tuesday evening 15th ult. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar. The chairman, after prayer, opened the proceedings by a few remarks on the immense need of missions, the visible success God had given, and the paramount duty of making the gospel known to the heathens. The Rev. D. McAnally, Incumbent of Penge, was the first speaker. He argued that indifference to the work of missions apparently indicated a low state of religious vitality. That work was God's work and he had largely blessed it — witness the native church at Sierra Leone, and the progress of the truth among the Chinese at Hong Kong. He concluded by bearing testimony to the faithfulness of the Church Missionary Society to the principles of the gospel and of the Church of England. The Rev. T. V. French then addressed the meeting. He dwelt on his own personal history as having been early led to devote himself to missionary work, believing it in accordance with Christ's parting command to his church and the statements of St. Paul in the Epistle to the Ephesians. He gave a most interesting account of his work as principal of the College at Agra, and of the interest taken by young men, intelligent Mahometans and Hindoos, in the study of God's word; many of these had renounced much in order to be admitted into the Christian Church by baptism. Mr. French then dwelt on his last work in India, the foundation of a mission, suggested by the civil and military authorities of the Punjab, in the Dera-jat, a district at the foot of the lofty mountains which separate India from Affghanistan. It is here possible to reach the emissaries from the tribes of Central Asia, who remain here while some of their party carry the produce of the interior of Asia into India. The success amongst the Affghans, a fine and military race, had fully equalled the expectations formed by those who had instigated the mission. Mr. French concluded his most able and touching address, by referring to two of his brother missionaries, whose bones lay in that far off land—truly a Land of Promise to the Christian Church, and by urging his audience to renewed exertions in this holy cause. W. T. Hillyer, Esq., was glad, as a resident in the neighbourhood, to bear his testimony to the privilege and the duty of missionary work. He combated the objection so often made, which rests on a mistaken application of the proverb "Charity begins at home." Those who work for the heathen will never neglect the vast masses at home. The recent appointment of such a firm supporter of Christian Missions as Sir John Lawrence, to the post of Viceroy of India, was a subject of great thankfulness to God, and of great encouragement to all who regard aright the responsibilities we have incurred in obtaining the dominion of that land. After a few words from the chairman the meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

The receipts of the Bromley Association for the year ending March 25th, 1863, amounted, after deducting expenses, to £94 7s. 4d. The slight diminution of receipts when compared with those of the previous year may probably be accounted for by the removal, from various causes, of some of the most valued supporters of the Society, and by the pressure on the

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liberality of the public in consequence of the distress in Lancashire.

CHRISTMAS CHEER. — The workmen employed in the Railway Tunnel and on the numerous buildings about Bickley, were regaled with good old English fare, on Boxing day, by the host of the Bird-in-hand, under a large tent erected for the occasion on the bowling green.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A rather stale game was played off some months ago in this town, by a person representing himself as a watchmaker and working jeweller. He managed to induce a young lady to exchange a pair of gold earrings, which she had lately bought of a respectable tradesman in the town, for a pair, which were very superior to look at. The young lady, soon after went to the jeweller in the town to get these exchanged as they had so inflamed her ears that she could not wear them. Of course the truth came out that she had exchanged the gold earrings worth 30*s*, for a pair not worth 2*s*.6*d*. The same clever swindler also contrived to get himself entrusted with a gold watch belonging to an elderly lady in the vicinity. She had previously taken it to a watch maker in the town to be repaired, but his charge of five shillings was considered so exorbitant that the lady took it away and gave it to a stranger to do for 3s 6d. It is not likely she will ever see it again, as nearly twelvemonths have elapsed since.

The tradesmen of the town, generally, may not be aware that sharpers have lately been victimising some of their neighbours. It is not long since, a man called on Mr. Draper, wheelwright, on Bromley Common, and enquired about the price for making two carts, as he should want them for a large job of grubbing in the neighbourhood. at the same time he enquired the price of a beetle, taking up one close by. Having examined and approved it, he ordered two others like it, and took that one with him, saying he would pay when he came to order the carts which would be in a day or two. A similar trick was practised on a shoemaker in the town. A well dressed man went in and ordered two pair of Wellington boots. Seeing a pair of boots in the shop, which on examining, he said would just fit his little boy, he was allowed to take them. It is not expected that these men intend to come back to pay.

VIOLENT CONDUCT. — Two young men who it appears did not study each others temper or convenience to any great extent, happened to be fellow lodgers. One could bear a good deal of rest and was not satisfied if by any means he was cheated out of the smallest portion of his night's repose: the other was not so particular, and occasionally stayed out rather late. The landlady wishing to make matters pleasant between them, took an opportunity to inform the least sleepy lodger that his bedfellow complained of being disturbed — which seems to have produced no very great reform. On Saturday the 18th, he arrived at his lodgings about eleven o'clock, and not being sleepy himself, lighted his pipe and enjoyed it, which is more than his companion did, who grumbled a little, but not more than usual, at having his slumbers temporarily interfered with. Very early on Sunday morning, however, the children in the house began making a great noise; sleep was now out of the question, so he got up and left the room, to go out of the house as his companion supposed, instead of which, he soon returned and commenced a most cowardly and murderous attack on his companion with a large stick. The victim of the assault being on the broad of his back in bed, received three tremendous blows on his head and face, which his assailant counted as 1, 2, 3, as he gave them: he then hastened out of the house. The police were made acquainted with the outrage, but the aggressor having made compensation before a summons was taken out, they did not interfere, neither should we be justified in giving the names, but give the statement as related by the victim, who admits having laughed at the trifling troubles of his crusty companion, and which seems to have enraged him, as a warning to others.

LUCIFERS. On Saturday the 28th of Nov. a hay stack belonging to Mr. Ledger, Hayes, was set on fire by some children, the eldest being about ten years old. The fire was fortunately got under by the assistance of the villagers, and about four-fifths of the stack was saved. A bucket or two and hands to work them came as if by magic from every house near, and a row was soon formed from the fire to the rivulet, whereby a constant supply of water was kept up. The worthy clergymen of the village was among those who took the most

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active part in this work. Mr. Harrod also rendered essential service by venturing on to the stack and cutting away the burning parts: in this he was afterwards assisted by another neighbour. Parents cannot be too often cautioned against leaving lucifers within the reach of children.

FIRE.—On Tuesday the 8th ult., about five o'clock in the morning some wheat stacks adjoining farm the buildings of Mr. Tapley, Lewisham, were set on fire, and before sufficient assistance could be rendered were consumed. Several fire engines from Lewisham and Greenwich were soon on the spot, and prevented the fire from spreading to the homestead.

FIRE.—On the 23rd ult., a fire was discovered on the farm of Mr. W. Edgerton, Southend. The fire was discovered about four o'clock a.m., and strong fears are entertained that the outbreak was not from accidental causes, but was the work of some incendiary. An alarm was given and a police constable was soon dispatched to London. A body of police were soon on the spot, and engines from London arrived in a short time. Three wheat, two oat, one straw, and two bean ricks, were all destroyed, and the barns severely scorched. The damage is estimated at over £600, which we are glad to learn is covered by insurance.

HIGH WINDS. We were visited by extraordinary heavy gales during several days in the early part of the month which caused great destruction of shipping on the coast. Its mischief in Bromley was confined to toppling over of a few chimney pots and displacing a few tiles, if we omit to notice how rudely it behaved to the ladies; not allowing them to go along the street without either driving them as fast again as they wanted to go, jostling them off the pavement into a puddle, or trying to stop them altogether, and otherwise disarranging their costume, so that they had great difficulty to keep crinolines the right side downwards. One little incident caused much amusement which was three or four large tubs which had been placed as usual outside of Mr. Brown the cooper's door, where taken away by one sweep of the wind, and kept up a chase one after the other till they were stopped by coming in contact with the houses on the opposite side of the Market place. The storms of wind, however, which produced merriment for lads and lasses on land, was producing numerous wrecks one sea—many a mariner found a watery grave, and many more narrowly escaped with their lives, through the valuable services of the life boats now so numerous on the coast, and here it may be mentioned that the expenses of working a life boat efficiently is about £50 per annum, and that subscriptions to the National Life Boat Institution, directed 14, John Street, Adelphi, will be applied to the rescuing wrecked mariners.

ACCIDENT.—On the 12th ult., an accident occurred in the Beckenham-road, by an omnibus belonging to Mr. Sutton, Bell Hotel, Bromley, coming in contact with a fly belonging to Mr. Bird, Railway Tavern, Beckenham. The sudden collision threw the driver of the fly (William Marshall), iuto the road and broke one of his ribs. He was taken home to Beckenham and attended by Dr. Stillwell, when it was discovered that the fractured rib had penetrated the lungs. The unfortunate man died on the Tuesday following at half-past ten p.m. An inquest was held on the body on the 18th ult., at the "Three Tuns," Beckenham, when a verdict was returned of "Accidental Death."

ADVICE GRATIS.—If we should have any snow this winter, which is not unlikely, sweep it away from your door and pathways at once without waiting for the first opportunity; but if the frost should make that impossible, don't throw salt upon it, rather use sand or ashes. It would not be amiss to see to the rain pipes and gutters on the roofs of houses, and clear away the leaves that might have lodged there, and if much snow should fall throw it off, unless you can enjoy a shower bath, which is not over comfortable at this time of the year especially at night when you are just dropping off into a nice sleep.

SOUTHEND.—On the 22nd ult., a concert was given at this place under the direction of Mr. West—Mr. W. C. Filby presiding at the harmonium, a beautiful instrument kindly lent for the occasion by Miss Forster. The first part consisted of selections from Handel's Messiah. The solos "Comfort ye," "Every Valley," and "Thou shalt break them," were taken by Mr. West; also "There were Shepherds," and "But thou didst not leave," by Miss

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A. Ashby. The choruses were well sung, especially the "Hallelujah." Mr. Filby then played a solo on the Harmonium, showing off this instrument to perfection, and calling forth much applause. The part songs in the second part were performed with great precision —the choir appearing well acquainted with their work. "The first Violet," sung by Miss Ashby," "Truth and Duty," by Mr. Harman, and a comic song by Mr. West, were all encored. A duet, sung by two female teachers of the school with much taste, called forth loud applause. Two trios in which Miss E. Forster took a prominent part were nicely sung and re-demanded. A part song "Hurrah for Merry England," brought the evening's entertainment to a successful termination.

NEVER TOO LATE TO DO GOOD.—Peter says. and he hopes the hint will be taken by all who have forgotten to give him a Christmas Box.

CHARING CROSS RAILWAY.

The line from London Bridge to Charing-cross was provisionally opened on Wednesday, the 2nd ult., with all the pomp and circumstance which could be imparted by the visit of a large party of directors and officials, and all the conviviality which could be derived from an excellent déjeuner at the end of the day's proceedings. This line was the first of the kind projected, and, though only a very short extension, it has been the most expensive for its length, ever built. It will be found to have cost very nearly, if not quite, £1000 per yard. Much of this expenditure was no doubt due to the unexpected opposition of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, and the compulsory purchase of the Institution, which that opposition necessitated. Much was also lost by the secret of the intended route of the line not being well kept by those then connected with the South Eastern Railway, so that property of little value before the railway came was purchased for a mere song, and resold to the company at an immense premium. These and other causes have swelled the original estimate for the construction of the line, to a sum four times greater than was at first contemplated. During the interval that has elapsed since it was begun, the necessities of passenger traffic have developed themselves beyond all proportion to the length of the extension to Charing cross; so that, judging it by the present standard of railway requirements, the line is regarded as positively a cheap one, and certain to be highly remunerative. This extension embraces two distinct schemes:— viz., the line from Charing-cross to London Bridge. and from Charing cross to Cannon-street. Yet, though legally distinct, they are practically one. and from the junction at the Borough Market, where the Cannon-street branch is to diverge across the Thames on a magnificent bridge, both run on the same viaducts to Charing-cross. The line leaves the London Bridge station by a sharp curve of little more than 500 ft. radius. This quick turn was introduced to propitiate the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, and avoid, if possible. the necessity of purchasing that costly property. Two girder bridges of immense span and undeniable ugliness take it over the approach to London Bridge. A viaduct on iron columns carries it through the Borough Market, and thence the line is continued with scarcely any curves or inclines worth speaking of through the poor neighbourhoods lying between the Borough and Blackfriars, across Blackfriars-road, and parallel with Stamford-street to Waterloo-road, where it marks a junction with the South-Western station, which it enters by a single line of rails, and so practically brings that large system of lines to Charing-cross and hereafter to Cannon-street. From this it continues in almost a straight line across Stamford-street to Belvedere-road to what was once Hungerford Suspension Bridge, but which has now been converted, into one of the strongest and most important railway bridges over the Thames. On this bridge the line is taken over the site of Hungerford Market, which has been transformed into one of the most lofty and spacious stations ever built in the metropolis. and which will be without a rival till the station in Cannon-street is completed, which is to be larger and oftier again. The total length of the bridge from end to end is 1360 ft., its width between the main girders is 50 ft, and outside this there are two 7 ft. footways for passengers, making the total width 64 ft. with a clear headway above high water mark of 25ft. Between the brick piers of the old structure the bridge is carried on cast iron columns, with a span of 154 ft. between each opening. These columns have a diameter of 14 ft. at the base, which is of forced down more than 30 ft. below the bed the river, and many feet into the London clay.

On the 15th ult., further and final tests were applied to determine the strength of the bridge, the moving load locomotive, and iron-loaded trucks being equivalent to 616 tons upon each span, and to 1232 tons on the two parallel spans, all the eight and 16 piers being thus tested in succession, the indications showing the deflection to be about the same as on the former trial, giving a slightly varying result. The result of the series of experiments is considered very satisfactory.

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Mems for the Month

12th—Lecture at the White Hart Assembly Room, by E. Wheeler, Esq., F.R.A.S.

12th—Opening of a New Foresters' Lodge, at the "New Inn," Farnborough, Kent.

26th—Lecture at the White Hart Assembly Room, by J. Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

FARNBOROUGH.

The inhabitants of this neighbourhood (particularly those journeying to London daily) are surprised to observe in the notice which the London Chatham and Dover company have given of a prodigious number of projects for which they are about to ask the sanction of parliament, that they propose to apply for an extension of time to make the short line to this place, having held possession of the district for nine or ten years, and obtained several extensions of time, and they now call it the act of 1861. This is in character with their Time Tables which profess to tell when they start and when they arrive, and only surprise the public when they do either correctly. It is thought Bradshaw never was instructed by the London, Chatham, and Dover, and South Eastern Companies, that in the distance of about ten miles from Bromley to the London Bridge Station the passengers were to get out and wait, or be shunted, or perhaps change carriages or not, according to circumstances, and eyentually be hung on to some other train at some time, and that after about an hour or so they might expect to arrive at the London Bridge station. If the Directors will make an application for an extension of time, a committee of the house of Commons may think it both frivolus and vexatious. There will be a decided protest against the application.

S.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—Will you allow me through the medium of your columns to draw the attention of the Directors of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, to the urgent need, which there is, of a proper mode of crossing the line at the Shortlands Station. The present arrangement, whereby ladies as well as aged and infirm passengers, are obliged to descend and mount up on the other side by steep and narrow steps, is not only extremely inconvenient, but decidedly dangerous. An underground way ought to be made through the station with a flight of steps on the further side, whereby passengers might reach the up platform without crossing the rails. The company may be assured that if any serious accident should ensue, in consequence of their neglect of this necessary provision, the damage for which they become liable, will exceed the expense which they would incur by making the proposed arrangement.

I am Sir, Yours, &c., AN INHABITANT.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Sow lettuce, radishes, carrots, and parsley, towards the end of the month; frame peas, magazan beans, horn carrots, and onions; plant out cabbage plants. Prepare hotbeds for asparagus, cucumbers, and small salads. Force rhubarb and seakale in pits or under large pots. See to the mushroom bed, and let it be well covered with dry straw. Lay out new beds in the flower garden. Plant tulips and sow ten-week stocks and other annuals in hot beds for succession.

COMFORT FOR THE DESPAIRING.

Though tempest toss'd, my brother, and dark the night may be.
Yet rest assured thy little bark, will safely carry thee—
For having compass at your side, and helm wherew th to guide.
And *one* bright star to light thy way, no evil can betide.
'Tis true the heaving of the waves as o'er your ship they dash,
The screaming of the mighty wind—that light'nings vivid flash
Will fill your soul with dreadful fear—yet still pursue thy way,
For soon the darkness of the night will sink in joyous day.
Then do not let a murmer rise, but with a manly heart
Look upward with a thankful eye, and let not *Hope* depart,
For safely she will guide thy Ship, amidst the stormy waves,
And thou shalt own with gratitude, the mighty hand that saves.

Then Brother do not part with *Hope*, but ever let her stay
To cheer thy saddest anxious hours, and chase thy gloom away,
For when the Night is *darkest*, and joyous hours are fled,
She'll whisper comfort to thy heart, and rise thy drooping head.

Despair not then in danger, but nobly face the storm,
Trusting alone your pilot, guide, who shields from ev'ry harm;
And should your sorrows multiply, still at thy duty keep,
For soon thou'lt weather every storm, and need no more to weep.

Let "*Onward*" be your Signal, press quickly on thy way,
Spread all thy canvass to the wind, though friends should bid thee stay
O never heed the stormy blast,—O! never mind the strife,
Thy watchwords' "*Onward*," look not back 'tis for thy very life.

But should the *Compass* you neglect and do not heed the light,
Thy darkness then will soon increase, and Hope will fail thee quite
And tossing on the stormy sea without one helping hand.
Your little bark will quickly sink upon the treacherous sand.

Oh! brother—*Life's the stormy sea,—thy Soul, thy Mind*, the Bark,
Thy *Compass is God's Holy Word*, to guide thee in the dark.
God's Holy Spirit is the light, now shining from above,
Upon thy sad and anxious Soul a *token of His Love.*

CHELSFIELD. W. G.

Births.

On the 1st ult., at Eden Cottage, Beckenham, the wife of William McAdam Steuart, Esq., of a son.

On the 2nd ult., at Elm Cottage, Beckenham, the wife of Mr. John Borrowman, of a son.

On the 3rd ult., at Downe, Kent, the wife Charles Lovegrove, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 3rd ult., at Westerham, Kent, the wife of Charles Robert Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 12th ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr. H. Wren, "Duke's Head Inn," of a son.

On the 18th ult., at Radnor House, Beckenham, the wife of John Scott, Esq., of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 10th ult., at Bromley Church, by the Rev. J. D. Movey, the Rev. Charles Augustus Solbé, curate of St. Simon's, upper Chelsea, to Agnes Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. Rock Garnsey, Incumbent of Christ Church, Forest of Dean.

On the 20th ult., at St. Georges, Southwark, Mr. Bird Jenner, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Browning, Widmore, Bromley, Kent.

Deaths.

On the 8th ult., at Chislehurst, Kent, William Blundell, Lime Works, aged 75.

On the 30th ult., at Bromley, George Smith, Plumber, aged 66.

On the 20th of September, drowned in the wreck of the "John Howell," off Santa Anna, Gulf of Mexico, in his 26th year, William Chambers Dixon, Esq., third son of the late Isaac Dixon, of Elsternwick, and Vicar of Garton in Halderness, and grandson of the late Sir William C. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire.

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PRESENT PRICES:—

Best Screened W. E. Coal **27**/- *per ton* | *Best Silkstone Coals* **25**/- *per ton.*

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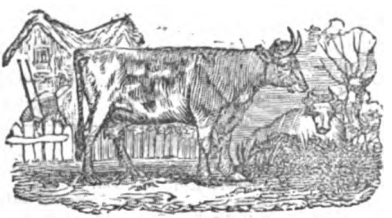
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RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity he has commenced Business at the above-named place, and hopes by strict attention to all orders, and by reasonably low charges, to merit a portion of their favours.

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Gold Watches ..	3	15	0	to	20	0	0
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Silver Do... ..	0	10	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Earrings ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Lockets ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Pins... ...	0	2	0	...	2	10	0
Wedding Rings ...	0	7	6	...	1	1	0
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Gold Pencil cases	0	3	6	...	2	0	0
Silver Thimbles ...	0	1	0	...	0	2	0

Spectacles to suit all sights from 1*s.* 6*d.* per pair.

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Situations and Servants wanted, One shilling.

Advertisements should be sent early to ensure insertion.

ERRATUM. In part of our January number, page 1, read "1533" instead 1833, in the Kentish Worthies.

MOON'S CHANGES—FEBRUARY.

Last Quarter..... 1st day, at 0.17 morn.
New Moon ..... 7th day, at 6.10 after.
First Quarter ..... 14th day, at 1.24 after.
Full Moon ..... 22nd day, at 5. 1 after.

The Bromley Record.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1864.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

THE civil war in America, although still continuing with its usual almost equally balanced reverses and successes, and losing none of its bitterness, seems to have lost all its former excitement for the general reader, and their doings fall very flat of late on the news market of the day. The Schleswig-Holstein difficulty is now absorbing all other matters of a political character. There appears to be good ground for anxiety, for, should the leading powers disagree as to the mode of settlement of the dispute between these two petty states, which by the way, very few people understand, an European war may grow out of it. The latest accounts give very little hope of amicable settlement of the affairs, and large bodies of troops are being moved towards the scene of expected future action. The Duchy of Holstein has been completely occupied, and the army of execution which now includes 32,000 Prussians, 25,000 Austrians, and 12,000 Hanoverians and Saxons is being rapidly raised to 100,000 men.

New Zealand is also a source of disquiet and embarrassment at the present time. The natives having murdered several colonists in cold blood, refusing reparation — in short, setting British rule at defiance—has naturally created alarm among the colonists who are exasperated to the last degree, to such an extent indeed, that British soldiers refuse quarter to the wounded and prisoners who may fall into their hands, while every settler the natives can pounce upon is butchered. So say some accounts, but it is to be hoped they are exaggerated, and that tranquillity will soon be restored.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

This important national event came off rather unexpectedly, at Frogmore, on the 9th ult. The day was one of winter's choicest, fine and frosty, and the Princess had accompanied the Prince to witness the sports on the ice, in which the Prince joined. It was not until after four o'clock that the Princess felt it advisable to re-enter her carriage and retire. The Prince and his companions continued the game until a quarter to five. A more lengthened account of the interesting event will be found in another page.

Parliament is announced to assemble on the 4th of February. It is expected that the early days of the Sessions will be characterized by a much greater amount of political activity than has marked parliamentry proceedings of late.

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The Kentish Rambler.

FARNBOROUGH.

(*Continued from page* 170, *Vol.* 3.)

The Parliament which met in September, 1399, having deposed Richard II., the duke of Lancaster obtained the crown taking upon himself the title of King Henry IV. He now conferred the duchy of Lancaster upon his son, afterwards Henry V., and in order to entail it in perpetuity upon him and his heirs dissevered from the crown of England, the king had the grant confirmed by both Houses of Parliament, and afterwards by another similar act of the legislature he annexed to this duchy the extensive estates which he had derived in right of his mother, who was the daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford.

Upon the attainder in Parliament of King Henry VI., and the subsequent accession of the duke of York to the throne under the title of Edward IV. this monarch in the first year of his reign (1461) annexed the duchy of Lancaster to the crown "to be held and enjoyed by him and his successors kings of England"; and so it continued until the decapitation of King Charles I. on the 30th of January, 1648-9, when the parliament seized upon the whole of the royal revenues, and on the 15th of July following passed an ordinance vesting the same (amongst which the duchy of Lancaster was specially included) in trustees for the purpose of being surveyed and then sold to supply the necessities of the state. Accordingly "the manor of Farnborough—commonly called the duchy court of Farnborough—belonging to the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster, part of the late king's possessions," was, in the year 1652, surveyed and returned as follows:—

"Imprimis—that there belonged to it a rent, called a chief-rent. or common fine payable from Mr. Winterburn, for lands in Farnborough, 4d.

"The like from the inhabitants of the township or tything of West Wickham, 16d.

"The like from the inhabitants of Paul's Cray, 16d.

"The like from the farm or messuage called The Great Court Lodge, in the township or tything of Chelsfield, 18d.

"Several cottages (therein particularly mentioned) holding by copy of Court Roll of the lord, whose rents amount altogether to £2 17s. 10d.

"That there was a Court Leet, and a three-week court, belonging to the *libertie*, with fines, issues, &c., and other profits,—viz.: 'of the fair held at Farnborough, on the 1st of September yearly, com: annis, £5 6s. 8d.'

"The Court Leets were usually kept at Farnborough twice in a year, and the three-week Court had been usually held at the same place, but had been discontinued 9 or 10 years.

"The liberties of the said Court extended to the townships of Farnborough, Chelsfield, West Wickham, Paul's Cray, and Kaiston.

"At the three-week Court all actions under 40s. were tried and determined.

"That Lewis, keeper of the court, went over to the king at Oxford, and carried all the rolls, books, &c., of the court with him, and the Parliament were forced to hold and keep a court of survey by a jury for the better discovery thereof."

At the restoration of King Charles II., May 29th, 1660, the manor of Farnborough again reverted to the crown and continued amongst its revenues, under the jurisdiction of the duchy court of Lancaster until the year 1766, when Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the Bath, obtained a grant of it under the seal of the duchy court of Lancaster.

FARNBOROUGH HALL

Is an estate in this township which, in the reign of King Henry III., was held by Simon de Chelesfield of Simon de Monfort, the great earl of Leicester.

In the reign of King Edward I., it was possessed by John Fleming whose heirs in the 20th year of King Edward III. at the making of the Black Prince a knight paid aid for it, as "one knight's fee in Farnborough which Simon de Chelesfield before held of Simon de Monfort."

This estate soon afterwards went by purchase to Petley, and again to Peeke in as short a time. From the latter it descended to Sir John Peeke, of Lullingstone in this county, knight banneret, who dying without issue his sister Elizabeth became his heir, and her husband, John Hart, of the middle Temple, barrister at law, in her

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right became entitled to it, and in his descendants it continued until Percival Hart, of Lullingstone, Esq., leaving an only daughter and heir Anne, she carried it in her marriage to her second husband Sir Thomas Dyke, of Horsham, in the county of Sussex, Bart., and his lineal descendant is the present possessor of this estate.

In a private act of Parliament passed in the year 1756 for a family settlement of this estate, it is thus described;—"All that capital messuage and farm called Farnborough Hall with its appurtenances, and 350 acres of arable, pasture, and woodland, in the parish of Farnborough; and all that messuage with its appurtenances, and 175 acres of arable, pasture, and woodland in the said parish."

TUBBENDENS

is an ancient seat, the demesnes of which lie partly in this parish and partly in that of Orpington. It is situated about a mile north-eastward from the village of Farnborough.

In the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward I. this estate was in the possession of owners of the same name; as by a deed of this date it appears that Gilbert Saundre, of Crofton in Orpington, demised several parcels of land to John de Tubbenden of Farnborough, with remainder to Richard, Philip, John, and Robert his sons.

After this family became extinct the Belkneps were owners of the Tubbenden estate, of whom Sir Edward Belknep, knight, son of Sir Henry, and privy councillor to Kings Henry VII. and VIII., dying without issue, his four sisters became his co-heiresses and one of them Alice, marrying Sir William Shelly, knight, of Mitchell Grove in the county of Sussex, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, he, on the division of her inheritance, became entitled, in her right to Tubbendens. He, soon afterwards alienated it to Posier, who, some few years later, sold it to Dalton descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, and in his line it continued until Anne Dalton carried the estate in marriage to Aunsell Becket, Esq., whose son Sir Matthew Becket devised it by will to John, son of Cuthbert Winterburn, of Burnshall in the county of York, Esq., who bore for his arms "Argent,—3 piles sable."

This John Winterburn about the year 1652 sold Tubbendens to William Gee, of Bishop's Burton in the same county of York, Esq., who afterwards conveyed it to Thomas Brome, created a serjeant at law in the year 1660. His arms are in one of the windows of Grays Inn hall, viz.—"Azure—a dexter hand couped at the wrist, and extended in pale, argent, with a crescent for a difference," and underneath his name and title. Mr. Serjeant Brome resided at Tubbendens and dying on the 27th of July, 1673, æt: 68. was buried in the church of Farnborough, leaving his third wife, daughter of Sir Walter Mansell, Bart., him surviving. By his second wife Margaret he had issue six children—Thomas, Anne, Margaret, William, Robert, and John.

His son William Brome, barrister-at-law, succeeded to this estate, and departing this life Feb. 1st, 1733, æt: 66, was buried in Farnborough church. Tubbendens then descended to his son Colonel John Brome who married Elizabeth, daughter and only child of George Berkeley, prebendary of Westminster, second of George, earl of Berkeley, and by her had issue five children—Thomas, Elizabeth, Maria, Arethusa, William, and Jane. The colonel died at this seat on the 22nd Feb., 1747, æt: 53, and also lies buried with his wife (who predeceased him April 8th, 1730) in this church, whereupon his inheritance became vested in his two surviving daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom married — Clarke, M.D.; and the other Mr. John Hamond, of the royal dockyard at Chatham, who in her right became ultimately the sole possessor of Tubbendens.

From his family it passed by purchase to the present proprietor.

To be Continued.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

A letter headed as above appeared in the Times *of January 15th, which will be read with much interest by residents in this neighbourhood.*

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—I live, with hundreds of others, down the Mid Kent Railway, below Beckenham, ten miles from London Bridge, all of us requiring to be in town more or less punctually every morning. The recent "facilities of new lines," as the phrase goes, have only woefully

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obstructed our business journeyings, and made our homes practically now 20 miles off London. I arrived at the London-bridge station this evening to go home by the train appointed in the railway bills to start at 6.15, and found our train had taken a trip to Charing-cross, leaving 200 or 300 of us waiting about 15 or 20 minutes on a very unsafe cold exposed, narrow platform, kicking our heels about while engines and trains passed to and fro, like Cheapside omnibuses, in dangerous proximity; and after undergoing this ordeal, we arrived at Bromley precisely at 7.20, just 1 hour and 5 minutes from the time our train should have started, in making a journey of ten miles. And this is no solitary instance, and far from being one of our worst Mid Kent grievances.

In the course of our 10 miles of railway journey leading to our homes, we ill-used travellers undergo another purgatory at Beckenham (about two miles only from Bromley.) There that "enterprising concern," the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, pushing itself about here, there, and almost everywhere, stops our Mid Kent way, and will not allow its neighbour's engines to move us one bit further; and here often we city folks sit shivering in our carriages or pace the cold station till it pleases our west-end magnate to arrive from Victoria, and to drag us on our two or three Miles to Bromley or Bickley, while many of us might have better walked, were it not for cold and wet weather, over dark roads.

The morning up-journey to town brings little, if any, comfort with it. Our west-end magnate usurps again her obstructive dominion, and we are "taken on behind" as far as Beckenham, and left there till some mysteries of shunting of trains and half-trains from main lines and "sidings" take place; and also to wait often till one and sometimes two of the trains of our Chatham and Dover masters release us from our siding, and allow our poor snubbed Mid Kent to sneak up to the city with us, — often afraid, too, one would think from its snail-like motion as it nears its quarters, to show its humbled face in its own station.

This is no imaginary sketch, but "a true story" with more to tell. Your excellent suggestion in a leading article this morning to have more frequent trains into the country, in order to develope residental traffic, will, I much fear, have little or no effect with the traffic managers, to whose care our travelling convenience and comfort on the Mid Kent line are unfortunately entrusted, unless you can so agitate this matter, so important to so many of us now who live out of town, that Parliament will step in and free the national highway, as the railway now is, from the selfish obstructions thrown in our way by the quarrals of rival companies and other causes. Our Mid Kent traffic arrangements are getting worse and worse. A year ago we had trains running almost every hour from London-bridge through to Bromley and Bickley. Now, should we be prevented getting home by the renowned 6 15 train, by which I had the misfortune to travel this evening, we have not another train till 8.10, nearly two hours after, and missing that again, the next and only one is 10 50, or nearly three hours after. The trains are so very slow, too, we might go our fifty miles to Brighton while we are creeping away our short 10 miles journey on the borders of London. Again, no fewer number than seven of our Mid Kent daily trains which used to run through, are not allowed to go further on their journey than Beckenham, because the Chatham and Dover Company won't have their neighbour's engines run any further, and they as resolutely refuse to carry us on by their own engines.

We have tried all other means of seeking redress, by writing letters to railway secretaries and general managers, and waiting singly and in deputations on these and other officials, bnt these have been of no avail. Do, please, let our cry be heard in the columns of your all-powerful journal, so that we may have at least some hope of help.

Yours, &c., ILL USED TRAVELLER.

Jan 13.

Opening of the Charing-Cross Extension from London Bridge.

This, the first great link in the proposed new system of metropolitan communication by rail, was opened on the 11th ult, in a quiet businesslike way, and at once got into work with an amount of passenger traffic which gave a very fair idea of the immense public convenience the line will prove when it is complete to Cannon-street. The fact of the opening seemed far from being generally known, yet even the earliest trains were filled. The first that left the station was the 7.10 for Greenwich—one of the 70 which will now run daily between Charing-cross and Greenwich at intervals of a quarter of an hour from 7 in the morning till (from London) 12.25 at night. The fares are, if anything, below the usual Parliamentary standard, second class to Greenwich being only 6d. Mid Kent trains also start frequently from 9 a.m. till 10.30 at night. These trains, however, are mere beginners, and meant to get the whole line at all its points and stations into thorough working order before the through traffic to the great southern lines is organized. As

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yet the terminal station is a temporary one, the splendid station building requiring at least two months more for its completion, when the hoardings will be removed and disclose a square with a facsimile of old Charing-cross in the centre, backed by a noble pile of edifices worthy of the situation the company has been so fortunate as to secure. It is nearly four years since this line was commenced; it is to be hoped that another two years more will see it completed as it ought to be, with its line to Cannon-street, and its subway under the Strand, leading into the cutting which will give access to the Great Northern, the Euston, and the Midland stations. If the metropolitan railways do not reduce the traffic in London streets, they at least check the alarming tendency it shows to increase each year, and open out new routes by which the so-called thoroughfares may be avoided. The Charing-cross line, though scarcely two miles long from end to end, has, as we have said, been nearly four years in construction, it being in some parts the most difficult line, and in all parts what is termed the heaviest, that for, for its length, has ever been built. It runs entirely on bridges or arches, there being no less 17 bridges and 190 arches, of which latter 18 are taken over streets and the over courts. Of the 18 bridges one crosses the Thames, the others cross great thoroughfares. Of the Thames bridge it is unnecessary now to speak, beyond saying that as a specimen of iron work it has no superior in the world, and on the 11th ult., it proved as rigid as the earth itself under its growing traffic. Those over the streets are among the longest single street spans ever built, and beyond all doubt the ugliest ever yet put up by any engineer. When a merely nominal outlay might have made them ornamental. The quantity of wrought-iron in the Charing-cross-bridge is 5000 tons and of cast iron 2000, The bridges over the streets contain 3250 tons of wrought iron and 250 tons of cast iron; 150,000 yards of brickwork, with 41,000 yards of concrete were required to complete the arches, and 99,000 cubic yards of earthwork have been made. From Charing-cross in a short time, access will be given to almost every part of the south of England.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday, the 12th, Edmund Wheeler, Esq., delivered a lecture on "Optics and Optical Illusions." The audience was one of the smallest we have yet seen at these lectures, which was the more surprising as the lecturer is well known for his scientific attainments, and also for his very pleasing manner of lecturing. The lecture was illustrated by some curious diagrams and an ingenious instrument called the kalotrope by which some very pretty effects were produced.

On Tuesday the 26th ult., J. Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S., President of the Ethnological Society, &c., delivered one of his usual talented lectures at the White Hart Assembly Room—the subject being "The Bronze Age," and as might be expected the room was filled with the *elite* of the neighbourhood around. The walls of the upper part of the room were covered with diagrams, which were of the greatest assistance both to the lecturer and the audience. Mr. Lubbock said that the subject was not one that he would have chosen for a single lecture, but it seemed to him that it would form a fitting sequel and conclusion to the other lectures he had had the honour of delivering in that room. Still as the previous ones were delivered at intervals of a year, and could not therefore be considered as forming a continuous course, he might be permitted to say rather more in introduction than would, under other circumstances have been desirable. The stone age was divided into two periods, the drift period, and the polished stone age. With regard to the rude flint implements produced, he did not bring them as evidences of skill but as evidence of design, which was the great thing they had to consider. If they took an ordinary flint and struck a blow upon it they would make a circular crack which would be propagated downwards in a diverging direction. But in order to make a flint flake like those which were exhibited, certain conditions were required which could hardly ever be met with in nature; therefore their presence was as good an indication to the student, as the foot prints in the sand were to Robinson Crusoe. Those flakes and axes could not be forgeries, as they would be readily detected by the colour, and a blow upon one of those flints would at once expose the inner black part. The lecturer then passed on to the polished stone age, and produced several beautiful specimens of the implements belonging to that date, and which were a very great improvement over those of the drift period, and if they considered the character of

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the stone implements that had been discovered, they would perceive evidence of a certain amount of civilisation. The use of stone belonged to the period entirely before the commencement of history, and about 3000 years ago marked the period of the transition between the age of bronze and the age of iron, and at the time of the invasion of the north by the Roman army, the use of iron was well known to their new enemies, so that iron was known in the north before the Roman times. From the very large number of articles of bronze, which had been found, and which consist principally of axes, swords, daggers, lances, and ornaments, the lecturer drew a fair conclusion of the antiquity of the bronze age. But bronze being a mixture of the two metals, tin and copper, it must be evident to them that before the period in which bronze was used, there must have been a time when copper and tin must have been known, but no weapons of tin had ever been found in Europe, and those of copper were very rare indeed, whence it had been inferred that the use of bronze was introduced into, and not discovered, in Europe. Mr. Lubbock then referred to the writings of Sir C. Lewis, and Mr. Nilsson, and also to the Phœnician voyages. Tin had been found in very few places indeed, almost the whole of the tin now came from Cornwall and from the East Indies. It was supposed that some had been found in Spain, but they could not learn that Spain had ever produced any quantity of that metal, and the evidence seemed to show that the Phœnicians must have got all the tin for their bronze from our shores—from Cornwall—and there could be, he thought, no doubt, that those voyagers had pushed their journeys and examined the northern coast of Europe: for in Norway, had been found implements of bronze, remarkably like those of the rest of Europe for the smallness of the handles of the weapons, and the character of the ornaments which were engraved on them. The lecturer then referred to Stonehenge, which, in his opinion, belonged to the bronze age, and which was one of the greatest Druidical remains in Europe, and the barrows or old tumuli around it, and in some of them which had been opened, no traces of iron had been found, except in two of them which had been subsequently used as burying places; and to Abury, near the celebrated Silbury Hill, which was 170 feet in height, and which certainly appeared to be more ancient than the Roman road, which runs close to it. Mr. Lubbock then referred to the clothing of those ancient times, about which they could hardly have expected to know anything, but he was able to exhibit certain fragments which, though small, gave them a considerable amount of instruction as to the manufacturies of this period; and he was able to describe to them almost the whole dress of a chief, from a coffin which had been discovered in Jutland. The coffin was ten feet long, two feet wide; the clothes on the corpse were perfectly preserved, the body being wrapped in a long woollen cloak, and there were a sword and a knife of bronze, with a javelin of flint in the coffin. It was evident that the men who manufactured those swords, and daggers, knives and sickles, those richly ornamented hair pins and bracelets which had been found, were no mere savages. It was true that the northern race were called so by the Roman and Greek historians, but they must remember that among those who were regarded as barbarians by the Greeks, were the Egyptians, the Phœnicians, and the Jews, just as they, themselves, were considered to be barbarians by the Chinese. That our island had a long and eventful history, before any history was written, was clear enough, and there might be some difference of opinion as to how far it was recoverable. But in that and the two preceding lectures he had described, so far as he was able the condition of man, from the earliest period of which they had any tangible evidence down to the commencement of written history. The past, as it seemed to him, contained a valuable lesson for the future; it might either serve as a warning or a promise. They saw, some nations which had never made any effort, or any great progress — the Fuegians, the Andaman Islanders, the Bushmen—were scarcely more intellectual than the beasts that perished. They saw other nations, once great and prosperous, whose cities were in ruins, and whose very name was almost forgotten. Certainly those were warnings, but could they not see a promise also? He would not speak of the progress which this

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country has made lest he might lay himself open to a just accusation of flattery. But they were bound to acknowledge with humility that they were in an exceptional position owing to the rich stores of copper and tin, of coal and iron, which nature had laid at their feet. Let them, however, take Scandinavia, not on account of the sympathy which recent events had enlisted in her favour, but because, though the country might almost be said to be half rock and half sand, the moral character of her sons had raised her to a proud position in the front rank of nations. Let them compare those rude flint implements as works of art, with the master-pieces of Thorwaldsen, or as implements, with any of the recent triumphs of engineering ingenuity. Let them compare the mental condition of the poor savages, who never even thought of polishing their flint tools, with the intellect of a Nilsson, a Steenstrup or a Linnæus. Yet there seems no reason to suppose that man has reached the limits of his intellectual development, and it is certain that he had not exhausted the infinite capabilities of nature. Very much, no doubt, still remained hidden from them, but even if some of the older archæologists had substituted imagination for research, and had written rather in the spirit of the novelist than of the philosopher, still they must remember, that astronomy sprang from astrology, and chemistry from alchemy. And if, in archæology, as indeed in other sciences, there were, no doubt, some questions which they would never be able to answer, on the other hand, they might be sure that it would answer many which it would never occur to them to ask.

On the motion of C. F. Devas, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

Mr. Lubbock in acknowledging the compliment, said that he had always great pleasure in addressing a Bromley audience. No doubt there were great differences of opinion as to the antiquity and origin of man; but he was sure that at least they were all agreed in this, that free and conscientious examination of that or any other subject could only have one tendency, and that was to serve in the cause of truth (applause.) Several of the audience then remained and examined the numerous and valuable specimens, which the lecturer had brought to illustrate his lecture.

Mems for the Month

3rd—Public Lecture at the White Hart Hotel, by the Rev. Samuel Coley.

4th—Parliament Opens.

9th—County Court.

11th—Jabez Inwards, Esq., of London, will Lecture at the White Hart Assembly Room, on "The Habits of the People."

12th—Grace Egerton, at the White Hart Hotel.

15th—Bromley Fair.

BROMLEY PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Wednesday the 20th ult., at the Duke's Head Inn, Bromley, when the usual routine of business was transacted, namely that of re-electing the Treasurer, Mr. John Hall, and appointing Mr. G. Leach to the office of Secretary; also nominating a Committee of management for the ensuing year. When the usual weekly business of proposing persons for relief was attended to, a vote of thanks was given to the officers for their services and attention to the interests of the society during the past year, wishing them every success in the forthcoming year. A vote of thanks was also given to the donors and subscribers trusting that none of them will slacken or grow weary in the good cause, knowing many widows and poor persons often bless the kind friends who meet their wants in times of extremities. We may also add that Mr. Wren is always ready and willing to contribute to the comfort and accommodation of those who attend weekly, as well as doing his best to make the annual meeting cheerful and pleasant.

The Treasurer, Mr. John Hall, presents his compliments and thanks to the kind donors, to whom he feels greatly indebted for the courteous reception he met with, coupled with the liberal gifts that were given on behalf of the Philanthropic Society, when making a call on the 5th of January as per notice given in the Bromley Record, and as several gentlemen were not home on that occasion the Treasurer begs to acquaint them that he still holds the same office, and shall feel greatly obliged by the assistance of other gentlemen who have not yet contributed to the claim of the society.

HOUSE BREAKING AT BROMLEY.—Two men who gave their names Joseph Thompson and Charles Cooper, were charged at the Petty Sessions at Bromley on the 25th ult., before Coles Child, Esq. and other magistrates with breaking and entering the dwelling house of Mr. Mallett, builder, on the evening of Sunday the 24th January, and stealing therein a pair of spectacles and a silk handkerchief of the

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value of 12s. 6d. From the evidence of Mr. Mallett it appears that he and his family left the house to go to church at about 6.30, locking the front door and taking the key with him. On their return they were not a little surprised to find the two prisoners inside on the ground floor—the gas which had been turned down on their leaving home, was turned on full, which was the case also in other rooms into which the prisoners had entered. On Mr. Mallett entering the house, the prisoner Cooper succeeded in forcing his way into the High street, where he was pursued by Mr. Mallett with cries of "stop thief," and was captured on getting near the Swan Inn. Mrs. Mallett appears to have shewn great courage on the occasion as she seized the prisoner Thompson, a rather powerful man, and assisted by her son and Mr. Lukey, detained him until he was handed over to the custody of the police. Both prisoners having been secured in the police station, an examination of the premises was made, and it appeared that the front door had been forced open, and almost every drawer in the house ransacked. The prisoner Thompson having been seen by Mrs. Mallett to throw something from his person which fell heavily in the road, a search was made by Mr. Lukey who found an instrument well known in the business of housebreaking, called a jemmy, which had evidently been used for effecting an entrance. On searching the prisoner Cooper, the spectacles and handkerchief were found, and a piece of *black crape* so often used in outrages of this kind and which would lead to the conclusion that the prisoners were no strangers to the work in which they were engaged. It is scarcely necessary to state that they were altogether unknown at the "address which they gave," and although the case of Mr. Mallett is complete, Inspector Townsend applied for a week's remand, to make further enquiry about them, and the prisoners were remanded accordingly.

Ancient Order of Foresters. — The interesting ceremony of opening a new Court of Forestry, took place at the "New Inn," Farnborough, on Tuesday the 12th ult. A procession was formed at Locksbottom by the members of the neighbouring courts, with their regalia and banners emblematical of the Order, headed by the band of the 18th Kent Volunteers, and marched to Keston, Bromley Common, and on to High Elms, the seat of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., where they met with a kind reception by Sir John, who gave them his best wishes for the success of the Court. After giving three cheers for Sir John and three cheers for the young Duke of Cornwall, suggested by Sir John, they returned to the New Inn, to do justice to the good things provided by the liberality of the worthy host, Br. Thompson. At seven o'clock, the new Court was opened with due form, by the Chief Ranger of the London United District, Br. Wright, and a number of new members was initiated, making altogether 20 members, which bids fair to become a flourishing Court. A Ball took place in the evening.

The London Foresters' Asylum.—On Saturday the 16th ult., a very large meeting of the promoters of this noble scheme, was held at St. James's Hall, London, to receive the report of the Central Committee, with regard to the formation of a London Foresters' Asylum, for the aged and decayed members. The large Hall was completely filled by seven o'clock, and there could not have been less than 300 members present. Br. Buckland, P.C.R., took the chair amid loud cheers. After opening the meeting, the chairman informed them the question they had met to consider was not a new one, for it had been agitated from time to time since 1840, but had not gained such ground as it ought to have done, but about twelve months since, the question was brought prominently forward, and resulted in the appointment of a central committee, whose report had been carefully drawn up, which showed that upwards of 10,000 members had paid up the years's subscription, which created the sum of £1000 to start with. The only question was whether the meeting thought the scheme practicable. After a discussion, the question was put to the vote and carried unanimously after two amendments having been lost. The central committee was then re-appointed for the next twelve months. In the mean time rules will be submitted to the Registrar for the government of the fund—and all that remains is for the members to give in their support.

Lecture.—Mr. Coxwell, whose Ballooning experiments with Mr. Glaisher and other scientific gentlemen last summer all must be familiar with, gave a lecture on the above subject, on Thursday evening the 28th ult., at the White Hart Assembly Room. The Lecturer gave a very entertaining account of his numerous ascen. and descents, which was listened to with

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much interest, and frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the audience. We regret being unable, through its being so late in the month, to report the lecture more fully, but we intend to return to it in our next.

THE "KENT TIMES" IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

IN RE W. H. COLE.

On the 11th ult., at the Bankruptcy Court, London, before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, William Henry Cole, late stationer and proprietor of the *Kent Times*, Sevenoaks, Kent, came up for his examination and discharge. The accounts show the following figures;—Unsecured creditors, £2959; against good debts, £110; property given up to assignees £1302; deficiency, £1551. The property given up to the assignees has realised £400 only. The bankrupt was supported by Mr. Lawrance. Mr. C. E. Lewis (Old Jewry) opposed for the assignees, and on behalf of several creditors who had requested him to represent their individual ground of complaint. Mr. Lewis entered into a long review of the bankrupt's career, and concluded by saying that this was a case calling for criminal punishment, and he hoped the powers of the Court would be exercised. He would ask for an order to prosecute the bankrupt at the expense of the estate. The commissioner said that the case was the greatest in importance he had had before him since the passing of the new Bankruptcy Act, and he thought assignees were right in bringing the matter before the Court. The Commissioner said he should express no opinion as to whether the bankrupt had been guilty of an offence under the 221st section. The question was whether or not enough had been said and proved to warrant him in coming to the conclusion, that he ought to direct the assignees to institute a prosecution. He had not a doubt they had heard abundant evidence to put this man on his trial before a criminal jury of the country. Meantime he would give no opinion on the case. He would give the assignees an order to prosecute the bankrupt as they might be advised. Mr. Lawrance asked that the order should not take effect for 21 days to allow the bankrupt an opportunity to appeal, which his Honour declined.

The "Bromley Mercury" which most of our readers heard of about two years ago, published by Mr. Hodges, and which lived only a few months, was one of the nonpaying speculations of the Bankrupt.

THE LATE HIGHWAY BOARD.

The Committee beg to return their sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who have so liberally subscribed to defray the legal costs incurred. Further subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurers, Messrs. Nash and Lukey. A large deficiency still remaining.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY.—The choir of St. Paul's Cray Church gave their annual Christmas Concert on Wednesday evening, 27th ult., in the National School room. The rehearsal was on the Monday previous, to which the poor of the village were admitted. We give the programme *in extenso*, and our musical readers will see what a rich feast of music from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, was provided

PROGRAMME.

First Part.

WELSH.

CHORUS	"God Bless the Prince of Wales"	RICHARDS
QUARTETT	"The Rising of the Lark"	THOMAS
CHORUS	"March of the Men of Harlech"	"
SOLO	"The Lament of Llewarch Hen"	"
CHORUS	"Love's Fascination"	"

IRISH.

QUARTETT	"The Last Rose of Summer"	BALFE
SOLO	"Kathleen Mavourneen"	CROUCH
QUARTETT	"The Harp that once through Tara's Halls"	

Second Part.

SCOTCH.

CHORUS	"Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled"	MARTIN
TRIO	"The Boatie Bows"	KNIVETT
QUARTETT	"The Blue Bells of Scotland"	NEITHARDT
SOLO	"Robin Adair"	
QUARTETT	"Oh! Nanny wilt thou gang wi' me"	

ENGLISH.

CHORUS	"The Greenwood" (from "Robin Hood")	
SOLO	"The Monks of Old"	S. GLOVER
TRIO	"The Friar of Orders Grey"	CALLCOTT
SOLO	"The Bellringer"	W. V. WALLACE
ROUND	"A Southerly Wind"	MARTIN
DUET	"The Sailor Sighs"	BALFE
CHORUS	"Our Saxon Fathers"	G. W. MARTIN
FINALE	"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."	

We cannot give any lengthened criticism at so late an hour, but we are glad to say that all was performed in an admirable manner, and conducted as usual by Mr. E. Griffiths. The principal Quartett and Solo singers were the Misses Norton, Read, Ponton, and Udin, and Messrs. Autram, Griffiths, Harris, Herbert, and Allen. The audience (a very select and critical one) expressed their hearty approval of all the pieces, and demanded several encores. Altogether this was the most successful concert of any given by this excellent choir.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

Regarding this interesting event, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*—a well-informed and trustworthy writer of note—makes the following remarks:—"I am happy to be able to reassure the loyal minds of your readers on the maturity of the royal babe whose birth is just now a cause of rejoicing among her Majesty's lieges. Though the 'little stranger' is small, I have most satisfactory authority for saying that he is perfect in all those points in which seven months' children are defective

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at birth—as, for instance. the formation of the nails. Though Dr. Farre, I believe, was at first under the impression that the Princess' confinement was premature, Mr. Brown, the well-known surgeon, of Windsor—whose distinction it has been to physic the rising generation of the aristocracy in their stage of Eton schoolboy-hood, but who may now add that of having ushered into the world the eldest-born of the heir presumptive — all along maintained the maturity of the baby; and I am assured that all the Princess' medical attendants are now satisfied on the point. There never was such an illustration of the way in which foresight may be baffled and the most careful precautions rendered useless. That the first-born of the son of England —for whose safe arrival the most experienced *accoucheur* had for months been engaged, whose *layette* was no doubt the subject of the most anxious planning, all whose cradle appliances were meant to be as perfect as love and care and cost together could ensure—should have been ushered into the world by a surgeon apothecary, and have found not one article of even the most needful apparel ready to receive him—so that had it not been for the experience of the Countess of Macclesfield, a mother of many children, the poor little Prince would have found himself in as ill-provided a case as the child of the poorest Berkshire day labourer—was indeed a combination of circumstances defying the possibility of anticipation. It was by the merest accident, too, that, *any* Cabinet Minister was present. Lord Granville who had been on a visit at Osborne a few days before, where the sport was very bad, had accepted the invitation of the Prince to make up for it among the preserves at Windsor, and was therefore luckily in attendance. Telegrams were sent off a little before eight to Sir George Grey and Dr. Farre; but, owing to the state of the weather and some hitches about the points at the Great Western station, there was a delay of some forty minutes before the special train could be set in motion, and it was nearly ten o'clock before the Home Secretary and the Doctor reached Frogmore. The event had come off before nine. But for the accident of Lord Granville's presence, who can say what new "warming-pan" scandal might hereafter have been rendered possible? Cheering and comforting as are the purely domestic environments of the royal babe, one cannot but be moved by compassion for that fair young mother when one thinks of her father, on the very verge of war with Germany, and her second brother on the tottering throne of Greece. It is also impossible not to feel a kindly interest in the young father, coming back, after his day of hard and manly exercise on the ice, hungry, weary, and happy, to the event that greeted his return. All the ways of the Prince, his love of sport and athletic exercises, his cheery and kindly ways with those about him, his heartiness and simplicity, are calculated to make him a favourite with Englishmen, even more than the more refined and thoughtful tastes and pursuits of his father. It is well known that he has no relish for books, and perhaps for princes they are not the most indispensable reading, if only the living books of nature, men, and manners are brought within reach. To these the Prince of Wales has had such facilities of access —thanks to his father's comprehensive wisdom —as were never before given to any son of England."

SECOND EDITION.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

A dreadful accident occurred in Santiago, South America, on the 8th of December last, which has plunged the whole city into mourning. Two thousand human beings, principally women, perished by fire, and were consumed in the short space of a quarter of an hour. During the previous month the Church (de la Compania) had been celebrating the devotional practices as is usual on the Feast of the Conception of the Virgin. On the evening of the 8th of Dec. the church was to be illuminated and adorned with flowers and garlands with more profusion than on former evenings. Many who had visitad this church on former occasions had complained of the suffocation produced by the great agglomeration of people, and especially of the danger likely to be incurred by the great number of lights on the principal altar, and, indeed, all round the church, but it seems no measures were taken to prevent a serious accident. The principal image of the Virgin, in the centre of the altar, was supported by a fine half-moon of brilliant lamps. On lighting these an accident took place, The fire communicated to the other surrounding lamps, to the artificial flowers and garlands, candles, &c A great flame came across the church, which soon became a furnace, in which 2000 persons were burnt to death.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Prepare all ground destined for early crops, and hot-beds for cucumbers and early melons; sow celery, curled parsley, horn carrots, lettuces, leeks, parsnips, on a moderate hot-bed. Transplant cabbages, chivies, garlic, shalots, underground onions, and horse radish. Prune fruit trees, protect all blossoms. Rid the apple tree of the white mealy bug; clean strawberry beds and dress them with fresh soil and dung; prune raspberries, and plant fresh ones if needed. Plant edgings of box, thrift, London Pride, &c. Plant ranunculus roots. Plant roses in rich soil.

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To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—I was glad to see the other day, a letter in the "Times," giving a faint description of the inconveniences passengers to and from London Bridge are suffering, through the bad management arising from disagreement between the Mid Kent and the London, Chatham, and Dover Companies. It must be evident to everyone at all acquainted with the opposite interests in operation between the two companies, and we shall be obliged to submit to annoyance in perpetuity, unless we place ourselves entirely independent to the Chatham and Dover Company. This we can do by making the little branch as suggested, from the Market Place into the South Eastern Sevenoaks line. To see a hundred or two shivering mortals stand on that platform at Beckenham—about one of the coldest spots in Christendom — for half an hour or more, after nightfall, in this bad weather, may be gratifying to gravediggers and those who thrive by the ills of others; nevertheless it is a state of things that ought not to be tolerated by the Legislature. The idea of engaging a troupe of Nigger Melodists to beguile the time, may be a very good one in the summer time, but it totally failed to produce any lively sensation on the night I witnessed their performance— notwithstanding all the extra antics and drollery they introduced—unless, by some extraordinary sketch of imagination, the fact of the audience involuntary accompanying "bones" with their teeth, can be construed into a sign of enjoyment. Passengers hungry and cold, prefer the comfort of their own fireside to being detained in that comfortless place to listen to "nigger" or any other melodies. Should the L. C. and D. company persist in witholding the facilities the Bromley passengers have a right to expect, an immediate remedy may be applied by getting up a Company, to run Omnibuses frequently to Catford Bridge. A comparatively small outlay would complete this arrangement, and there is no doubt about its paying the shareholders. The journey could be performed in less time than it often is now, and without any additional expense. By inserting these remarks in your interesting little journal, you will oblige many besides yours, A FELLOW SUFFERER.

The subjoined came to hand late last month, but without the signature of the writer, therefore we should not be justified in printing the names. The caution intended, will not, we hope, be less effective by the omission of them.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On 26th Dec., an accident occurred which fortunately ended without any very serious results. The particulars of which are as follow: Mr. P. of Hayes had stopped at the Red Cross, Keston, and during his absence from his horse, the animal started at a most fearful pace along the footpath of the road leading to Hayes Common; on arriving with mad career opposite the residence of Mr. M. J. P., it came in contact with the dog cart of Mr. A. S., locking the off wheel in the near wheel of Mr. S's. vehicle which was standing at Mr. M. J. P's gate, when both horses started off. A pony phæton, containing two ladies and a gentleman, going the same route, was speedily overtaken by the frightened animals, the two carts being locked together, the horses came one on each side of the phæton, Mr. P's horse getting its hind leg in the near hind wheel of the phæton. Some visitors at Mr. M. J. P's, fortunately were on the spot, one of them immediately seized the horse of Mr. P. and one that of Mr. S., arresting their further dangerous progress, when the ladies were enabled, by the help of the gentlemen, to alight without any other inconvenience than the fright occasioned by the collision. The chaise being materially damaged, the hind wheel nearly torn off. The ladies we understand were from Blackheath, for a drive. The brother of Mr. M. J. P. had a very narrow escape, for had not his gate been a ajar he must have inevitably been crushed, as it was, a large piece was broken out of the gate post. A boy in the employ of Mr. M. J. P., holding the horse of Mr. S. when the accident occurred, was knocked down, but we are happy to state, not seriously injured. Thus ended through providence an accident which might otherwise have occasioned fearful personal injury.

COUNTY COURT.

The monthly sitting of this court was held on the 15th ult.. before James 'Espinasse, Esq., Judge.

The list of cases to be disposed of shewed 2 adjourned summonses, 38 original ditto, and 4 judgment ditto; very few of which presented any points of interest except to the parties concerned.

RAILWAY SUBCONTRACTORS' DEBTS.—Mr. Jay, the contractor for the South Eastern Railway works, was summoned by John Green, for the sum of £15, and by James Alfrey, under the following circumstances. Mr. Jay had given a sub-contract to a Mr. Powell, who employed Green as a time keeeper, and Alfrey did work for Powell, who decamped after getting deeply in debt in the neighbourhood of Orpington.

His Honour said that it was clearly a case for nonsuit, and the parties were employed by Mr. Powell, and had no connection whatever with Mr. Jay.

Mr. C. J. Carttar, who represented Mr. Jay, said that they had the deed of agreement between Jay and Powell if it were necessary to produce it.

In the case of Green the costs of attorney and witnesses were allowed, and Alfrey wisely withdrew his case, at the suggestion of the court, and so saved the costs.

Several cases were adjourned for reference, and for the supply of full particulars.

Births.

On the 7th ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr. C. Gordon, watchmaker, of a daughter.

On the 20th ult., at Bromley, Kent, the wife of Edward Ilott, Esq., F.R.C.P., England, L.R.C.P., London, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr. George Weeks, of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 2nd ult., at Bromley, Kent, Ann, third daughter of John Runnington, Esq., to John Drolenvaun Read, Esq.

On the 7th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Dorking, by the Rev. Charles Holland, M.A., rector of Petworth, Henry youngest son of the late C. F. Wise, Esq., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Lancelot Holland, Esq., of Langley Farm, Beckenham.

Deaths.

On the 4th ult., of Bronchial influenza, at Bromley, Kent, Henry Tudor, Esq. In perfect peace.

On the 4th ult., at New Bromley, Jane, widow of the ltae Mr. William Sharp, aged 73.

On the 10th ult., at Bromley, Ellen, the wife of Mr. John Innous, aged 58.

On the 14th ult., Frances Sarah, the only daughter of Joseph and Sarah Wells, aged 9 years.

On Sunday the 17th ult., at Bromley Common, John Shernod, infant son of the Rev. Arthur Rawson.

On the 27th ult., in the 44th year of his age, William Halse, Esq.. of Church House, Bromley, and of 11 and 12, Love Lane, Aldermanbury.

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WEST KENT QUARTER SESSIONS.

James Bolton, aged 16, was charged with embezzling 9s. 2½d from Mr. Robert Ayling, his master, in December last. Mr. Tyrell was for the prosecution. Prosecutor said the prisoner was in his service, and it was his duty to carry out bread. He had supplied bread to Mrs. Tilbury and Mrs. Conner, but had received no money on account of it. He had sent in the bills, but both customers said they had paid for the bread as it had been delivered by the prisoner. Mrs. Tilbury and Mrs. Conner were then called who proved paying the prisoner various sums of money. They owed nothing to the prosecutor for bread. Prosecutor on being questioned by the chairman, said he had taken the prisoner into his employ because he belonged to parents in humble circumstances, and he had been carrying on this practice of robbing him for some considerable time. Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to *Twelve months' hard labour*.

William Mullaine, Arthur Cradock, and *John Milward*, were charged with stealing 139 lbs. of lead, the property of Mr. Walter Farthing, their master, at Beckenham, on the 8th of November last. Mr. Biron was for the prosecution; Mr. E. T. Smith for the prisoners. It appears the prisoners were seen on the evening in question by a policeman, who had suspicion that all was not right. They were followed, and on the policeman returning to the place where the prisoners were first seen, a quantity of lead was found tied up in two handkerchiefs, which were afterwards owned by the prisoners. — Guilty: Milward, who had charge of the lead, *Six months' hard labour*; Mullaine and Cradock, *Six weeks hard labour*.

Mary Hadlow and *Ann Lambert* were charged with stealing a shawl and other articles, value 31s., the property of Sarah Carlow, at Footscray. *Twelve months' hard labour* each.

THE BAROMETER & THE WEATHER.

Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, the celebrated scientific instrument makers, have issued a few short rules "as a help to those who are not yet versed in the science of weather, and as guides, however imperfect, until they are more advanced in this interesting and useful study."

A RISING BAROMETER.

A "rapid" rise indicates unsettled weather.

A "gradual" rise indicates settled weather.

A "rise" with dry air and cold increasing in summer, indicates wind and rain from northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather is to be expected.

A "rise" with moist air and a low temperature, indicates wind and rain from northward.

A "rise" with southerly wind, indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and a seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A "rapid" fall indicates stormy weather.

A "rapid" fall with westerly wind, indicates stormy weather from northward.

A "fall" with a northerly wind, indicates storm with rain and hail in summer and snow in winter.

A "fall" with increased moisture in the air and the heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from southward.

A "fall" with dry air and cold increasing in winter, indicates snow.

A "fall" after very calm and warm weather, indicates rain with squally weather.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, ADVERTISEMENTS & ANNOUNCEMENTS of every description, inserted in the London and Provincial Jonrnals, on reasonable terms, by E. STRONG, Printer, &c., Bromley.

WANTED, a NURSE—one experienced in the management and care of young children. Also a good General SERVANT. Ages not under 20—good character indispensable.—Address B.B., Printing office, Bromley.

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J. RUSSELL

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White Lion cellar, Gracechurch street
Half Moon, Gracechnrch st.
Phœeix, King William st., City
George Inn, Borough
Catherine Wheel, Borough
George and Dragon, Limekilns, Greenwich.

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WASHING.—FAMILY LINEN, (large and small) washed, dried. and mangled, at Eightpence per dozen.— References if required.—Mrs. Marchant, Park cottage, New Town, Bromley, Kent.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.— March Prolific, Dalmahoye, Bratney Kidney, Regent, and other choice sorts.—Apply to H. Vincent, Downe, Kent.

A HANDSOME BLACK GELDING, For Sale, 15 hands high, rising 3 years old, price £16.—Apply to John Hall, plumber, &c., High-street, Bromley, Kent.

TO LET FURNISHED, one or two bedrooms and sitting room.—Address H. B,, Printing office, Bromley.

WANTED, an experienced General SERVANT, where there are only two in family —wages £12.—Apply Printing office, Bromley.

A ROLL of MUSIC was left in a second class carriage in the four o'clock train from Bromley to Victoria, on Dec. 24th, 1863; the owner will gratefully thank whoever found it, if they will leave it at the Printing office, Bromley.

THE LECTURE on "The RIVER NIGER" delivered for the benefit of the Literary Institute in 1862, by A, HAMILTON, Esq , may be had at the Printing office, Bromley, price 1s.

WANTED, an industrious clean Girl, about 16 or 17, as Nursemaid.—Apply to E. Mundy, draper, Bromley.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, and a General SERVANT, in a private family in Bromley.— Apply to C. G., Printing office, Bromley.

WANTED, a good Plain COOK, in a quiet family.— Apply personally, Monday or Tuesday, to Mrs. Green, Ravensbourne park, Catford Bridge Station.

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A whole page	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

Situations and Servants wanted, One shilling.

Advertisements should be sent early to ensure insertion.

To Correspondents.

Our friends will oblige us by not sending matter for insertion, that has for its object, the annoyance of others.

X. Y. Z. is thanked very much for the useful hints, which will be adopted as far as practicable, in future editions of the Directory. This acknowledgement would have appeared earlier, but the editor thought to thank his friend personally. He, however, finds he has more friends than he was aware of, and X. Y. Z. is one of them.

Our space on the first page not being sufficient to give the Sunday Times at all the Stations, we have, in compliance with the wishes of many subscribers, printed some of them in the immediate neighbourhood, separately, and which will be found among the advertisements.

MOON'S CHANGES—MARCH.

Last Quarter	1st day, at 1.11 after.
New Moon	8th day, at 3.59 morn.
First Quarter	15th day, at 6. 7 morn.
Full Moon	23rd day, at 10.24 morn.
Last Quarter	30th day, at 10.19 after.

The Bromley Record.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

OUR readers have heard with regret, that hostilities have commenced between the Danish and German troops. The first battle commenced on the morning of Tuesday the 2nd ult., when the Prussians attacked the Danish position, and were repulsed after a conflict of six hours. Several engagements have since taken place, with varied success on both sides. Up to the present time the war has been confined to the powers that commenced it, but he would be a right welcome Herald who could assure us that it will be finished by them. If we are obliged to fight, we like to have right on our side, but it is difficult to know who is right, or whether both are not in the wrong in the Schleswig Holstein business.

American difficulties appear as far from being solved, as ever. Charlston still holds out, notwithstanding the Federal bombardment for months past.

It is probable that most of our readers have heard more or less of the agonizing catastrophe that has occurred in Santiago, the chief town of the Republic of Chili—an extensive country in South America, lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes—hitherto of little account in Europe, but to be known henceforth in every nation of the world as the scene of an appalling disaster. With that event it must be for ever connected, for Santiago has taken its place with Pompeii, and Herculaneum, and Lisbon, and the other famous scenes of historic agony and wholesale loss of life. The narratives contained in the local papers, and in letters sent to the London daily journals, are equally horrible and heart-rending; and yet one feels, after reading them, that the most graphic description must fall infinitely short of conveying an adequate conception of the all but unparalled calamity. It may be well, for the better understanding of parts of the dreadful story, to state that Santiago contains a population of 200,000 people, and is the very stronghold of Popery. There are the enormons number or 5000 ecclesiastics in the city—or one priest to every forty persons.

The execution of five persons together at Newgate has, happily, for many years, been a thing unknown. It is nearly thirty-five years since the same number, as last Monday collected crowds at the Old Bailey, was executed at once there, and nearly thirty years since more than one person was hanged there at one time. The crime for which these five pirates suffered the extreme penalty of the law, was most heinous murder on the high seas in a vessel named the Flowery Land, and no circumstances of deliberation and violence were wanting to darken it.

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OUR FOOTPATHS.

The all important subject, with the inhabitants of Bromley and Chislehurst during the early part of the past month, has been the proposal to stop the Footpath between Bickley Station and Chislehurst. It is much to be regretted, but it is nevertheless true as a rule, that gentlemen in making arrangements for improving their property, commence too often with "an objection to *that* old footpath." That footpath which had been trodden with fond delight, by the young, and, pleasure by all for ages past, is an eyesore to Mr. Newcome. Notwithstanding, perhaps, a stroll on that same footpath on some fine day previously, had so enamoured him with the locality, that he resolved to be the owner. How far this has been the case with the present proprietor of Bickley Park we will not pretend to judge. But in order that our readers may judge for themselves as to the advantages offered in lieu of the footpath, we subjoin the proposals made. That it will cost the proprietor an immense sum of money there can be no doubt, nor can there be less doubt about the great improvement that will be effected at the foot of Chislehurst Hill. The circular issued on behalf of Mr. Wythes, states:—

"The proposal divides itself into two parts, to each of which the consent of the inhabitants in Vestry, must be obtained before application can be made to the Magistrates for the Order necessary to give them legal effect.

The first of these proposals is to stop up the present footpath from the end of the Blind Lane, near the Windmill, across the fields and by the side of the railway as far as the bridge over the railway, opposite Bickley new church, leaving the remainder of the path by the side of the railway from that point to the station open as it now is. And in lieu of that footpath, Mr. Wythes proposes to substitute and throw open to the public use, both for foot-passengers and carriages, the entire road through his park from the lodge near Bickley station, to the water tower at Chislehurst Common, side by side with the present path and not 200 yards from it, and also the cross road leading from the above-mentioned railway bridge to the new church.

By this route, foot-passengers from the station first by the side of the railway to the bridge, and thence along the new roads with foothpaths ten feet wide and well made, on each side of the road, to the termination of Mr. Wythes' property (near the water tower) would save a very considerable distance as compared with the old footpath from the same point to the boundary of the Common on the other side of the mill. From these two points the distances of course vary according to the part of Chislehurst which it is desired to reach.

The second proposal, made by Mr. Wythes, is to cut off the sharp and dangerous curve in the road at the foot of the hill leading to Bromley, and without any expense to the Parishes, to substitute a new road in the direction of the footpath across the corner of Mr Strode's field thirty feet wide, avoiding that curve, having a shorter arch under the proposed railway embankment, and saving a distance of about 76 yards. Mr. Wythes is willing to pay for the land required, to obtain the necessary Order of Justices, and use every effort to get the road so diverted, but it is unnecessary to add that he would not be disposed to effect the alteration if the parishioners should refuse their consent to the diversion of the other footpath.

The advantages of the proposed alterations on the side of the public, are briefly these:—

1.—A much shorter road to some parts of Chislehurst for foot-passengers.

2.—The perpetual right of using for carriages as well as foot-passengers, the Bickley park roads thirty feet wide besides two footpaths each ten feet wide well made and dry.

3.—A very considerable shortening of the distance for carriages to Bickley station, and also to Keston, Hayes, and Bromley Common, as compared with the old Highway from Camden Place to the station, with a wider road of much less steep inclination.

4.—The possible improvement of the old road to Bromley to be effected without expense to the Parish.

On the other hand it is stated that the public are giving up a beautiful, rural footpath. But is this so in reality? Almost the whole of the land through which it passes has been sold by Mr. Wythes to different gentlemen, whose gardens are cut in two by it, and who, if it be not diverted, will be compelled, however reluctantly, in self-defence, to fence it in on both sides for the protection of their property, and thus instead of a rural walk, there would be an alley nearly three-quarters of a mile long and three feet wide, from which no view of the country could be obtained. and which would be certainly inconvenient and probably would become unfit for many reasons.

Again, the proposed Tunbridge railway will cross this path on an embankment upwards of twenty feet high, and it is highly improbable that an arch will be made under it, so that the public would have to climb the embankment and cross the rails on the level.

Were it certain that the footpath would continue unenclosed for its whole course, the manner in which the public even now use the Bickley roads in preference to the footpath (which, during a considerable part of the year, is wet and dirty) shews that the exchange now

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offered by Mr. Wythes is one in which the advantage is altogether on their side."

On the other side, those who object to the footpath being stopped, state, that nearly all the improvements offered will be advantageous to the gentlemen whose property is effected, therefore will be made by them on that account alone; also that the supposition that foot-passengers will have to climb the embankment and cross the line, is groundless. It will, however, be satisfactory—if not to the minority—to those who come after us, to know that the footpath was not smuggled away from them, and that a poll was taken at Bromley and at Chislehurst, on the question. At the close of the poll at Bromley there appeared 238 for, and 175 against the stopping. At Chislehurst, 114 for, 45 against.

SANTIAGO.

Most readers will have heard of the sad catastrophe which happened some few weeks since at Santiago, a town of Chili, South America, and inhabited chiefly by Portuguese of the Romish Faith. The details of this event may not be uninteresting to many subscribers to the Bromley Record. Let the reader picture to himself a grand gala night in this tropical city, where an important Catholic Fête is to be commemorated in honor of the Virgin Mary. The principal church is to present a picture of singular brilliance and beauty, for so it has been announced for some days previously, in the public papers. On this eventful night all are clad in their lightest and gayest costume to add to the *eclat* of the coming ceremonies. Let the reader fancy himself a spectator, and take his place among the thousands already congregated in the building. What a blaze of light meets his eyes, a dazzling canopy of lamps is above his head, a semi-circle of lights forms a coronet over the principal altar where the Virgin Mary, decked out in artificial flowers, gauze, and muslin, sits enshrined. The entranced devotees, mostly women and children, kneel gazing with reverential awe, at the imposing scene, the last few lamps at the Virgin's feet are being lighted, in the act of doing which, some part of her dress ignites, and soon the cry of fire resounds through the aisles, the flames leap up the altar, quickly spreading to the wooden roof, which is soon in a blaze. A panic seizes the congregation, all try to flee from the burning edifice, but the doorway through which each one hopes to escape, is already piled up to the height of six feet, with living moving bodies, who in their haste to get out have fallen over one another and so rendered rescue hopeless—some few are drawn by the aid of ropes through the doorway, but upwards of 2000 perished miserably in a short quarter of an hour, whole families shared one common fate, and scarce a house in Santiago had not to mourn the loss of one of its members. In this very church was a letter-box, called "*The Virgin Mary's Post Office*," into which, letters, containing requests, were regularly dropped. If the petition were within the power of the priests to confer, such as a poor person asking for fuel in winter-time, she would some morning, find a heap at her door, which she was led to suppose came from the Virgin Mary; if on the other hand the request was more difficult to comply with, the petitioner was enjoined to fast oftener and be more regular in attending church, in order to obtain what she asked for at some future time. One is utterly astonished at the deceits still practised upon the people in this enlightened age by the Romish Church. It reminds one of the anecdote related by Froude: In 1532, he says, every parish had its special relics and images to interest the people and extract money from their pockets. There was a famous rood or crucifix, with the Virgin Mary and St. John, at Boxley, in Kent, near Maidstone, and it is related of another at Dovercourt, in Suffolk, that the image was of such power, the door of the church in which it stood could never be closed. But about this time men began to doubt the truth of these superstitions, and four young men named Robert King, Robert Debenham, Nicholas Marsh, and Robert Gardiner, agreed to test the power of the idol, and on a "wondrous goodly night" in February, with hard frost and clear moon, they walked ten miles to the church. The door was open as the legend declared, but nothing daunted, they entered bravely, and lifting down the idol from its shrine, with its coat and shoes, and the store of tapers which were kept for the services, they carried it on their shoulders for a quarter of a mile from the place where it had stood "without any resistance from this said idol." Then setting it on the ground, they struck a light, fastened the tapers to the body, and with the help of them, sacreligiously burnt it down to a heap of ashes, the old dry wood blazing so brimly that it lighted them a full mile on their way home. For this night's performance the world rewarded these men after the usual fashion—one managed to escape, the other three were swinging in chains six months later on the scene of their exploit, Froude adds, "men who dare to be the first in great movements are ever self immolated victims." But it was better for these men to be bleaching on their gibbets, than crawling at the foot of a wooden rood, believing it to be God. It will thus be seen that the Popery of the 19th century is similar to the superstition which prevailed in England before the Refor-

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mation. The same spirit that animated the priests in the 16th century, is still actively at work in binding down and enslaving the minds of the people, where Romanism holds its dark sway. J.C.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER.—The report of the directors states that the traffic during the past half-year shows an increase of 33 per cent. over that of the corresponding period of last year, and of 144 per cent. over that of 1861, while the working expenses have been reduced by 14 per cent. as compared with those of the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1862, resulting in a favourable balance of 55,825*l.*, which is applicable to the payment of the following charges, namely:—Debenture interest, 27,767*l.*; Western Extension rent-charge (for two months), 6,195*l.*; rent to Victoria Station Company, 7,500*l.*; rent of Mid-Kent Crays Railway, 1,191*l.*; proportion of interest on common fund capital, 8,507*l.*; interest on Dover preference shares (on account), 4,665*l.*; total, 55,825*l.* This improvement in the position of the company has been obtained notwithstanding the disadvantages arising from the non-completion of the passenger and goods station at Blackfriars. The important extension of the company's works from the London end of the bridge now constructing across the Thames at Blackfriars to the Metropolitan Railway is progressing with great rapidity; and in order to supply the funds for the cost of these works the directors are applying to Parliament for further capital, which it is proposed to raise upon the security of the tolls to be taken over this portion of the line. The Great Northern Company have agreed to assist the company in providing the necessary funds by a loan of 300,000*l.* at 3½ per cent in perpetuity. The company are under agreement to lay down two additional lines between Battersea and Brixton, and also between Brixton and Herne Hill, for the use of the Brighton Company. It is also necessary to construct another junction with the Metropolitan Railway and one with their Finsbury Extension, in order to enable the company to avail themselves of the proposed terminus at Finsbury Pavement. For these purposes additional powers are necessary, for which the directors are applying to Parliament. These lines will require further capital, which, by arrangement with the holders, will be raised *pari passu* with the A shares of the Metropolitan Extensions. The directors are also applying to Parliament for such powers as are necessary for carrying out the arrangements with the South-Eastern Company in relation to the Greenwich and Woolwich and Crystal Palace lines. In order to provide additional rolling stock necessary for working the Metropolitan Extension, the Ramgate and Margate and other lines; for the purchase of additional steamboats; for the construction and purchase of the Farnborough Extension lines; for enlarging and improving the stations; for completion of the Dover station, and the works at Dover harbour, and for other purposes, additional capital will be required, which it is proposed to raise *pari passu* with the ordinary stock of the company. Arrangements are in progress for commencing at once the additional lines at Victoria, and also the Greenwich line, for which powers were obtained in the last Session of Parliament. When the Western Extension was amalgamated with the general undertaking, Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Crampton agreed to pay any loss that might occur by the substitution of a rent-charge for the original working agreement during the first two years, the directors being of opinion that after that time the Western Extention would be self-supporting. That guarantee expired in October last, and the amount due under it has been paid, and the directors have good reason to believe that the Western Extension will in future earn a sufficient net receipt to eover the rent-charge. The capital account shows that 3,984,947*l.* had been expended on the main line, and 4,556,883*l.* on the Metropolitan Extension, together 8,541,830*l.* The revenue account shows that 171,067*l.* had been received during the half-year ending the 31st of December, including 34,516*l.* earned by the steamboats, and 115,242*l.* expended, including 25,713*l.* expenses of steamboats, leaving a balance of 55,825*l.* The receipts on the Metropolitan Extensions during the past half-year amounted to 30,928*l.*, and the expenses at 50 per cent. to 15,464*l.*, leaving a balance of 15,464*l.* available for debenture-interest.

SOUTH-EASTERN.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday, Feb. 25th, at the Bridge House Hotel; the Hon. J. Byng in the chair. The report was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the traffic receipts of the past half-year, as compared with the half year ending the 31st of January, 1862, showed an increase of 54,200*l.* The merchandise receipts had been maintained. The Charing-cross Railway had been partially worked since the 11th of January last. They had carried an average of 40,000 passengers per week on the Charing-cross line, but they expected a large increase of traffic in the spring and summer. He then explained the policy of the company

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with respect to extension lines, and a determination to accommodate the districts through which their line passed when requisite. Lord A. Paget recommended friendly alliances with neighbouring companies, and also with the London and North-Western, for an interchange of traffic by means of the West London Extension Railway. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Coles Child, Mr. Adams, Mr. Watkins, and Mr. G. Smith took part. Resolutions were then passed, adopting the report, and declaring a dividend of 17*s.* 6*d.* per 30*l.* stock, for the past half-year, payable on the 30th day of March next. The retiring directors and auditors were unanimously re-elected, and authority given to raise 156,000*l.* under the Act of 1862. A vote of thanks was then given to the directors and the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Our Time Tables.—It will be seen that we have made room this month for all the trains that pass through Bromley, on week-days, those that do not stop at Bromley Station included. Last month those that passed without stopping at Bromley were omitted, and we are sorry to find that inconvenience to some of our subscribers resulted from the omission. With regard to the Mid-Kent Time Table last month, the alterations which were not to be found in our time table were made by the company, after sending out their first time bills—other alterations were also made on the 11th. The Sunday times of the London, Chatham, and Dover trains that stop between Sevenoaks Junction and Herne Hill, will be found towards the end of the Advertisements.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the above institute, was held on the 16th ult. G. W. Norman, Esq., President, in the chair, who opened the proceedings by a few words, expressing his satisfaction at meeting the members again with the affairs of the Institute in so prosperous a condition, which they would see by the report and accounts about to be presented to them. Mr. W. W. Baxter, one of the Hon. Secs., then read the report, from which it appeared that the number of subscribers amounted to 215, being an increase of 30 over those of the preceding year, and that there were balances in hand unexpended—on the General account, of £5 19*s.* 2*d.*, and on the Library fund account, of £2 14*s.* 1*d.* The library also had received a considerable addition, and contained 2637 vols. The bad attendance of the members and public at the lectures, and the small number availing themselves of the advantages offered them by the Mudie Library, were commented on, and more earnestness in the support of these and such like endeavours to benefit the neighbourhood, was invoked. The Committee reported that in compliance with the resolution at the last General meeting, a testimonial on vellum, handsomely bound, had been presented to Mr. Acton, who had for so many years undertaken all the more onerous duties of the Secretaryship. A list of the lectures, &c., was given, from which we are again reminded how unprofitable they turned out to the Institute, obliging us to come to the same unwelcome conclusion that the Report suggests that professional lectures in Bromley must be pronounced to be both in an educational and financial view, a failure. We were gladdened by the welcome intelligence that the Town Hall is expected to be ready for occupation during the summer, when it is to be hoped that the superior accommodation that will be afforded, will enable the committee to secure a greater amount of interest in the neighbourhood. The report alluded to the necessity thatwll arise for special donations to meet the cost of the extra furniture and fittings, which will be required, and confidently appeals to the well wishers of Literary Institutes, for their assistance. This report and the accounts which were read afterwards, were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated in the usual way. The President was re-elected amid vociferous applause, and in reply stated that he always had felt a great interest in this Institute and that he was ready at all times to further its interests, and that if the committee felt at any time in want of advice or assistance, it would be one of his greatest pleasures to afford them to the best of his power. The Vice-Presidents, Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., Col. Long, C. Child, W. Dent, C. F. Devas, W. Pott, S. Scott, and W. A. Wilkinson, Esqrs., were then re-elected; as was also R. B. Latter, Esq., as Treasurer. The following gentlemen were then placed again on the committee:—Messrs. Acton, J. Cooper, H. Deane, J. W. Ilott, Robinson Latter, F. J. Smith, G. Sweeting, Major Talman,

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and Mr. J. B. Walter—J. Garle and J. Leatherdale, Esqrs, and Mr. Weeks, were elected to supply the vacancies caused by the retirement of the Rev. H. C. Adams, Messrs. Hodges and How. Messrs. J. Nettlefold and W. W. Baxter were re-elected Hon. Secs., and Messrs. Eaton and Nash, Auditors. It was reported that G. Wythes, Esq, had sent a donation of £10, and C. Child, Esq. took the opportunity of assuring the committee and members that it was his wish to do everything in his power to insure their comfort in the new building, and he hoped that they would suggest anything that might occur to them to further that object. Mr. Porter proposed that a real Kentish paper should be taken, which was met by the President's kindly offering to send one which he had, for the use of the members. A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Secs., and after the unanimous thanks of the meeting had been accorded to G. W. Norman, Esq., for his presiding that evening, the meeting separated.

THE BROMLEY BANK.—A requisition, numerously signed by the gentry and tradesmen of this town and neighbourhood, was forwarded to the Directors of the London and County Bank, a few weeks ago, soliciting them to open a branch at Bromley. Steps have since been taken by that Company to supply the desideratum, and a Bank we are informed will shortly be opened in Bromley. Most of our readers will agree with us in the opinion, that their first appointment is a very judicious one, if it be true that they have secured the services of the late Secretary and Actuary of the Bromley Savings' Bank, as Manager of the New Bank.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

This corps have done nothing to be talked about lately. The weather has been unfavourable may be one reason, and another reason is, they want the inducement which they lost when the Rifle Range was taken from them. We are glad to hear there is some hope of their soon having another Range. This is not the time to reduce the ranks of Rifle Volunteers, but rather to augment them. If there was a necessity for their formation, that necessity still exists, and is rather increased than otherwise. The nonpacific character of many of our neighbours must be admitted to be very threatening to the peace of this country.

A dinner, in connection with the corps, is announced to take place at the "Bell Hotel," on Thursday next. In most other towns, the head quarters of volunteers, there has been a Volunteer Ball. There appears to be no reason why there should not be one here. It would no doubt soon be got up if one gentleman were to undertake the hard work, but it is not fair to expect it. He wants rest as well as other people.

S. MARY'S, PLAISTOW. — An organ has lately been placed in the New Church at Plaistow, which will, no doubt, be a great assistance to the choir there. It was first opened on Sunday the 21st. The choir, although so recently formed, is progressing steadily both in number and efficiency. The duties of Organist and Choir Master have been undertaken by Mr. J. S. Hodge, late of S. Mary's, West Malling.

BROMLEY LIGHTING DISTRICT.—A vestry was held at the church on the 26th ult., for the purpose of receiving the accounts of the inspectors, and to determine the grant of money to be allowed for the present year The accounts were examined and passed. The following gentlemen were re-elected Inspectors for the present year:—Mr. S Porter, Mr. T. Morley, Mr. F. J. Smith, Mr. R. Mitchell, and Mr. W. James, Jun. The sum of £450 was allowed, by the virtue of the provisions of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, c. 90, for the purposes of, and required by the said act.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. Case) gave her excellent entertainment at the White Hart Assembly Room, on Friday evening the 12th ult., to a crowded audience. Mr. and Mrs Case have made themselves a name, and are deservedly popular with the public. The rapidity with which Mrs. Case contrives to change her costume, and almost in an instant appear in a totally different character, is truly astonishing, and our wonder is increased immensely if we allow ourselves to think of the dreadful time ladies are generally in *only putting on their bonnets*. Any attempt at description, in our small space, would fail to give an ade-

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quate idea, of the numerous characters in which Mrs. Case so cleverly appeared, and would fall very short of doing justice to her performance, therefore those who were not present must be content to know that those who were there thoroughly enjoyed it. Mr. Case is the impersonation of drollery,in addition to which, he occasionally favoured the company with a tune or two. The Violin and Concertina are his favourite instruments, on both of which his playing is so near perfection that we doubt if it could be excelled. We cannot close this notice without expressing regret that Boobies were not included in the prohibition with Babies under three years old, in the Notices; one is quite as much annoyance as the other at an entertainment. The cap will fit one person only—and if these observations should be the means of inducing him to hold his tongue in future while a lecture or an entertainment is going on, we shall have earned the gratitude of a Bromley audience.

BROMLEY PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—Mr John Hall, the Treasurer, begs to remind the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, the operations of this society are greatly extended in consequence of the severe weather which we have had of late, and the claims upon the funds from the deserving poor, amounting, on the 10th, to 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, 17th, 4*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, and on the 24th, 4*l.* 8*s* 4*d.* This comes out with the hope that gentlemen who have not hitherto subscribed to this excellent charity will do so in future.

CHRISTMAS. It may seem almost too late to make any remarks on the Christmas that is gone by, but the Band from Orpington, with Mr. Boxall as their leader, not having yet paid their annual visit, we can scarcely believe we are getting so far away from that festive season. We are, however, glad to be able to announce, that although Mr. Boxall and his band have not reminded us of the season with their inimitable music, the gentlemen of Bromley did not forget their self-imposed duty of providing Christmas fare for the inmates of the Bromley Union.

THE NEW RAILWAY. — Tidings have reached us that our little BILL is still alive. According to the "Times," the poor little thing got safely through its teething early in the month, but its life is not safe, while it is in the nursery. Those who have taken charge of the darling ought to let us know from time to time, how it is getting on.

ROBBERY.—On the night of Wednesday the 17th ult., or early on the following morning, a quantity of linen, which had been left out to dry, was stolen from the garden of Mr Church, Bromley Common. The thieves also examined the outhouses, in one of which they found about 25lbs of pickled pork, so it is supposed, as it was lost in the morning. Among other mischief committed on the same evening in that locality, was the cutting of numerous bell wires, and in some instances the bells were taken away. The thieves have not yet been brought to justice, but there is some hope that they will soon be. But it is very doubtful about the pork being restored.

BROMLEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—The Annual General Meeting was held at the Bell Inn, on Wednesday, 24th Feb., 1864, at eight p.m. Present—*Directors:* Robinson Latter, Esq. (Chairman), S. J. Wilde, Esq., J. Ilott, Esq., S. P. Acton, Esq., Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Sutton. *Shareholders:* Messrs. Morgan, Lukey, Osborn, Mallett, S. Porter, G. Porter, Mowat, W. W. Baxter, Nash, and Morley.

The notice convening the meeting was read; and the seal of the company was affixed to the Register of Proprietors. The Report of the Directors, together with the Balance Sheet, and Auditors' Report thereon, were taken as read.

Upon the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Lukey, it was resolved: "That the Report and Accounts be received and adopted."

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ilott: "That a dividend, after the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum, be declared upon the share capital of this company, payable to the shareholders on the 10th day of March next."

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Wilde: "That the balance, £73 13s. 11d, be carried forward to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account for the current year.

"That £745 18s 6d., the profit realised upon the sale of shares, be transferred to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

"That £510 17s. 9d., the profit realised upon the sale of the Brewery premises, be applied in reduction of the cost of the New Works."

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Moved by Mr. Ilott, seconded by Mr. Morley: "That Mr. Robinson Latter be re-elected a director of the company."

Moved by Mr. Acton, seconded by Mr. Lukey: "That Mr. Wilde be re-elected a director of the company."

The directors nominated Mr. S. Porter Auditor for the present year. Mr. Morley was re-elected Auditor by the shareholders.

The salary was fixed at £5 5s. as heretofore.

Resolved unanimously, upon the motion of Mr. Lukey, that a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman and Directors. A vote of thanks was also given to the Secretary and Manager.

MARTIN'S HILL.—The season will shortly commence when out-door exercise will be sought, and Martin's Hill will again be the favoured spot selected by invalids and all who can spare half an hour. There will be no danger this year of being ordered off. The new Landlord being a gentleman who does not wish to monopolise all the beautiful fresh air and scenery, and the pleasure derived from it, to himself. The public, now, must take care that this gentleman has no reason to complain of their conduct. Boys who cannot play without using bad language, should not be allowed there. One policeman should be on duty on the Hill to prevent annoyance from boys or others who may happen to be disorderly. He would have a sinecure, no doubt, but it is necessary, if only to disarm those, who, by making crime out of innocent mirth, would deprive us of every foot of greensward.

LECTURE.—On Thursday, the 11th ult., Jabez Inwards, Esq., of London, delivered a lecture in the White Hart Assembly Room on "The Philosophy and Utility of Life Assurance." The subject was treated in a very lucid and graphic manner, shewing its importance to all classes of the community; and although usually dry enough, it became in his hands—or rather in his mouth—full of *life* and interest. Those who went to the meeting expecting to hear at the best a clever conjuring with figures, must have been agreeably disappointed. Those who stayed away in the belief that a lecture on such a subject must of necessity be dull and uninteresting, lost a treat. Mr. Inwards possesses a fund of the richest humour, and a power of mimicry which renders his descriptions of the objectors to the principle of life assurance as amusing as an old farce or comedy. He has evidently read much and seen much, and observed and treasured up all he has read and seen. He is exceedingly fertile in illustrations; and although these are often taken from the drollest and most unlikely things, they are always to the point. Besides being so amusing and mirth-provoking, the lecture contains much that is instructive and much that is worthy of admiration.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday, Feb. 3rd, a public lecture, on behalf of this Association, was delivered in the White Hart Assembly Room, by the Rev. Samuel Coley, of London. A crowded audience listened attentively to the easy eloquence of the lecturer, who gave one of the most interesting historical lectures we ever heard, The poetical title of the lecture, "Footprints on the Sands of Time," had excited much attention.

On Wednesday, Feb. 17th, the same Association was favoured with another lecture, by F. D. Waddy, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. The subject of his remarks was "John Howard, the Apostle of Philanthropy." The weather through the day had been very unfavourable, and, consequently, the attendance was not large; but the repeated and lengthened bursts of applause with which the lecturer's remarks were met, proved that those present fully appreciated the talent displayed, both in the matter of the lecture and the manner of its delivery. Those absent lost a rich treat.

On Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, the Bromley Branch of the Victoria Benefit Society held their annual meeting. The members and friends met and partook of tea together. After tea, Rev. A. G. Hellicar took the chair, and made some very appropriate remarks on the general principles of benefit societies. The agent read a report of the progress of the branch during the year. J. Garle, Esq., and Rev. A. G. Brown addressed the meeting.

SYDNEY LODGE (No. 829).—A meeting of this Lodge took place on the 9th inst., at the Black Horse Tavern, Sidcup, when Br. J. Wallis was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason. After which Br. Sutton was Installed as W. M. for the ensuing year. The ceremony was very effectively performed by Br. Russel, P.M. Br. Sutton then proceeded to appoint his officers, viz:—Br. Lacey, S.W.;

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Br. Birt, J. W.; Br. Snow, S. D.; Br. F. J. Smith, J.D.; Br. Nicholls, I.G.; Br F.J.Smith, Organist; Br. Mills, Treasurer; Br. Henderson, Secretary; Br. Bing, Tyler. The W. M. then Initiated Mr. A. Pagden into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The Lodge being closed in due form and solemn prayer, the company then partook of an excellent banquet. Amongst the visitors we noticed Brs George Tedder, (No.11) Munns (P.P.G.. S.B. Kent). W. Martin (244), Moore (244), Doughty (77). The musical arrangements were under the direction of Br F. J. Smith, Organist of the Crystal Palace and the above Lodge, who presided at the harmonium; and we may add the singing of Br. George Tedder and comic song from Br. F. J. Smith greatly enhanced the evenings' entertainment.—*Era.*

CHISLEHURST.—GAS LIGHTING has within the last month been extended to this place. The principal Shops and Inns have been fitted up, and the owners are not a little delighted with the great improvement in light which they now enjoy by the introduction of gas. The new houses near the water towers commenced using it towards the end of last year. The gas is supplied from the Bromley new works which have been built on a very large scale, so that the company are now in a position to extend their mains in any direction wherever the consumption will be remunerative.

ORPINGTON.—DINNER TO THE POOR.—On Tuesday, the 16th ult., J. G. Stapleton, Esq., the lord of the manor of Little Orpington, who owns considerable property in the parish, gave his annual dinner at the White Hart Inn, to all the poor tenants and their families, and on the present occasion about thirty sat down, and did ample justice to Mr. Bruce's satisfactory catering. Before the dinner, however, Mr. Stapleton personally distributed flannels, cottons, &c., to the deserving poor in the parish, and, after they had partaken of the good things, he briefly but appropriately addressed them, and distributed a quantity of excellent books.

ORPINGTON.—On the 15th ult., George Saywell, a discharged soldier from the Scots Fusilier Guards, committed suicide by hanging himself in the cellar of his house. It appears that the deceased got up at half-past seven on Monday morning, with the intention of going to his work, but having drank two cups of tea at his breakfast, he complained to a person named Mary Murphy, living in the house, that he felt unwell, and said he should go and lie down, at the same time desiring her to call him in half an hour. On calling him as desired, Mrs. Saywell answered her by saying that he had gone to his work. This led her to make a search for him, and she discovered him hanging by a rope tied tightly round his neck, in the cellar, with his head towards the wall. She at once raised an alarm, when George Rayner came to her assistance and immediately cut him down, but although Mr Allen, surgeon, was immediately in attendance, his services were unavailing, as life was extinct. The deceased was 42 years of age.

THE WEATHER.—We have been favoured with a fair share of snow and hard frost, the snow has been very deep in some places. On the hills about Knockholt it laid for some days more than a foot thick on an average, and much more than that in the hollows, which were all filled up, and the country presented a beautiful white even surface as far as the eye could reach.

EXECUTION OF FIVE PIRATES AT NEWGATE.—On Monday, Feb. 22nd, at eight o'clock, five of the men convicted at the last session at the Central Criminal Court, of murder and piracy on board the ship *Flowery Land*, were executed at Newgate.

Mems for the Month

1st—Annual Tea Meeting at the Wesleyan School Room.

2nd—Lecture at White Hart Assembly Room, by John Ingle, Esq. Subject, "Lord Eldon."

3rd—Dinner in connection with the 18th Kent Rifle Corps, at the "Bell Hotel."

8th & 9th—Meeting of the Kent Congregational Association, at Bromley Chapel.

10th—County Court.

25th—Good Friday, Trains run the same as on Sundays.

MID-KENT RAILWAY (Bromley to St. Mary Cray.) At a general meeting of the shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on the 29th ult., the Directors submitted their report. After deducting the expenses consequent on the change, and for works of construction and alterations, amounting to £480, a dividend of 2s. per share for the past half year, was recommended, leaving a balance in hand sufficient to meet incidental charges, so that there will be no deduction in future on the rent charge of 4 per cent. on the full capital.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Sow cabbage seed for summer supply. Transplant early sown beans and cauliflowers. Sow onions about the middle of the month. Sow asparagus, carrots, curled and Hamburg parsley, &c, in open borders. Prune the whole of the fruit trees in the early part of the month. This is the time for grafting. The fruit in the fruit room requires now great vigilance, and if the straw has contracted an unpleasant smell it should be removed. Thin out and plant some of the autumn sown annuals, and sow a few more hardy ones.

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STOP NOT THE PATH!

Dedicated to the Rev. J. E. Newell, Samuel Scott and George Warde Norman, Esqrs., who with others, protect and preserve sacredly the public right to the use of their Old Field Foot Paths.

Stop not the Path! where the wild flowers grow,
By the scented field where fresh breezes blow.
Stop not the Path! that's been loved so long,
And lived in memory like a thing of song.
Stop not the Path! where the poor man's child,
With the sire of toil, a stray hour beguiled.
It seemed the man's own as the light and air,
And his sabbath day, and his child so fair—
This sacred path,—where the violets smiled
In his face, as the face of his blue-eyed child.
Soft breezes played round his toil-pressed brow,
Bringing memories back like his child's thoughts now;
Bright flowers clustered in this wild field-way,
Old memories hovered where young steps did stray—
Along the field footpath a hurrying throng
Of glorious memories that ever live long
When Nature is woo'd in her quiet bye-ways,
Freshening the heart and brightening the days!

* * * * *

O preserve the quiet foot path where sweet thoughts [throng!
Thoughts sacred and dear, and that live so long!
Heedless stop not with world-chilled heart,
The Path of all, and thine only in part!

* * * * * *

How can'st thou ever stop what is not thine?
I am Lord of no land, but this Path is mine!

Bromley, *Feb.*, 1864. KENTISH RAMBLER.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

It is distinctly to be borne in mind that we do not, by inserting letters, convey any opinion of our own. We open our columns to all, without leaning to any.

Sir,—I fear we are lost. The holders of the land have been too strong for the mere *users* thereof, and our footpath is doomed. Never more shall we on a hot summer's evening, pause and turn to survey the beautiful scene before us, as we rest awhile upon the verdant sward. All, all, is doomed, and in the depth of our desolation we are tempted to paraphrase Othello's words, and say

Farewell the setting sun—
The distant landscape and the whirring mill,
The grassy slope with thyme o'er spread; and strawberries,
Farewell the waving trees, the brook, the stiles,
Farewell, the Footpath's gone.

G. E. F.

Chislehurst, *Feb.* 13th, 1864.

ANOTHER.

The Soldier's Tear.

Upon the Hill he turned,
And gave one last fond look
At the distant Knockholt Beeches,
At the Stile beside the brook.
He cast a glance at Keston Mill,
For the day was bright and clear,
Then took out his pocket handkerchief
And wiped away a tear.

He turned and left the spot,
Ah! deem him not a sneak,
He hadn't voted as he thought,
'Cause he didn't dare to speak.
His best customers he found
Were inclined to be severe;
So he gave one last fond look around,
And wiped away a tear. F.

FAREWELL TO THE MOUNTAIN.

Farewell to the footpath, farewell to the view,
And the Hill where the wild thyme and strawberries grew,
And the brooklet that flows thro' the sweet hazel dell,
Our Footpath is closed, so farewell, oh farewell.

Farewell never more shall fall soft on mine ear,
The Bromley Bells ringing so sweet and so clear,
While as Chislehurst answers, their music still swells.
From the Black mount so more shall I hear these sweet [Bells.

Then farewell to the footpath and sweet distant view,
The Brook and the stiles and the Black mountain too:
On those scenes once so dear, still my memory shall dwell,
'Tis too much for my feelings, Farewell. Oh Farewell.

E.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

PUBLIC FOOT PATHS.

Sir,—As so much interest has been taken in the parish of Bromley and Chislehurst respecting the proposed diversion of certain Foot Paths of great importance to the walking public, and as this question will have to be settled in Quarter Sessions, in April next, it may not be uninteresting to those who have so nobly and manfully stood out for public rights, to learn the feeling of former parishioners on the same subject. I therefore beg to hand you a Printed notice, which, in its way, is an interesting document, and which has been handed down to me. I shall feel obliged if you will insert a verbatim copy of the same in your next number.

A PEDESTRIAN.

"NOTICE to the PUBLIC,

(The Poor as well as the Rich.)

At a special MEETING of the INHABITANTS of the Parish of CHISLEHURST, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of *March*, 1807, it was proved, by the incontestable Evidence of several very old and respectable Persons, viz.—

Mr. GEORGE MACE, Mr. RICHARD TURNER, Mr. GEORGE SCUDDER, AND OTHERS,

THAT, from *Scadbury Gate*, *St. Paul's-Cray Common*, down the Avenue of the Park to a Lane on the Right-Hand Side, near the Farm House, and then down that Lane to *St. Paul's-Cray*, is

A common Foot Path, Bridle Way, and Cart Way,

AND HAS UNINTERRUPTEDLY BEEN SO

FOR FOUR SCORE YEARS,

According to the Testimony of the FIRST WITNESS: And who added, that he frequently met in the Park, SIR EDWARD BETTENSON, the then Proprietor of the Estate, who never molested him on his Way through it.

Mr. TURNER, Mr. SCUDDER, and other Evidences, went back to FIFTY and SIXTY YEARS.

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It is true (for certain Reasons) the *Higher Order* of Inhabitants have not been refused Admittance at *Scadbury Gate*, but many of the lower Class have been insolently TURNED BACK by the man at the LODGE.

Inhabitants of Chislehurst,

But more particularly I address myself to those of my Fellow Creatures who happen unfortunately to be POOR,

An attempt has been made to deprive you of your JUST RIGHTS, &c.,—be not afraid to tread the common Path as often as you please; and if you walk in the Paths of Virtue and Honesty, I hope you will always find, among the higher and middling Classes, some men of Independence and Integrity who will consider it their Duty to be

Protectors of your Just Rights and Privileges.

N.B. Other Public Paths through the PARK are STOPPED up, which OUGHT TO BE THROWN OPEN AGAIN.

Keep this as a Memorandum, it may be of Use hereafter when I am dead and gone."

THE ENVY OF THE WORLD.

All the nations how they hate us!
How they do vituperate us!
If they could annihilate us
Oh, how happy they would be!
What could we have done to fire them,
With the rage that doth inspire them,
Not to do what we desire them,
When we leave them all so free!

Occupied with peaceful labour,
Ne'er do we attack a neighbour;
If we ever draw a sabre,
'Tis but to return a blow.
Never, basely acting under
Love of glory or of plunder,
Do we launch our British thunder
Unprovoked on any foe.

All in turn attempt to use us,
Find they can't, and then abuse us,
Being able to accuse us
Not of any act unjust;
But it seems that we, old Ocean's
Sons, with our peculiar notions,
In the midst of their commotions
Stand unmoved; to their disgust.

Then we won't adopt their phrases;
Treat their theories as crazes:
Their bombast our laughter raises,
And their idols we eschew:
Don't revere their superstitions,
And their priestly exhibitions,
Ceremonies, impositions
As they think we ought to do;

Smile when they upbraid and chide us,
And, wherein they can't abide us.
When they sneer at and deride us;
Laughing at our own expense.
Then we wash our hands and faces
Not alone, like other races,
Which in Continental places,
Gives the natives great offence.

And, what vexes most the nations,
We, for all solicitations,
Out of all their complications
Keep ourselves with constant will;
Weigh their anguies as a feather;
In their spite our troubles weather;
Round us while they rage together:
Go right on, and prosper still.

Punch.

To the Memory of the late
W. S. SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq.,
PLAISTOW HALL.

Friend of the Poor, belov'd of Friends, and dear
To all who knew thy worth, and felt how near
Thy kind heart beat to poor men's wants and ways,
And how with open hand thou cheer'd their days!

Friend of the Poor, when poor men's friends are few,
We felt thy worth but less thy worth we knew:—
Thy right hand cheered and raised the drooping heart
When e'en thy left knew not its mate's good part!

We mourn thee sore as mourners mourn a friend,
Fast as a brother, true unto the end,
Loving and helping all with true heart's touch,
When love and help, as oft, were needed much.

This chaplet with fond care I ask to lay
By thy sweet Memory, and meekly pray
That from its loving seeds shall ever spring
Such fruit in like good deeds Love's Muse essays to [sing.

Bromley, Feb., 1864.

COUNTY COURT.
9th Feb.
Before J. ESPINASSE, Esq., Judge.

The business of the Court this month was very light. the list shewing only 3 adjourned, 15 original, and 6 judgment summonses.

The running down case, *Moxham* v. *Maxwell* which had been adjourned from the January Court, and in which a Jury had been summoned, was on the application of the defendant's attorney, who was behind time, further adjourned to the April Court, and then to be tried by Jury.

In the case, No. Q 389 on the list, *Obee* v. *Brown* in which the plaintiff had summoned the defendant for £1. for attendance, &c. The defendant did not appear, but Mr. Wilson, of Beckenham, a Magistrate, stated he appeared for her, but as he could not be heard as an advocate and the facts of the case not being within his own personal knowledge, he could give no evidence as a witness, and the plaintiff therefore proved her case. Ordered to pay in a month.

PETTY SESSIONS.
Farnborough, February 15th.

Present—George Warde Norman, Esq., Col. Lennard, and R. B. Bereus, Esq.

COMPLAINT AGAINST FARM SERVANTS. Two lads named *Jesse Parsons* and *Robert Stevens* were summoned by their master Mr. Gregory, of Norrod's Farm, Cudham, for neglecting their work. Mr. Gregory very kindly intimated to the Bench that he had no desire in the present instance to press the case against the defendants, his object in taking out the summonses, being to convince them that they could not be allowed to neglect their service with impunity, and the Bench therefore admonished them, and ordered them to pay the cost of the summonses, recommending them to be more careful in future.

Births.

On the 8th ult., at Raggleswode, Chislehurst, the wife of Wm. L. Merry, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 15th ult., at Freelands Road, Bromley, the wife James Scrutton, Esq., of a son.

Deaths.

On the 1st ult., at Freelands, Bromley, Charles Pott, Esq., of Bridge-street, Southwark, in his 78th year.

On 13th ult., at Bromley Common, Mr. Robert Taylor, aged 36.

On the 19th ult., at New Bromley, Mr. Abram Wheeler, aged 54.

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AS DAILY GOVERNESS. — A Young Lady in the neighbourhood of St. Mary Cray, requires an Engagement as above. She teaches thorough English, French, German, good Music and Drawing, with the rudiments of Italian.—Address Z., post office. St. Mary Cray, Kent.

VISITING TUTOR.—A gentleman wishes to meet with Pupils for a few hours daily. —Y. S., Printing office, Bromley.

TO LET FURNISHED, a small HOUSE or APARTMENTS, in Bromley, conveniently situate and within five minutes walk from the Railway station.—Address Z., Printing office, Bromley, Kent.

TO LET, near the "Plough Inn," Bromley Common, Kent. A semi-detached Four-roomed House, with scullery, a brick oven, copper and sink, and a large warehouse adjoining the house; also a detached four stall stable, and loft over—large yard and garden. Enquire of Mr. GEORGE GILL, Agent, Bromley Common, Kent.

Also Four 5-roomed Houses, between the "White Lion Inn," Locksbottom, and Crofton Hall, in the parish of Farnborough, with attached scullery, brick oven, copper, pump, sink, and rain water laid on in each scullery, and good gardens. Enquire of Mr. GEORGE GILL, Agent, Bromley Common, Kent.

MID-KENT RAILWAY.

TO LET Furnished—about half-a-mile from the Bromley Station, Landsdown House, containing eight rooms, and domestic offices, couch-house stable, and garden. Enquire of Mr. GEORGE GILL, Agent, Bromley Common, Kent.

FOR SALE.—A handsome YARD DOG, two years old, perfectly quiet with children. Price 30s.—Apply to E. R. Addis, Farwig place, Bromley.

FOR SALE, a Bargain.—A handsome GREY PONY under 13 hands, 6 years old, sound and quiet, for a lady to drive. Price 14 guineas. —Apply to Mr Wood, baker, Farwig, Bromley.

ELIZABETH TYE offers her services as an Occasional COOK. is capable of getting up a dinner for parties.—Apply to Mr. John Hall, tallow chandler, Bromley.

COOK.—WANTED, a Good Plain Cook, who understands a dairy, age not under 25 years.—Apply at the Printing office, Bromley.

WANTED, a Good General SERVANT.—Apply at 1, Kemsing Terrace, Freelands road, Bromley.

GAS SHARES.

THE Directors of the Bromley Gas Consumers' Company Limited having 98 unallotted Shares of £5 each to dispose of, they are prepared to receive offers for the same at a premium of not less than £2 5s. per Share.

A preference will be given to actual or probable consumers of gas. Certificates of these Shares will be issued on the 1st day of April next, upon which day £3 per share will have to be paid, together with the Premium. Applications to be sent on or before the 17th day of March next, to the Secretary and Manager, Mr. GEORGE H. OSBORN, Gas Works, Bromley, Kent, S.E. *Feb. 25th*, 1864.

COKE.

FOR SALE at the Gas Company's New Works, Brick Kiln Lane, Bromley, Kent, S.E, Price 13s. per Chaldron of twelve sacks, at the Works. Delivered within two miles of the Works 15s. per chaldron—1s. per chaldron extra for every mile or part of a mile beyond two miles.

All Orders sent by post, addressed Mr. George H. OSBORN, Secretary and Manager, Gas Works, Bromley, Kent, S.E., will be punctually attended to. *Feb 25th*, 1864.

Seed Potatoes.

FOR SALE.—Myatt Prolific, Dalmahoye, Bratney Kidney, Regent, and other choice sorts.—Apply to H. Vincent, Downe, Kent.

PERIODICALS (Weekly and Monthly), MAGAZINES, &c., &c., supplied to order. NEW WORKS on the shortest notice.—Printing office, Bromley



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TO TRADESMEN.—Circulars, Cards, and Price Lists printed with despatch on the most moderate terms, at the *Bromley Record* office, Bromley.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page.....	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

Situations and Servants wanted, One shilling.

Advertisements should be sent early to ensure insertion.

To Correspondents.

A Correspondent wishes to know the distinction between a Man of Kent and a Kentish Man.

Nos. 4, 15, 24, 26, 27, 29, and 50 of the *Bromley Record* are out of print, a few copies of each of the other numbers may be had of the publisher.

Kentish Rambler and Worthies omitted for want of space

MOON'S CHANGES—APRIL.

New Moon	6th day, at 1.49 after.
First Quarter	14th day, at 0. 9 morn.
Full Moon	22nd day, at 1.19 morn.
Last Quarter	29th day, at 4.34 morn.

The Bromley Record.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

THE most striking event of the past month is one which has thrown a gloom over the country, and a whole district into mourning. The great Reservoir, constructed at Bradfield, for supplying Sheffield and the neighbourhood with water, as most of our readers have heard, burst its banks, about midnight on Friday, the 11th, clearing away houses, and breaking down everything in its course, causing the loss of a great number of lives. Two hundred and forty-three bodies have been found, and twenty-five were still missing, as stated in the last accounts. The reservoir occupied about 95 acres, and was not much less than 100 feet in depth in the centre, The devastation has not been equalled since the destruction of the town of Holmfirth by the bursting of the Billberry dam reservoir, on the 4th of February, 1852. The reservoir at Bradfield has been made since then, and the act (17 & 10 Vict. c. 68, 1853), by which the company is incorporated, specially provides that they shall be required to make good all damages that may result from the inefficiency of the embankments, or any part of the works. The capital of the company will, consequently, be wholly absorbed in the liquidation of demands for damages, unless they are assisted by subscriptions, which, it is gratifying to record, are being liberally forwarded to the victims, survivors of the flood, but whose homes are swept away.

The war in Dénmark, as stated in the daily papers, is still going on. The combined forces of the Federals far outnumber the Danish army; nevertheless, the former find victory is not to be easily acquired. The following are given as the principal passages in the Royal speech, at the closing of the Rigsdad, at Copenhagen, on Tuesday: —"We are still alone, and do not know how long Europe will look with indifference upon the acts of violence perpetrated against us. We are ready to do everthing that may serve to obtain peace, but the enemy must know that the period is still distant when we shall be compelled to submit to a humiliating peace." There seems some hope that terms of peace will be agreed upon by the contending parties, and that the peace of Enrope will be secured by a Conference, expected to be held shortly.

The dis-United States of America appear as far off as ever from a solution of their difficultics. The Federals are determined to subdue the Confederates. and the Confederates are as determined not to be subdued, is the state of affairs on that side of the Atlantic.

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18th KENT RIFLE CORPS DINNER.

On Thursday evening the 3rd, about sixty of the members and friends of the corps met at the Bell Hotel, for the purpose of dining and spending a convivial evening together, the object being to still further cement the good feeling which has hitherto existed among them. Captain Satterthwaite presided, and Lieutenant Norman occupied the vice-chair, supported by Lieutenant Willis, Ensign Wathen, Assistant-Surgeon Matthews, and several other gentlemen, supporters of the corps in the neighbourhood. The dinner over, a capital dessert was placed on the table. The Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts, which we need hardly say were enthusiastically received. The Chairman, in proposing "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," remarked, that it was only due that they, as Volunteers, should acknowledge, on all public occasions, the very great cordiality with which the latter part of the toast had been received by army and navy men (hear, hear). They had had less to do with the navy than with the army, but they knew of and respected the duties of that arm of the service. The Volunteers, however, could only speak of themselves by discipline, and by their efficiency, and he trusted that those characteristics would govern them in the future (applause).

The Chairman next asked them to fill their glasses, and join with him in drinking the health of Lord Sydney, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county (applause). He believed that there was no man who had had more to do with the organization of the volunteers of Kent than his lordship, and that no lord-lieutenant in the country had more ably performed the duties which had devolved upon him in that respect (cheers).

Captain Satterthwaite said, that the next toast he had to propose was that part of the volunteer force with which they were most intimately connected—the 1st Battalion of Kent Volunteers—coupled with the name of Colonel Thorold, the commanding officer, a distinguished Crimean officer, to whom it was due that the battalion had reached its high state of efficiency (applause).

P. Cator, Esq., Beckenham, said, that he had very much pleasure in proposing the next toast, which was "Prosperity to the 18th K. R. V., and its commanding officer, Captain Satterthwaite" (cheers). It was a source of great gratification to him to observe that so large a proportion of the members wore the badge of effective members, and in equally large proportion, that of marksmen, considering the disadvantageous circumstances in which they had been placed for want of a range (cheers). But he had heard from their chairman that the difficulties connected with the range had been overcome, and that an excellent range had been secured to them (hear, hear); and if he lived to have the pleasure of dining with them another year, he hoped to find as large a proportion of good marksmen as they now had of efficient members (applause). It was his opinion that meetings of that character afforded the proper time to give utterance to such feelings as might strike them with reference to the circumstances of the corps. Of course, in a corps situated as they were, from a variety of circumstances there would be from time to time a number of their members falling away, which it would be impossible to prevent, and the question was, how far their united exertions would keep their corps in a full state of efficiency as regarded numbers. The other day, in talking with Ensign Wathen, on the state of the corps, he found that there were only five members from Beckenham. Now it was quite clear from the population that their proportion ought to be twenty, and that would make the duties of drill so much the lighter. It should be the duty of them all to see all vacancies filled up as rapidly as they occurred. And in proposing prosperity to the corps, he had to say that those who were unable to contribute more than their money were deeply indebted to those who came forward and contributed both time and money to that invaluable service, the volunteers (loud cheers).

Captain Satterthwaite, in acknowledging the compliment, referred to the remarks that had been made by Mr. Cator with reference to the range, and said that the difficulties had not been overcome so far as was represented. It was true that, as far as the official inspection by the Government inspector went, he had passed the range of 900 yards as safe, but they had still some difficulties to overcome, which he hoped they would not find insurmountable. But it would not do for them to say that all the difficulties had been overcome with reference to the corps. It had always given him great pleasure to be connected with it, and he had at all times received very great support and assistance in all that he had undertaken; and from the very first they were all most willing to do what they could for the success of the corps (cheers). He, therefore, thought that the district should, from that cause, show a greater alacrity in responding to the movement, but the numbers of the 18th K. R. V. did not show that they had received the support they ought to have done; but that arose probably from peculiar causes. In the subdivision (St. Mary Cray) if three men fell

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out they had always three men ready to fall in; but at Bromley, Chislehurst, and Beckenham, they were unable to fill up the ranks when a vacancy occurred. Thus there was a gradual diminution going on, and of course the fewer at drill the less interesting it became to those who felt inclined to attend, and that was disadvantageous to the company; because, at length, they were so disheartened that they did not care to go to drill at all (hear, hear). It was no use his speaking much to those present, because they were nearly all of the right sort of stuff (laughter). But he should like to have the opportunity of speaking to the young men he saw about, who were not connected with the 18th K. R. V., and he hoped that all present wonld use their exertions until their company had realized its full complement of 100 men, without which he should never be satisfied (cheers).

P. CATOR, Esq., explained that although he might have been too confident in the expressions he had used with reference to the permanent settlement of the range, he thought that the master difficulty having been overcome, the minor ones would speedily follow, and that he hoped would be the result in the present case (hear, hear).

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the next toast, said that he would ask them to drink the health of several gentlemen without whose aid he should get on very badly indeed, —they were the commissioned officers of the corps (loud cheers). He was very proud to speak of the assiduous manner in which the officers had performed their duties, and that they had all qualified themselves, by going to a military school to learn their business, so as to render themselves more efficient in the several duties which they had to perform. He had great pleasure in coupling the name of Lieutenant Norman with the toast (loud applause).

Lieut. NORMAN, in responding, said that it must always be a matter of great gratification to an officer of that corps to have his services acknowledged by those whom it was his duty to command, but it was still more gratifying to have them so recognized by those over them in command, and also by those who were not immediately connected with the company (hear, hear). He had been very glad to hear the remarks with reference to their numbers, because, from a variety of causes, their number was not so large as when the company was first formed, and especially when the increase of the population was considered. For his own part, he had always been of opinion that the corps was only to be maintained by looking up members, not only in the rural parts of the district, but in the towns, or in such places where there was a large population congregated together. When the corps was first enrolled, perhaps they enrolled from that district a larger number of members than they could fairly bear, and the requirements of the service to render them efficient were greater than many could afford, after the novelty had worn off. But he thought they might still look with confidence to the immediate neighbourhood of Bromley, and to places like Beckenham, for a considerable accession to their numbers, and so making themselves a really efficient corps. It was much easier to find suitable times for drill for persons close to headquarters than it was for those who lived at a distance, but since the company was organized the duties of a volunteer had become considerably lighter, by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, and efficiency was to be attained by a rigid attention to a lesser number of drills; by subjecting oneself to the personal observation of the adjutant of the battalion. It had been said that the district was deeply indebted to those who had so liberally come forward to assist them with money, and the best way for them to evince their satisfaction at what had been done was for them to come forward and adopt the uniform which the members of that corps were then wearing (loud cheers),

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing "The Non-commissioned officers and effective members of the Corps," bore high testimony to the efficient and zealous services of the first-named, and to the attention of the effectives (cheers). In doing this he was only giving expression to the opinion of those connected with their battalion, and as it consisted of twelve companies, if they kept their ground under the circumstances it was all that could be expected, but he could not help saying that there was not a more efficient company in the battalion (applause). The Chairman then alluded to the honor worn by the effectives, and having explained what was necessary to obtain it, said that he hoped they would all strive to attain to that position (hear, hear).

Sergeant Lukey, whose name was coupled with the toast, said that it was a source of great anxiety to him, knowing, as he did, the very liberal support they had received from the gentry of the district, that their numbers were not larger. It did not matter what they wanted—money or anything else—it could always be obtained, and he thought they were badly re-paying their kind neighbours by so short an attendance at drill, &c. In looking round the town he saw several tradesmen who ought to become effective members of the corps and he himself was willing to go from door to door, or take any steps that would add

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to the increase of their effective strength (cheers),

The Chairman next proposed the "Honorary Members," coupling with the toast the name of T. Charrington Esq., late a lieutenant in the corps, and that gentleman, in responding, expressed his regret that from a variety of reasons he was compelled to relinquish that intimate connection he had with the corps; but he said that, as long as he was in the neighbourhood, he should take a lively interest in their prosperity, and do all he could to promote their welfare (loud applause).

The Chairman next proposed "The Band," thanking the members generally for having come forward to render themselves efficient members of the corps, and Sergeant Ray suitably acknowledged the compliment.

W. E. Denny, Esq., next proposed the health of Mr. Acton, the honorary secretary, which was received with loud applause. Mr. Acton briefly but most appropriately acknowledged the compliment, and assured them that his services were freely given for the benefit of the corps. The Chairman then gave "The Press": the health of Mr. Curtis the hon. sec. of the Recreation fund brought the list of toasts to a close.

The evening was spent in the most agreeable manner, some glees and songs by gentlemen present added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND COUNTY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society held its Spring Meetings in the Congregational Chapel of this town on Wednesday, the 9th ult.

The meetings were preceded by a public service on the Tuesday evening, when a special sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Blandford, of Herne Bay, on "The Hope of the Church in relation to the Conversion of the World—is it a larger outpouring of the Spirit upon present Agencies or the Second Coming of Christ?" At the close of this service the ministers and members of churches present partook of the Lord's Supper, the Rev. G. Verrall, presiding.

On Wednesday morning a conference of ministers and delegates, from the various churches in the county, was held in the chapel—the chair being occupied by the Rev. E. Bolton—at which, after attention had been given to business connected with the work of the Association, a very admirable paper was read by the Rev. G. L. Herman, of Chatham, on "Thoughts for the Times."

At two o'clock an excellent dinner was served by Mr. Lownds, in the White Hart Assembly Rooms, to about forty ministers and delegates; after which the company, at the request of the Rev. E. Bolton, united in singing a verse of the National Anthem, as an appropriate expression of loyalty. A vote of thanks was also passed to the minister, deacons, and friends of Bromley Chapel, for the manner in which they had received and entertained the representatives of the association.

In the evening of the same day a most interesting public meeting was held in the chapel, at which F. J. Sargood, Esq., took the chair. After making some truly Catholic remarks about religious organizations and efforts in general, the chairman called upon the secretary, the Rev. Henry Baker, of Lewisham, to speak as to the work being done by the association.

From this gentleman's speech it appeared that the association seeks to promote fraternal intercourse amongst ministers and churches, and also to encourage Christian effort of a missionary character throughout the country. For this latter purpose the association, in conjunction with the Home Missionary Society, appoints and supports lay evangelists, who go from house to house in the more populous or neglected districts teaching and preaching the word of God, and employing every possible means in order to bring the people under religious influences. The association also renders aid to as many as eleven congregations in the poorer and less favoured towns and villages.

Very interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. R. Thomson, M.A., of Tunbridge Wells, George Martin, of New Cross, C. Burnett, of Sheerness, and G. M. Hinds, Esq., of Ramsgate. A vote of thanks to the chairman, followed by singing and prayer, brought these very pleasant meetings to a close.

BROMLEY CHORAL UNION.

WE are glad to see that the above Society is still in a flourishing condition. It could scarcely be otherwise with such good

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names as, President, C. F. Devas, Esq., and, Treasurer, R. B. Latter, Esq., and also with such an energetic Committee, composed principally of young men.

The members have so far advanced in music, under the able direction of the conductor, Mr. Griffiths, that the Society has announced its first Concert for Thursday, April 7th, 1864.

Should this first attempt succeed we shall, most probably, be often favoured with the "Strains of Harmony" from the "Bromley Choral Union." Professing, as it does, to encourage the taste for vocal music in this town and neighbourhood, we hope all who are interested in the *musical welfare* of the present and rising generation will attend these concerts, and otherwise encourage the "Choral Union," so that it may become one of the permanent institutions of the town.

One of the chief means of diffusing through the people national sentiments is afforded by songs, which embody and express the hopes of industry and the comforts and contentment of household life, and which preserve for them the traditions of their country's triumphs and inspire them with confidence in her greatness and strength.

We hope it will be so with our own town, and, above all, we sincerely trust that the demon of discord may always be a stranger to the Bromley Choral Union.

We are induced to give it our hearty support, inasmuch as we believe that vocal music is by no means an unimportant element in civilization and one of the most healthful and amusing of intellectual recreations.

BROMLEY VESTRY MEETING.

Present—Mr. White (Churchwarden) in the Chair, and a large number of the ratepayers.

The Vestry, by consent, was adjourned to the Bell Inn.

Mr. Mowat and Mr. Hodges were re-elected to serve as overseers of the parish for the ensuing year. Mr. Wm. Pawley was elected way-warden.

The Rev. Mr. Newell, by letter, re-appointed Mr. Carpenter the Minister's Churchwarden, and Mr. White was re-elected churchwarden for the parish for the ensuing year.

The accounts of the churchwardens for the past year were allowed, showing a balance of 56*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* due to the parish.

A Church Rate of 1*d.* in the pound was proposed by Mr. Rawes, and seconded by Mr. Lukey, whereupon Mr. Verrall moved, and Mr. Cortnell seconded, the following amendment:—

"That this vestry resolves, that in lieu of a vote the churchwardens be directed to apply to the parishioners for voluntary contributions towards the amount required for sustaining the worship of God in the parish church for the current year, and that this vestry do adjourn to Tuesday, the 10th May, at 9 in the morning, when the churchwardens are requested to report the result of their application."

Mr. Scrutton also moved, and Mr. Atkins seconded, as a second amendment, —"That the rate as proposed be not allowed."

Both amendments were lost, and the original motion of Mr. Rawes, for a 1*d.* rate, was carried—35 voting for it and 3 against it.

A collector of the church rate was allowed, and a poor rate, at 4*d.* in the pound was granted.

It was moved by Mr. Wilde, and seconded by Mr. Starling—

"That it is the opinion of this vestry meeting that, for public safety, as well as for public convenience, the narrow portions of Widmore Lane, and Beckenham Lane, leading between the town of Bromley and the Railway Station, are required to be widened, and as regards such narrow portion of Widmore Lane, that a great improvement might be effected by making a footway on the north side of the road in lieu of the existing footway on the south side of that road, and also by continuing the present paved footway, 3 feet wide at least, from the north-east corner of the market-place to a point opposite to the cross road near Bromley Palace Lodge, leading to the populous place called New Bromley; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. George Golding, the district surveyor, with a request from this vestry that he will forthwith apply to some of Her Majesty's justices of the

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peace to view the said roads proposed to be widened; and that he take such other measures, through the District Highway Board or otherwise, as may be necessary to carry this resolution into effect."

The resolution was carried *nem con*, after which

A discussion took place in relation to the crowded state of the church-yard, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to consider and report thereon, viz.:—Mr. Richardson, Mr. Leatherdale, Mr. Verrall, Mr. Devas, Mr. Acton, Mr. Scott, Mr. Scrutton, Mr. Latter, and Mr. Wilde.

A vote of thanks to Mr. White, the chairman, which was carried unanimously, closed the meeting.

Bromley Philanthropic Society.—This Society has given 38*l.* to the poor since the 1st of January, 1864, up to the present time, March 28th. The treasurer reports that the funds are all paid out, but it is expected that a Lecture will be delivered in the month of April, in aid of this Society, of which due notice will be given. It is hoped that the inhabitants will not be backward in coming forward with their shillings on this occaion.

Cricket.—The Annual Report of the Bromley Cricket Club was submitted to a meeting of the members, held at the Bell Hotel, on Thursday. the 31st. from which it appeared that, at the close of 1862, the balance in hand was 3*s.* 9*d.* only. The balance in hand, after paying all claims for the past year is 11*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* The report was of a very satisfactory nature. The committee have dispensed with professional aid in their matches, which will tend to economise their funds. They appeal to the gentry and inhabitants to assist them with playing members, or by subscriptions. We understand that a match has been arranged with the Comet Club, to come off early in the season.

Bickley Cricket Club. — The Committee of this club have presented their report to the members, which, considering the club is in its infancy, is very satisfactory. From what we can learn they aspire to do great things this season, and it would not surprise us if they try their skill with the Bromley club before long.

Bickley New Church.—Most of our readers are aware the new church at Bickley is quite finished, and ready for Divine Service, but the time for opening is not yet fixed. As we mentioned in a late number several particulars relative to the appointment (as rumoured) of the Rev. W. C. Field, we have now to say, that this gentleman is *not* coming, he having accepted a living from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The gentleman who is now appointed is the Rev. J. P. Alcock, son of the Vicar of Ashford, Kent, and, according to report, he is likely to give every satisfaction as a minister. A great number of the sittings are already selected by the inhabitants of the district, and we believe a sufficient number will be reserved for the poor. The ground is being most tastefully laid out by a gentleman from Sydenham. Mr. Griffiths, formerly organist at Chislehurst Church, has been appointed organist and choirmaster.

S. Mary's, Plaistow. — This Church was tastefully decorated with flowers on Easter Sunday, the handiwork of the ladies, members of the congregation, whose taste was exquisitely displayed in the various appropriate designs, &c.

Housebreaking.—The two men, *Joseph Thompson* and *Charles Cooper*, tinmen, who broke into Mr. Mallet's, High-street, Bromley, on Sunday evening, the 24th of January last, pleaded guilty, at the Assizes, to the charge of stealing a silk handkerchief and pair of spectacles. Thompson was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and Cooper to nine months hard labour.

A Daring Burglar.—In our August number of last year we informed our readers that on the 24th of July, between one and three o'clock in the morning, the premises of H. Hibbert, Esq., of Bromley Common, was broken into, and that 10*l.* in money, a valuable gold watch, and sundry wearing apparel were stolen. Among the apparel stolen was the trowsers of the above-named gentleman, who was sleeping in the room, by the window of which the thief entered. The window, which was of thick plate glass, was broken, without waking the sleeper, by means of a plaster made of clay, and a composition found where cows are grazing, too well known to burglars. The thief got clear off with the stolen property, and suspicion pointed to somebody about the

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neighbourhood as being the guilty party. After a few months this wholesale housebreaker was caught, in the act of attempting a similar feat at a gentleman's house at Sydenham, by the gentleman himself, who served him as house-breakers deserve to be served, by beating him till he was helpless and then giving him in charge. He was tried at the Old Bailey in December last, and sentenced to twelve-months imprisonment, with hard labour. Finding he did not come home as usual, his landlady, at his lodgings in a house in Fetter-lane, London, being anxious about her rent (as we are informed), had his room door forced open, and, to her surprise, found a very large quantity of plate, with various initials and crests, among which was part of the property of Mr. Hibbert. Other property was identified by the owners, which led to *John Smith* appearing on a *habeas corpus* at the Lambeth Police Court, on Tuesday, the 15th, before Mr. Elliott, for examination, on no less than seven other charges of burglary, of an extensive character. Two of the charges having been investigated, the magistrate said it would be useless to accumulate cases, as either of these taken would enable the court to sentence the prisoner to penal servitude for life. He was fully committed to take his trial at the next sessions. In the course of examination the landlady was asked what the habits of the prisoner were, to which she replied—that she knew but very little about him, only that he was in the habit of going out in the evening and not returning till late in the morning; and she once asked him his occupation, as she thought it strange his being at home in the day and going away at night, and his answer to the question was simply, that he had little jobs to do at gentlemen's houses, which rather tickled the court, and they could not help laughing. The plate was produced in court, and presented quite a gorgeous appearance. Much of it was afterwards restored to the owners, It was estimated that the value was sufficient to have kept him comfortably for life.

Wesleyan Sunday School.—The Annual Tea Meeting on behalf of the above school was held on Tuesday, March the 1st, in the Wesleyan School Room, Bromley, when about 150 sat down. Afterwards, a public meeting was held, which was numerously attended, and ably presided over by Cuthbert Vickers, Esq., who, after making a few appropriate remarks, called upon the Secretary, Mr. Grubb, to read the report; after which suitable addresses were delivered by the Revs. E. Bolton, A. G. Brown, R. M. Willcox, Mr. David Hinchliffe (Superintendent), and Mr. Thomas How. After a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Doxology was sung, and Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Robert M. Willcox, which brought this interesting meeting to a close.

Fire.—On Friday, the 11th inst., about mid-day, a fire was discovered in the store-room of Homefield Villa, Bromley Common, in the occupation of Joseph Glover, Esq., It was first observed by a person passing along the road, who gave the alarm to the inmates. It was also seen by several neighbours about the same time, and, by their assistance, the fire was got under, without doing further damage than can be replaced for about 20*l*. Among the articles consumed was a quantity of childrens' wearing apparel. The fire had communicated with the roof, and, the day being windy, was fast spreading itself to the adjoining house, which, however, the timely exertions of the neighbours fortunately prevented. It may not be out of place here to hint, that an addition to our Fire Brigade, and another engine or two would afford greater protection to life and property than can be expected from one engine only.

Our New Railway.—In our last, we noticed that our "Little Bill" was then alive, at the same time intimating that, while it was in the Nursery there was danger of its being overlaid, burked, or otherwise disposed of. We regret to add, that our fears were not without foundation; that the little thing was not treated so kindly as it ought to have been, and its friends have taken charge of it for the present. It is probable it will be sent up again next session, when we hope it will be better treated.

Broom.—If we are rightly informed, this shrub, which was once so plentiful about here, and from which the name of Bromley is supposed to be derived, in addition to its being a great ornament, especially in the spring, when it is in bloom, is possessed of qualities highly beneficial to the farmer and fruit grower. We are told there was, not many years ago, a large piece of land, near where Mr. Coles Child's brick-fields now are, which was then called the Broom-field, from the great quantity of broom allowed to grow there; and cattle, especially horses, used to thrive wonderfully on it, so much so that it is said, no matter what ailed

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them before, if they were turned into this field mere skeletons they soon got fat. It is also said to be a good preventative of blight in gooseberry trees. A few sprigs placed in the centre of the tree, our informant tells us, will effectually protect it from blight.

The following is inserted by desire of a lady, who hopes it may deter others from committing acts of cruelty:—

Conviction of a Woman for Cruelty to a Cat.—At the Burgh Court, yesterday, before Bailie Russell, *Helen Robb* or *Monro*, 20 Bank-street, was charged, at the instance of the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with illtreating a cat, the property of a neighbour. Last Saturday forenoon the prisoner pushed the cat from a back window. The animal clung to the wall, but she pushed or struck it with a stick, and it fell down on the stones in Paterson's-court, a height of five storeys, and died in great agony about half-an-hour afterwards. The accused was found guilty, and fined 10*s.*, including costs, with the alternative of three days' imprisonment.—

CUDHAM.

Discovery of a Rare British Coin.—A short time ago, as Captain Christy, of Aperfield Court, was shooting over some ploughed land in the parish of Tatsfield, he picked up an old gold coin, which, on being cleaned, proved to be in an excellent state of preservation, the impressions being very clear and well marked. On the obverse is a small head, rather rudely done, as if from a rough stamp, together with some letters, the initials probably of the name and title of the Prince whose effigy it bears. On the reverse are several wheat ears crossed; these are remarkably distinct, as if from a good die, and not stamped like the obverse. It is supposed to have been struck at Colchester, by the ancient British King Cymbeline, but as Capt. Christy has submitted it to the inspection of the Society of Antiquaries, it would be interesting to know from him the particulars of their report.

EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH.

Your Friend Potter.—Who is the Mr. Potter, who is heading an agitation against the proposed measure of Government to provide real Life Assurance for the working man? Is this the George Potter who, some time ago, Secretary to the Trades' Union, figured as the Coryphæus of workmen on strike? Is this the Potter in whom they put their trust? If so, their Potter is doing his best to pot them. But if there was once a time when they were as clay in the hands of the Potter, that time must be past now, and their Potter will no longer mould them to his purpose, if that purpose is to befool them into preferring untrustworthy to sound assurance. It always appeared evident that Mr. George Potter had some assurance of his own; but that will now be more obvious than ever if it is the Potter of the strike who is trying to oppose Mr. Gladstone's scheme to secure the working man a provision for his old age and his survivors, and to save him from swindlers. If the Trades' Union Potter does not come forward, and disown identity with the Potter whose exertions are directed to deprive the labouring classes of a safe Life Assurance, he will find himself pointed at as he goes about. The remark that everybody who knows him will make to the working man will be: "That's your friend Potter!" All the working men who suffer themselves to be led by such a Potter, will be looked upon as the very emptiest of Potter's vessels.

Charity and Shakspeare.—Shakspeare,—Now please, reader. do not skip this paragraph, because, although you have read enough of Shakspeare lately, we really have a word or two to say—Shakspeare, everybody knows, is to have a celebration on his three hundredth birthday, and everybody is preparing in some way or another to do something in his memory and honour on that day Now, the cheapest way and easiest by which one well can show that one is not forgetful of him, is to buy a bit of ribbon and stick it in one's buttonhole, as one did a year ago at the marriage of our Prince. It was the right thing then to do, for of course it showed one's loyalty, and it also, in some measure, was conceived to show one's charity, for the ribbons, one was told, were expressly made and sold to aid the poor weaver's of Coventry, who for some time previously had "got no work to do." The country was so thick with white favours on the wedding day that it really almost seemed as if it had been snowing them, and everybody trusted that the half-starved folk of Coventry would get many a good meal out of the ribbons they had made. Well, now, British Public, you must do the same for Shakspeare as you did for the Princess, of whose marriage day the christening last week must have reminded you, and perhaps a little stirred again your charitable blood. A ribbon has been designed for Shakspeare's Birthday, British Public, and it is to be bought anywhere, so we need name no address, This ribbon has been designed not merely to commemorate the natal day of Shakspeare, but also to give work to the honest folk of Coventry, whose dinners have been fewer and more far between of late than their stomachs may quite like. So, British Public, go and buy this commemorative ribbon, and be happy in the thought of doing a good deed. If the shade of Shakspeare could re-

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visit this dull earth on the 23rd day of April, perhaps of all the ways by which his memory is reverenced he might best of all be pleased by the pleasant way in which his birthday has been used as an occasion for promoting a little honest labour, and filling a few pockets which have had but little in them for many a long day.

CORN AVERAGES FOR TWO HUNDRED YEARS.—A retrospect of the average price of corn in this country for the last two hundred years is interesting. In that period the price has varied in an extraordinary manner from 22s. 4d. to 122s. 8d. per quarter. The former was the average in 1687, and in 1743 and 1744 the average was only 22s. 1d., while in 1812 (during the war) it was 122s. 3d. per quarter. The first five years of the present century the average was successively--67s. 11d., 56s. 2d., 44s. 7d., 53s. 5d., and 64s. per quarter. In 1839 the price was 70s. 6d., and 1854, 1855, and 1156 were years of high averages, being respectively 72s. 7d., 74s. 9d., and 69s. 2d. per quarter. The lowest average in the present century was just before the highest—namely, in 1851, when it was 38s. 7d. per quarter. The averages for the last five years have been as follows:—1859, 43s. 9d.; 1860, 53s. 1d.; 1861, 55s. 6d.; 1862, 55s. 5d.; and 1863, 44s. 9d. In 1822 it was 44s. 7d., and in 1849, 44s. 6d. pe quarter.

A BROMLEY BOY.

In a curious old book written by one Theophilus Lucas, entitled "Memoirs of the Lives, Intrigues, and Comical Adventures of the most famous Gamesters and celebrated Sharpers," is an account of one

MILES CORBET, *a Cheat.*

This notorious Cheat was born but of very poor Parents, at *Bromley*, in the County of *Kent*, who not having wherewithal to send him to School, want of Literature brought him, as he grew up, to be very impudent; and as soon as he could begin to think himself a Man, he came up to *London*, where he found Acquaintance suitable to his own Inclination, and quickly became acquainted with all the growing Vices of the Town, and a most celebrated Gamester at *Back-Gamon*, at which he won in one Night 2500 pounds of Bean *Seymour*, who was killed in St. *James's Park*, by one *Kirk*, a Captain in the Earl of *Oxford's* Troop.

Having this Success, he was so much buoy'd up therewith, that he thought Fortune had resolved ever to be on his Side; but shortly after losing 1400*l.* of his former Booty, he was resolv'd, because he could neither read nor write, to Turn Doctor of Physick. Accordingly he went to the Drugsters, bought the sweepings of their Shops, and made Medicines, like other Quacks, for the Destruction of Mankind. Next putting out Printed Bills, with such specious titles as *Tetrachymagogon*, or any other nonsensical Words; he was sent for to visit a sick Lady, whose Name the Messenger told him was Lady *Wilmot*. It was hard by *Leicester Fields*. They conducted him in a Chamber very well furnished, where he was received by a young Lady, who could not be above One or two and Twenty at the most; she told him, that the Lady who was desirous of consulting upon an extraordinary malady, did not live there, but that she would come in a Minute, for that she had sent her Footman to inform her he was there. Physicians Visits are not generally tedious; so that to tarry too long in a Place would be to derogate from that genteel Character: But *Miles* dispensed with this Punctilio for once, because the Person with whom he had to do, appear'd to be so extremely beautiful and so witty, as to pick his Pocket of 66 Guineas, and 18 half Guineas, which he never had again, by reason he did not miss 'em till he went home, and before he got back to his sham Lady, she had shifted her Lodgings.

Now *Miles Corbet*, being ruin'd by his Loss, he listed himself in Lieutenant *Bradock's* Company, in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, and then learnt the Art of playing at Cups and Balls, at which most notorious way of cheating Fools, he became as dexterous as one *Phil Ligscomb*, who is now reckon'd for that ingenious manner of bubbling the best Sharper in England. By these Cups and Balls *Corbet* got a great deal of Money, and spent it as fast; but at last Death serving upon him a Writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, he died in the year 1712, aged 46, and buried in the Church-yard of St Giles's in the Fields.

POVERTY and RICHES.—There is not such a mighty difference as some may imagine between the poor and the rich. In pomp, show, and opinion there is a great deal, but little as to the pleasures and conveniences of life. They enjoy the same earth, and air and heaven; hunger and thirst make the poor man's meat and drink as pleasant and relishing as all the varieties which cover the rich man's table; and the labour of a poor man is more healthful, and many times more pleasant, too, than the ease and softness of the rich.

ROWLAND HILL, when at college, was remarkable for the vivacity of his manners and the humour of his observations. In a conversation on the powers of the letter H, in which it was contended that it was not a letter, but a simple aspiration, or breathing. Rolwand took the opposite side of the question, and insisted on its being, to all intents and purposes, a letter; and concluded by observing that, if it was not, it was a very serious affairs to him, as it would occasion his being *ill* all the days of his life.

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PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 28TH,

Before Colonel Long and G. W. Norman, Esq.

William Wells, sailor, of Worthing, Sussex, was charged with stealing a silver watch, value 3*l.* 10*s.*, and a silk handkerchief, value 2*s.*, on the 23rd instant, the property of Samuel Smith, coachman, in the employ of Lord Saltoun, of Plaistow Lodge, Bromley, under the following circumstances.—Wells was employed last year by his lordship, while staying at Worthing, to instruct his sons in boating. He came to Bromley last Tuesday, saw Lord Saltoun, who gave him a sovereign, and permission to stay in the house for the night. He got up early the following morning and decamped with the coachman's property. Information being given to the police, Sergeant Grey proceeded to Worthing on Sunday last and apprehended Wells there,and found the watch and handkerchief upon him. He was committed to Maidstone for six weeks, with hard labour.

Henry Morris, no home, boot closer, was charged on his own confession with breaking a gas lamp, the property of the Gas Company. P.C. 117, having stated that the prisoner came to the police station about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and told him he had broken a gas lamp, to be locked up. P.C. went with him, and found the lamp broken. He was fined 15*s.* or fourteen days in default. Not paying the fine he was committed.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.—*Punch* says—"As this is Leap Year, it is likely to go off with a good Spring."—Our Weather Oracle adds, and a fine summer, as the wind was in the east all day on the 21st.—Francis Moore predicts some thunder—if he's not right 'twill be a wonder.

LAZY BOYS. A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness, that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers, and criminals, have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community—those who make our great and useful men, were taught to be industrious.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—In your Record of March 1st, and in the article respecting a special meeting at Chislehurst, March 23rd, 1807, you state that Mr. George Mace, in his testimony, affirms, that a common footpath, &c., has uninterruptedly been so for four score years, and that he has frequently met in the said foot-way Sir Edward Bettenson. Now, Sir Edward Bettenson died in 1733, and Mr. George Mace was born 1753, consequently he could not be the person. The truth is, his father, Mr. John Mace, resided at Chislehurst many years, and I recollect not only that he was examined, but I have heard him say very often that when he, Mr. John, had accompanied his father, who resided at Cray, to Chislehurst, where his occupation continually took him, they frequently met Sir Edward Bettenson on the way, viz., the footpath, to whom they bowed in passing. Those who make extracts ought to be particular in mentioning names, otherwise they cause their extracts to be totally nugatory. Having an interest in the closing of footpaths, I consider my above remarks pardonable.

Yours, &c. T. B.

Linden Grove, Peckham Rye, S.E.
March 9th, 1864.

[Our version was a *verbatim* copy of a printed bill, and, though in good preservation, appears to be as old as the date indicates.]—ED.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—I was greatly disappointed in not seeing some poetry describing the delights and advantages of dust, close lanes, etc., in your last. Something surely may be done to cause us to fancy (and there is a good deal in that,) that the dusty roads are far pleasanter than footpaths. If the poets on the *closing* side are at loss for an *Air*, they may take "Hurrah for the Road," or the "Brave old Oak," either would do, only *Road* must be substituted for *Oak*. Among those who prefer hard roads to the field footpaths, there must be some who could do a little rhyming. Perhaps they will take the hint and send you some for your next. The lines in your last, "He took out his pocket handkerchief and wiped away a tear," took my fancy. Yours,

RUSTICUS.

SOWING POISON.

A correspondent favoured us with the following too late for insertion in our last number:

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—It is now time to think about sowing Lent corn, let us hope the cruel practice of sowing *poisoned* seed, to kill our poor friends, the birds, will not be followed, as it has been, for some years past, to my knowledge. I have seen the poor rooks come home and fall dead, after remaining on their perch a little while in the greatest agony. Perhaps they do a little harm, but any small boy, for about sixpence a-day, would keep them away from the corn. The good they do the farmer greatly overbalances the harm; I have known them clear a whole field from the grubb, and thereby saved the crop.

Yours, &c.,

THE BIRDS' FRIEND.

THE CROW AND THE FARMER.

The crow is walking all over the field
As if he were counting how much it will yield:
He's as clear at his ease as if it were known
That that very big field and the wheat were his own!
And there isn't a blade, and there isn't a shoot
That he doesn't inspect from the tip to the root;
And when he finds one that he thinks looking ill
He goes at it and digs it right up with his bill.
And whenever he turns up a little green shoot,
He gobbles up something he finds at the root;
And he marches along with a satisfied look,
As much as to say, "I'm a very good rook!"
The farmer is strolling all over his land,

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With his dog at his heels and his stick in his hand:
All at once he pul.s up and comes to a stand;
Then he walks very fast, and he looks in a rage,
And he'll do for that crow, that he will, he'll engage!
He's all in a pet,
In a fume and a fret,
At the corn he sees pull'd;
And he spreads out a net,
And it happens just so
That he catches the crow.
And he holds him quite tight,
And he wont let him go!
And he calls him a thief, and declares that a peck
He has pull'd of his oats, and he'll twist off his neck,
And that instant he's going his fury to wreck,
And the crow can do nothing the murder to check,
He declares and protests
Not the oats but the pests
He has picked from the roots
Where they lay in their nests;
And it's never the grain that he preys on at all,
But the worms and the grubs, be they ever so small;
And he knows by the way
The blades droop and decay
Where these ruinous swarms
Gnaw the roots in the lay!
What he looks for and kills, eats, hunts up, and stubs—
But he can't get believed—are the worms and the grubs.
And but for the crow
So fast they would grow,
They'd be millions of millions,
And no grain to mow.
And yet for his labour, and watching, and use.
Why the best that he meets with are blows and abuse?
He can't think how the farmer can be so obtuse.
The crow is hanging the corn among;
He argued in vain and his neck it was wrung;
And the farmer he's getting a poor little yield
Of very small oats from his very large field!
He looks at the reapers, he looks at the sheaves,
He pulls up the stubbles, and sees and believes;
For he finds that the worms have been at it amain;
And have cut at the roots ere he cut at the grain;
And he feels very bad, and he doesn't quite know
How it is, but he can't bear to look at the crow,
—*The Gardener's Weekly Mag. and Floricultural Cabinet.*

LINES ON THE INUNDATION AT SHEFFIELD.

The busy hours of day had gone, had fled, had pass'd away,
And midnight's solemn hour was coming on without delay,
The labourer and artizan were in their homes at rest,
And many a love'd infant then the snowy pillow press'd;
Time onward roll'd along, and softest silence reign'd around,
No more was heard the smithey's anvil's bell-like ringing sound.
But now the scene is changing quick, Oh, horrifying crash!
Down, down the valley. light'ning like, strong pent-up waters dash,
Dash with a might terrific—dashing on—o'erwhelming all,
Trees, cottages, and factories, with an unearthly fall.
On, on the deluge hasten'd, spreading desolation round,
And full two hundred sleepers soon, alas! too soon, were drown'd;
The Bradfield dam was rent in twain, it could not stand the power
Of all that wealth of water, that was wasted in an hour.
In that dark deep hour of midnight, so dreadful in its gloom,
To many water was indeed, alas, both death and tomb!
O what a morn was that that dawn'd, destruction rose in view;
O what a scene, its colouring, so terrible, so true!
O who can picture it, in all its horrible detail!
Methinks the mighty mind of man, though gifted, here would fail.
Mourn, mothers, fathers, husbands, wives! mourn brothers, sisters, all!
'Tis right that we should sympathise with those that rue that fall.

Farwig, March 24th, 1864. C. B.

BROMLEY COUNTY COURT.

10th March, 1864.

The Cause List for this month contained 1 adjourned, 25 original, and 4 judgment summonses.

The only case of interest was *Moxham* v. *Maxwell*, in which Mr. Gibson, of Dartford, again appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bines, of London, for defendant. The case was tried by a jury, who appeared, before the summing up of the judge, to be quite satisfied as to the proper result, and found their verdict for the plaintiff for £5 4s. the full amount claimed.

PETTY SESSIONS.

BROMLEY, March 5th. — Present: Col. Long, and Coles Child, Esq.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE IN BROMLEY.—*Thomas Summorsgill* and *Wm. Warford* were charged on the police sheet with fighting and creating a disturbance in Bromley, on the evening of the 4th. The case was proved by P. C. Richard Austin, and defendants were both convicted.—Summorsgill in 5s. and costs 4s. 6d., Warford in 7s. and costs 4s. 6d.

NON-PAYMENT OF CHURCH RATES.—*Messrs. George Atkins, A. Groombridge*, and *John Williams*, were severally summoned for non-payment of church rates due to the churchwardens of Orpington, Kent. In the cases of Atkins and Groombridge, orders were made in respect of the last of the two rates only, for which the parties had been summoned; and in the case of Mr. Williams also, who was snmmoned only for one rate, an order for payment was made.

SIDCUP, March 14th.—Before James Chapman, Esq.

A poor man named *Lee* was charged with stealing some turnip tops, value 3d., belonging to Mr. Colgate, Orpington, In his defence the defendant stated that he had been out of work for several weeks, and the police said they knew nothing against him previous to this offence. Convicted in the value 3d., penalty 15s., costs 3s. 6d., and not being able to pay, was ordered to be committed to the house of correction for 3 weeks,

FARNBOROUGH, March 21st.—Present: C. L. Wilson, G.W. Norman, Wm. Waring, and R. B. Berens, Esqrs.

This being an adjourned day for the transfer of ale house licenses, the following transfers were made: "Rising Sun," Bromley, from Mr. George Porter to Mr. John Hadden. "Prince Albert," Bexley, from Mr. Charles Smith to Mr. George Barr.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Sow beans for succession, also peas; sow Scotch kale and Brussels sprouts; water seed beds of cabbage, and earth up young plants; sow mustard and cress; keep a succession of lettuces and radishes; put in the main crop of onions; sow seed for savoys; plant the main crop of potatoes. Sow the main portion of hardy annuals at the beginning of the month, and the half hardy in the third or fourth week; plant out biennials, such as hollyhocks, &c.; start old roots of dahlias to grow before dividing or planting them; watch rosebuds for the grubs.

Births.

On the 18th, at Clock House, Beckenham, the wife of F. T. Barry, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th, at West Wickham, the wife of Henry C. Nevill, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 21st, at 39, Portland place, W., the wife of Robert Henry Page, Esq., of Beckenham place, of a son.

Marriages.

On the 10th, at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., John Buswell Dudin, Esq., of Hayes Grove, to Clara Webb, third daughter of William Humphrey Pilcher, Esq., of New Broad street.

On the 12th January, at Nelson, New Zealand, by the Rev. P. Calder, Henry Reginald Forster, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards and second son of the Rev. Stewart Forster, of Southend, to Jane Frazer, third daughter of the Rev. T. D. Nicholson, of Martborough, New Zealand.

Deaths.

On the 4th, at Southlands, Bickley, Mrs. John Farr, aged 83.

On the 10th, at Bromley Common, Henry Hebbert, Esq. in the 82nd year of his age.

On the 11th, suddenly, at Eden lodge, Beckenham, John Marshall, Esq., in his 69th year.

On the 17th, at Hartland cottage, Bromley common, Mr. Harry Codd, in his 28th year.

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CRICKET! Bats, Balls, Stumps, Leg Guards, Gloves, Belts, &c., &c. JOSEPH WELLS can supply every article for the "Noble Game." His Stock of Bats are well seasoned, specially selected by himself; are of the very best quality, and warranted. None but first class goods kept. Youth's Bats of all sizes. N.B.-Bats re-handled.

China Warehouse, Bromley.

JOHN TYE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bromley that he has a DONKEY and CHAISE, suitable for Invalids and Children, to Let either by time or distance. Also a Light Cart to convey Luggage to and from the Station.—Apply at the "Bricklayer's Arms," Palace road, Mason's Hill.

COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, For Sale, good and full toned, very cheap.—Address W., Printing office, Bromley.

SPRUCE DEALS, at London Prices. Good 12 ft. 3×9 in. Spruce Deals at 2s. 9d. Sawing 3d. a cut.—Apply to J. C. Arnaud, near the station, Bromley. Single Boards sold.

APARTMENTS.—WANTED, by a Single Gentleman, Furnished Apartments in Bromley, Kent, within 15 minutes walk of the station.—Address, stating the position of the house, the size of the rooms, and the rent required, to S. L., Post office, Strand.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a Term, or by the year, a 12-Roomed HOUSE, on Bromley Common, with pleasure and kitchen gardens, coach-house, stabling, &c., Land if required, and 300 acres of Shooting.—For particulars apply to W. Pawley, Bromley Common.

APARTMENTS TO LET, Unfurnished, two large front rooms, Terms 5s. per week.—No. 2, Crescent villas, Spring Hill, Plaistow, Bromley, Kent.

APARTMENTS TO LET, with attendance, an Invalid Lady or Gentleman preferred.—Address Mrs. Burley, Gravel road, Bromley Common.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE for the Millinery, also one for the dressmaking—advantages for learning a first class business are offered. Premium required. Address Mrs. Young, High-street, Bromley.

WANTED to purchase, well trained, clipped, FORMAL YEW TREES—of age—large and small, situation of same must be convenient for removal by machinery.—Address to George H. Baskcomb, Chislehurst.

WANTED, a Good GENERAL SERVANT, at a Public House.—Enquire at Mr. Verrall's, High-street, Bromley.

CHISLEHURST.

BLUNDELL'S LIME WORKS.

Orders punctually attended to.

W. PAWLEY, JUN.

Ale & Porter Brewer,

BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.,

Earnestly solicits your kind favors.

XXX Fine Ale.....	54/-	per Barrel
XX Family do.	36/-	,,
X Table Ale . ..	28/-	,,
Pale Ale.....	48/-	,,
Double Stout.....	54/-	,,
Stout	44/-	,,
Porter.....	33/-	,,

In 9 and 18 Gallon Casks.

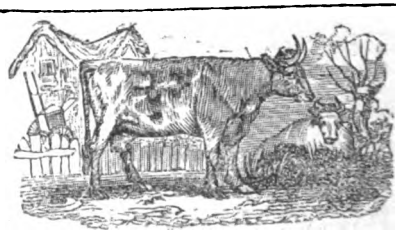
R. FERRIS,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

HIGH ST., BROMLEY.

R. F. begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since commencing Business, and hopes by supplying a first class article at the lowest possible charges, to merit a continuance of the same.

Cart Harness kept in repair by Contract or otherwise at £1 1s. per year, per horse, and find New Collars.



W. J. ARDERN,

DAIRYMAN

PLAISTOW, NEAR BROMLEY, KENT,

Waits upon Families twice daily, in Bromley Town, New Town, Rochester Place, Widmore, Bickley, Freelands Road, Plaistow, Farwig, and London Road, at times to suit their convenience, with

Genuine New Milk, &c.

N.B.—Schools and Tea Meetings supplied.

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INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON.

June Election, 1864. *Last Application.*

The votes of the Friends and Neighbours of widow Willson, of Widmore, Bromley, are earnestly solicited on behalf of her son. James Edmund Willson, aged ten years. His father, a blacksmith, died May 1863, leaving a widow and six children, five of whom are unprovided for. Proxies will be thankfully received by Mrs. Wells, Southborough, Bromley, Mrs. Dent, Plaistow Lodge, and Mrs. Hamilton, Southbarrow, or Mrs. Willson, Widmore.

To Correspondents.

OUR Advertisements this month occupy more space than we anticipated. Had time allowed we should have given additional pages of matter. If advertisers would but favour us with their advertisements earlier, they would greatly assist to make our journal more worthy of the extensive patronage bestowed upon it.

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny.

MOON'S CHANGES—MAY.

New Moon	6th day, at 0.14 morn.
First Quarter	13th day, at 6.21 after.
Full Moon	21st day, at 1.24 after.
Last Quarter	28th day, at 9.21 morn.

The Bromley Record.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1864.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The two greatest events of the past month have been the feting General Garibaldi, and keepingthe three-hundredth birthday of the poet Shakespeare. The first, it is very strongly argued, was an act of indiscretion on the part of his friends, at the risk of giving offence to powers with whom we wish to be on friendly terms. The honour done him here could have hardly been exceeded if he had led our own army to victory. Setting differences of opinion aside, there was no object of importance to be attained by those monster processions, barring a harvest to the Crystal Palace and other companies, while his presence here is said to have been made a pretext by Austria to delay sending a deputation to the Conference which is now being held in London on the question of the war in Denmark.

The 23rd will long be remembered as a day on which honour was done to the memory of England's great poet, William Shakespeare, by the planting of trees with much pomp and ceremony, to bear his name. Fetes and Feasting were also resorted to as sources of amusement and enjoyment. The Crystal Palace grounds were filled with visitors, so that the Company must have profited largely by the Tercentenary.

From America advices have been received that gold has reached the high quotation of 70 premium, or, in other words that the paper dollar is worth at the present time somewhat less than fifty-nine cents. This alarming depreciation in the value of the paper currency is solely to be attributed to the fact of the amount of paper money in circulation, having increased since the commencement of the war, from three to eight hundred millions of dollars.

ANOTHER NEW RAILWAY.—A Railway in connection with the London and South-Eastern was opened the 1st ult., commencing at Addiscombe Road (for Croydon), and forming a junction with the Mid-Kent, near the Beckenham station. A new station has been built at the junction, from which trains start as follows:—

UP—8.23, 9.58, 10 53, 12 48, 1.43, 3.3, 4.38, 5.28, 7.4, 7.53, and 9.38.

The 5.28 does not call at Catford Bridge or Lady Well, all the others call at every station.

DOWN—7.18, 9.8, 10.13, 11.38, 12.58, 2.23, 3.58, 4.49, 6.3, 6.56, and 9.6.

The trains leaving New Beckenham are due at Elmer's End three minutes afterwards, and arrive at Addiscombe road 4 minutes later. The journey is performed in ten minutes.

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The Kentish Rambler.

FARNBOROUGH.

Continued from Page 13.

The Royal Manor of Farnborough, as before stated. was separated from the Duchy Court of Lancaster in 1766 by sale to Sir Robert Walpole, and towards the close of the last century it became the property of the illustrious Wm. Pitt, who had previously purchased the Holwood Park estate in the adjoining parish of Keston; at which seat, the great Premier—or, as he was usually termed by his admirers—"the heaven-born Minister"—resided for several years during his relaxation from the arduous cares of State, as already noticed in our historical sketch of that place. Since this period the Manor has been attached to Holwood, and passed by sale with that estate to several proprietors, until it ultimately came into the hands of the present noble owner, Lord Cranworth, who has filled the office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britian. In the particulars of sale under which his Lordship purchased the Holwood Park estate, the Royal Manor of Farnborough is described as extending into the townships of Farnborough, Chelsfield, Lullingstone, West Wickham, Paul's Cray, and Keston; with Courts Baron, Courts Leet, Three Week's Court, Fines at the will of the Lord, Quit Rents, Chief Rents, Profits of the Courts, and of the Pickage, Package, and Stallage of Fairs, and other Royalties, and all rights, members, profits, emoluments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging; together with the manorial rights and interests in the waste land within the said Manor; all which are included in the purchase of the Holwood estate.

Having now traced the descent of this Royal Manor, and of the ancient estates worthy of notice within the parish, we shall conclude our topographical sketch by giving a short account of

THE CHURCH

of Farnborough, which is in the deanery of Dartford, and within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rochester. It stands at the south-east end of the village and is dedicated to St, Giles the Abbot. This holy Monk secluding himself from the society of his brotherhood, retired to a remote cell apart from the haunts of man, to spend his life in prayer and died at an advanced age in the full odour of sanctity; on which account all the churches dedicated to this Saint are placed at the uttermost extremity of a town or village, in order to denote that he had shunned all conversation with the rich and mighty for the purpose of devoting his life of sanctity in retirement, and to the doing works of charity and good acts amongst the poor and impotent.

The Church of Farnborough is only a chapel of ease to the adjoining parish of Chelsfield, the incumbent of which is instituted to the rectory of Chelsfield with the chapel of Farnborough annexed.

On the 26th of December 1639 this Church was so rent and torn by a violent storm of wind, that in order to prevent further mischief from its falling, the inhabitants were compelled to take it down, and they remained without a place of worship for the space of two years, until they obtained a brief for rebuilding the edifice in the 17th year of King Charles the 1st and which document is dated the 27th of December, 1641.

It appears from the Textus Roffensis that the chapel of Farnborough paid 6d. Chrism-rent to the mother church of the diocese; and by virtue of a Commission of Inquiry into the value of Church livings issuing out of the Court of Chancery during the time of the Commonwealth, and dated the 29th of March 1650, it was returned that Farnborough had been a chapel of ease to Chelsfield, and was already fitly divided; that it had only 1 acre of land and an old house belonging to it, the Parsonage being worth at most £30 per annum—one Master John Montague being the minister.

On referring again to the Textus Roffensis we find that John King, rector of the parish church of Chelsfield with the chapel of Farnborough annexed, brought his suit in the Consistory Court of the diocese against John Bertone, alias Boteler of Farnberg, possessor or occupier of Diceris Croft in Farnberg, for withholding an annual spiritual pension of 12 pence, 2 hens and 1 cock, due from the possessor

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or occupier of the said croft, from the profits of it, to the Rector of Chelsfield for the time being, in right of his Church which had always been paid beyond the memory of man, except by the said John Bertone, alias Botelere, who neither appearing nor making any defence, the official passed a definitive sentence in favor of the Rector. After which the said John appeared before the official in his consistory court at Dartford, where he acknowledged the right of the Rector and his successors to the said pension in right of his Church.

THE QUEEN'S OWN WEST KENT YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

On Tuesday the 19th the members of this troop dined together at the White Hart Bromley. Previous to the evening's festivities the troops met at their drill ground where the following general order was read: — "The Lieutenant Colonel Commandant has very great pleasure in announcing to the regiment that he has received a communication from the Lord Lieutenant of the County informing him that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the Regiment being in future designated 'The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.' The Lieutenant-Colonel feels assured that the regiment, already so highly honoured in being permitted on several occasions to perform the duty of escorting her Majesty and the Royal Family, will receive this announcement with a deep sense of the additional honour which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon it; and he cannot doubt that the future career of the regiment will confirm the opinion expressed to him by the Lord-Lieutenant that 'no regiment of the Yeomanry Cavalry Service is more worthy of the mark of distinction' thus conferred. April 9th 1864."

After the drill which occupied about two hours the troop proceeded to Bromley, where a most excellent dinner was served up by Mr. Lownds, about 40 sat down, presided over by Captain Lawrie, at whose expense they were entertained, supported by Lieutenant R. B. Berens, Captain Prentis, and Cornet H. Lubbock of the Oxonhoath troop, Captain Manning, &c.; Quartermaster Hammond, Woolwich, filled the vice-chair, supported by Mr. Golding, the late quarter-master, Sergeant-major Smith, and Sergeant Ellis.

A capital dessert having been placed on the table, the Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts which were duly responded to and "The Army, Navy, and other Services," coupling with it the names of Captain Prentis, and Sergeant-major Smith. The toast having been duly responded to, the Quartermaster proposed, amid loud applause, the health of their much esteemed captain, whose heart and soul were in the efficiency of the troop, and expressing a hope that they would do their duty in such a manner as to do credit to their captain and to themselves. The toast was drunk with three times three, and musical honours.

Captain Lawrie, who, on rising, was again loudly applauded, said there was nothing he more desired than to promote the discipline and efficiency of the troop, and he hoped they would all assist him by attending to their drills, and there would then be no better troop in the service. It was gratifying to him and must be to all of them, to have so high a compliment paid them as to be called the "Queen's Own," and in conclusion he proposed "Success to the Chislehurst Troop of the Queen's Own West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry."

Quartermaster Hammond proposed the health of Lord Sydney the late colonel, and of Lord Darnley the present colonel, which was drunk with loud cheering.

Captain Prentis in responding on behalf of the two noble lords, observed that Lord Sydney had resigned the command solely on account of the many duties his position called upon him to perform, preventing him from giving that time to the duties which the regiment demanded. As they had been so highly honoured by so valuable an addition to the name of the regiment, they should all double their exertions both as to filling up their ranks, and by increased attention to drill.

Sergeant-major Smith proposed the health of Lieutenant Berens, and their new cornet, Cornet N. Lubbock, which was received with cheers.

Lieutenant Berens in returning thanks said that that year was a momentous one in the history of the yeomanry, for they

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had been within a very little of not being called out for permanent duty, and he thought they ought to show they were worthy of being called out by appearing in strong numbers and in a high state of discipline. Being then in a state of efficiency let them show their esteem for their captain by mustering strongly at Maidstone.

Captain Lawrie said he had pleasure in proposing the health of the late captain, Captain Smith. Mr. Smith would have been with them that evening but for important business. With the toast he coupled the name of Quartermaster Hammond and the sergeants who had served under Captain Smith.

Mr. Hammond returned thanks and proposed the health of Mr. Golding, their late quartermaster.

Mr. Golding said that during the many years he had been in the troop, he did not think he had had one angry word with any one connected with it. He regretted being compelled by pressure of business to leave the troop, but his regret was lessened by seeing his worthy old comrade, Sergeant Hammond, filling his position.

Captain Lawrie proposed the healths of Cornets N. and H. Lubbock. The toast was drunk with three times three and three cheers more for High Elms.

Cornet Lubbock thanked them for their expression of regard towards himself and family. When he joined the Yeomanry there was no vacancy in the Chislehurst troop, or he should have been attached to it.

Towards the end of the evening the 18th K.R.V. who were with their band marching through the town, halted in front of the hotel, this compliment was acknowledged by the dinner party cheering the volunteers.

BROMLEY CHORAL UNION.

The first Concert of this Society was given at the White Hart Assembly Rooms on Thursday evening the 7th ult, Mr. E. Griffith conducted and accompanied in part on the harmonium, Mr. Sydney Russel Smith presided at the piano. There was a good attendance of the gentry, and the inhabitants in general, whose encores and continued applause must have been very gratifying to the Society. We congratulate them on the success of their first public appearance, but instead of singling them out to soap each separately on their respective merits, it will be sufficient to state the complimentary observationf of Mrs. Minim and Mrs. Semibreve, (if we have spelled their names wrong we beg their pardon,) who both understand music, namely, that it was an excellent entertainment, and that everybody was highly gratified, adding, if anybody was not, they *ought* to be. That being the ruling opinion we have much pleasure in recording the names of those who assisted.

Mrs. Arnaud, Misses Arnaud, Ashby, C. Dunmall, B. Dunmall, Hook, Read, M. Read, Palmer, Wetherly, and Wightman.

Messrs. Arnaud, Bush, Cooper Harman, R. Latter, Mallett, Mewett, Pocock, Parker, Roberts, Saunders, Smith, Young, and Masters Church, Shillcock, and Gurr.

OUR CHURCHYARD.—The crowded state of our Churchyard has long been a subject of which those more intimately connected with it have forseen, must sooner or later occupy the attention of the inhabitants generally.—The fact is now too prominent to be concealed, therefore we shall not be accused of creating unnecessary interest in the matter, by stating that steps should be taken without delay to remedy the evil. A Committee was appointed a few weeks ago to investigate the matter, but we have not as yet been favoured with the result of their deliberations.

STIDULPH'S NURSERY.—The Nursery known by that name on the east side of the London road, which but a short time ago was covered with fruit trees, is now being rapidly transformed into a populous neighbourhood. The trees are rooted up, and rows of houses are plauted in their stead, which are being occupied as fast as they can be got ready. The large Nursery the back of Bromley College in the occupation of Mr. W. Stidulph is well worth a visit in the floral season.

BROMLEY CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—On Thursday, March 31st, the Mothers of the children attending these schools were entertained at tea at the National Schoolrooms. The tables were presided over by various ladies. Addresses were

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delivered by the Rev. Joseph Bardsley, M.A., H G. Heald, Esq., and the Rev. A. G. Hellicar.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.—A flint similar in form to those which J. Lubbock, Esq., has made the public of Bromley acquainted with, by his interesting lectures, and which are supposed to belong to a pre-historic period, was found a few weeks ago in the neighbourhood of Bromley. It was picked up close by a large heap of flints that had been shot by the roadside for the purpose of mending the roads. The implement was broken at one end but all that remained of it was quite smooth and had evidently been ground to its present shape. It is now, or was a short time since, in the possession of Mr. J. W Ilott, Surgeon.

STEEPLE CHASE.—A Steeple Chase, originated by gentlemen of the neighbourhood took place on grounds in the occupation of Mr. Pawley, Bromley Common, on Friday April 1st. Although very little was supposed to be known about it by the public, a large number of sight-seers, and not a few of the sporting world were present. The weather at first was propitious, for the season, and the ground being well selected, the competition for prizes surpassed the expectations of connoiseurs in such things. A curtain, however, in the shape of a dense cloud fell on the proceedings about four o'clock, and a hailstorm such as no one there will soon forget, accompanied with an extra extraordinary strong wind came on without giving time to seek shelter, very few there had such a pelting with hailstones in their lives. The sun shone again after being obscured about half an hour, and the remainder of the programme was carried out. The course was about two miles of fair hunting country, and chiefly of grass land, the jumps were seven in number, but none of them of a dangerous character.

The Stewards were C. Lawrie, R. B. Berens, N. Lubbock, and J. L. Reed, Esqrs. Mr. W. Pawley Sen., readily granted the use of his land for the purpose. The whole of the three races were won by the sons of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart, of High Elms: Mr. Henry Lubbock's Lady Blanche winning the two races in which she was engaged very easily. There was little or no betting on the several events.

The first race was fixed to come off at three o'clock, and very shortly after that time five put in an appearance at the post. This was for the Union Hunt Cup, two sovs. entrance, full forfeit, for horses the property of members of the Old Surrey, Burstow or West Kent Foxhounds, or Messrs. Russell's Harriers, which had been regularly hunted with one of the above named packs, and have never been entered in any public race. 13st. gentlemen riders. The second horse to save his stake.

Mr. H. Lubbock's gr. m. Lady Blanche
Mr. Chaplin 1
Mr. B. W. Lubbock's b. g. Billy.....Owner 2
Colonel Smythe's Qui Vive, Mr. L. Strong's Steamer, and Mr. F. Lubbock's Yeoman ran.

The Bromley Cup, the same conditions as in the previous race; the winner of which to carry 7lbs extra. Won by Mr. H. Lubbock's gr. m. Lady Blanche; Mr. Lubbock's Billy being second. Six others competed.

A Scurry, of half a sovereign each, open to any horse that has never run in any public race. and bona fide the property of residents in the Old Surrey, West Kent or Burstow Hunts. Catch weights and winners of the previous races excluded. Won by Mr. Lubbock's Billy. There were four entries.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

An entertainment in aid of the funds of this society took place at the White Hart Rooms on Tuesday last, April 26th, in celebration of the tercentenary anniversary of the immortal bard. The music and readings were selected solely from Shakespeare's poems and plays. The musical department was performed by the members of the Bromley Choral Union, under the directorship of Mr. Griffiths, and was very passably managed, considering they have had but little practice and were in many parts unprepared, but still did their best to come forward and render their gratuitous services in aid of a philanthropic cause. In the first part, "Where the Bee sucks," sung by Mrs. Arnaud, an encore was demanded and complied with. The readings of Mr. Dillon Croker, who has many times favoured Bromley audiences, and, we hope may many times again, were everything that might be expected from so talented a gentleman, and were received with un-

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bounded applause. The readings consisted of selections from Hamlet, Macbeth, the Merchant of Venice, Henry IV., Much Ado about Nothing, and the Midsummer's Night Dream. The second part of the entertainment was Locke's celebrated music to Macbeth. The solo part for the first witch, "Let's have a dance upon the Heath," was very nicely sung by Miss Palmer as was also the Echo Chorus by the Choir. Mr. John Hall, the treasurer, returned thanks to the company for their attendance, Mr. Dillon Croker, the Choralists and their conductor for their kind assistance. The entertainment closed with "God save the Queen." We understand that the result is a net profit of £9 0s. which will be a welcome assistance to the Philanthropic Society. Mr. Lownds kindly gave the use of the room for the occasion.

FARNBOROUGH.

On April 7th a very interesting lecture on "Manners and Customs of the Jews," was delivered by the Rev. A. M. Myers, Incumbent of All Saints, Dalston, in the School-room Greenstreet-green, Farnborough. The chair was taken by Mr. Fox, who introduced the lecturer in a neat speech. we give the following abstract:—

The synagogue is an object of curiosity which not one in a thousand of London sightseers ever care to look at, and yet to those who profess to love God's Word it should awaken feelings of interest on remembering the passage in the Bible where it is mentioned that our Saviour went into the Synagogue and taught the people; and it is of their descendants, the children of Abraham, and those grand old prophets, who wrote as they were moved by the Holy Spirit, that we will now speak. Lamentable as it is to say, the Jews of the present day are sunk low in superstition and unbelief, a despised and an outcast people. Numbers of them are to be found in every land, according to God's words, who said He would cast them out of Canaan and scatter them in all lands, if they were disobedient and rejected their promised Saviour: and this has been fulfilled to the letter.

The Jews settled in England more than one thousand years ago. They suffered much persecution, especially under the reign of Edward the First. The then Archbishop of York even went so far as to forbid them entering a Christian church on penalty of death. They were so persecuted that they asked permission to leave England, and were accordingly banished, and for 350 years not a Jew set foot in England. During the Commonwealth a rich Jew of Amsterdam asked permission for them to be allowed to return again. Cromwell advocated their cause from the Bible with much eloquence, but the opposition of the clergy was so great his efforts were useless, and their return was not permitted till the reign of Charles the Second, when they again settled in England, and now number more than 32,000.

To return to the Synagogue. On entering there may be observed a raised platform on the eastern side, upon which rests the Ark containing the books of the Prophets, rolled up in the form of scrolls. The Jews stand all round, keeping their hats on like the Quakers, thinking it more respectful to do so when in the Synagogue. On their head and left arm they wear their phylacteries, scrips of parchment, on which texts of scripture are written, and which are enclosed in two small leathern boxes and bound on the arm and head with leathern straps. This they do in obedience to the command given in Dieut vi., where God tells them to do so, in order to remind them of His law. The Pharisees wore their phylacteries very wide and large. As long as a Jew is a member of the Synagogue he never opens the boxes, because the Talmud tells him death would be the consequence, for many of the Jews pay more attention to tradition than they do to the Bible. The lecturer here produced some real phylacteries with much effect. The Jews formerly wore on their shoulders the fringed garment with a border of blue, as commanded in Numbers xv, 37, which our Saviour, being a Jew, also obeyed, and of which mention is made in St. Luke xiii. 44. During their time of persecution they abstained from any outward mark which might betray them, so that this garment (shows garment) was and is still worn by all Jews under their outer clothing. There is no difference between Jews and Jewesses socially. She is treated with consideration and respect, as is only her due, but in religion the Jew does not look upon the Jewess as he ought to do. Every morning at his prayers he says, "I thank Thee I am not a woman;" and the Jewess says, and much more properly, "I thank Thee thou hast made me what I am." The religious duties of the Jewess do not begin till she becomes a wife, and the steps taken to bring about this result are as follow; there is an officer whose duty it is to look about and observe all the young Jews and Jewesses, and find out those who are likely to suit each other. The parents of the young people are then consulted, and if they offer no objection, the interested parties are introduced, a long courtship begins, a formal betrothal takes place, at which all the friends are present, and a penalty is

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enforced from either side if the engagement is broken. The wedding ceremony is performed in the Synagogue, under a beautiful canopy erected for the occasion, to which both bride and bridegroom are led by their respective friends. The service is read by the Rabbi, and the ring placed on the bride's finger with these words, "I take thee to myself, after the custom of Abraham and Israel." With this important event in the life of a Jewess commence her religious duties, confined chiefly to the proper observance and arrangement of the food. She must never, for instance, order a leg of pork, or allow a leg of mutton to come in contact with milk, for in Dieut. XIV. 21, it says, "Thou shalt not seethe a kid in its mother's milk," and as such a thing might happen, they are very particular to observe this and prevent the possibility of such a thing occurring. The lecturer introduced the following anecdote:—"I remember when a boy at my own house in Prussia, the servant had placed a pot of milk on the stove, and at the same time a leg of mutton was roasting at the fire. The milk boiling over sooner than she anticipated, came in contact with the leg of mutton, which indeed was a great calamity for what was to be done with the meat; I was instantly despatched to the Rabbi, to tell him what had occurred, who upon consulting the Talmud, said very solemnly, 'Tripha, unclean.' So the meat was given to the Gentiles, for the Jews think it does not matter what they eat. The preparations for the Sabbath are also different from those of the other days of the week. Amongst other things two cakes of the finest white flour are prepared to resemble manna, of which none fell on the Sabbath. They have also a great many traditions in the Talmud about keeping this day, for instance, a lady must not look into a mirror for fear she should be tempted to arrange her hair; a man must not walk upon grass, lest he should crush a blade. No candles or fires must be touched by the Jews on the Sabbath, and as they have fires it is the custom to engage a Gentile servant, who attends to the fires and candles of several Jewish families, and so goes from house to house on the Sabbath to snuff their candles. An anecdote was then mentioned to show how strictly the Jews observe the law concerning fire. One Sabbath evening, whilst our family was at supper, the snuff of a candle, which had long remained unsnuffed, dropped on the table cloth and set it on fire. We all started up in great confusion, and began to call for the Gentile servant to come and put out the fire, for not one of us durst touch the table cloth, and before she returned it was all consumed, and I believe we should have let the house burn down sooner than touch fire if the servant had not come in time to put it out. Then again, if an animal fall into a pit, the Rabbi tells the people they ought not to get it out. It happened, however, that a learned Rabbi was preaching in the open air to a large concourse of people, when his discourse was interrupted by a man who came to say that an ass had fallen into a pit, and might it be taken out. The Rabbi replied in the negative, to which the man naively rejoined, "But, Rabbi it is your ass." The Rabbi instantly said, "I thought you meant might it be drawn out with ropes. You may pull it out by the ears, and the sooner you do it the better." The Rabbis also tell the Jews a great deal about demons, that there are constantly a thousand on the left hand and ten thousand on the right; that they frequent the Synagogue in great numbers, and their presence causes the clothes of the Rabbis to wear out. How sad it is to think that a nation once so sacred should have sunk so low in superstition. How dangerous it is to leave the written word of God, for both Jews and Gentiles have fallen far below the standard of truth, both have substituted tradition for the Bible, and made the Word of God of none effect. St. John says, in v. c. 39, "Search the Scriptures, in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me" and in Luke I. 79, the Scripture is spoken of as a guide to our feet in the way of peace. What evils, what calamities have fallen upon God's ancient people through the neglect of His Word, and for unbelief? For more than two thousand years they have been trampled under foot, they have been subject to persecutions by fire and sword which would have exterminated any other race. But in the Bible there is a promise made to them. Mal. III. 6, "I am Jehovah, I change not, therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed." Though the Jews are now under the merited wrath of God, their time of emancipation will soon be drawing near, and when that which God hath promised will be performed by the righteous and everlasting Father, who comforts His afflicted people by the words of the prophet, Isaiah lxv. 18, 11, "But be ye glad and rejoice in that which I create, for behold I create in Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy. And I will rejoice in Jerusalem, and joy in my people."

A vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. W. A. Longlands, of Farnborough, which was warmly received.

ORPINGTON.

FATAL ACCIDENT.— On Wednesday 13th an inquest was held before C. J. Carttar, Esq., coroner, on the body of Henry Whiffen, Farmer. It appeared that on the previous Tuesday week the unfortunate man was on the top of one of his carts, which was laden

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with charcoal, and the horse suddenly moving, Mr. Whiffen was thrown into the road and sustained severe injuries about the head. He was removed home and was attended by Mr. Edwards, surgeon, of Keston, but died on the following Saturday evening. The verdict was that death was caused by injuries accidentally received.

ON THE TERCENTENARY OF SHAKESPEARE.

To Shakespeare's memory monuments are vain,
To dust they d moulder, while his works, remain.
His own great mind gave him immortal fame;
And every age will cherish Shakespeare's name.
In time long past, when folly was the guide,
He drew the veil of prejudice aside,
Cast follies and absurdities away;
And let the light of human reason play
Unswerving nature for his guide he took,
And read mankind, as others read a book.
In judgment strong he surveyed all around;
And what from reason sprung and folly, found,
So true at heart, and clear in mind he drew,
Each man, and scene, appropriately true.
Pourtrayed the varied phase of humau life—
From scenes of peace, to war's terrific strife.
The truthful candour of the prattling child,
Or imprecations of some monster wild—
The pure conceptions of the artless maid,
Or the dire murmurs of a witch displayed.
By skill unequalled, ærial spirits seem
Merely the pleasing promptings of a dream,
Witches and ghosts, for stage effect he brings,
Not as an influence on human things,
The ghost that scares the monarch on his throne
Is but the inward conscience, outward shown.
In all his plays a moral we may trace,
That stamped a character upon our race,
His right conceptions, reach of language, thought
Has the right principle of action taught.
The good are self reliant, firm, and free,
The bad seek witches, ghosts and sorcery.
Virtue is shown more beautiful than guile,
Although the latter may succeed a while.
The guilty miscreant will not own his shame,
But seeks to hide it by some pleasing name.
Revenge begets revenge, vice, vice pursues,
And those who see its folly, virtue choose.
Few are the men that in past time we find,
Who equal Shakespeare in their reach of mind:
He at a glance the universe could span,
Aud sketch a character to Nature's plan:
Could to those secret laws obtain the clue,
That into social order mankind drew.
Long as those laws their influence impart,
Enshrined he will be in the human heart,
And England's sons will honour Shakespeare's name,
Who reared his own, and gave his country fame.

J. NETTLEFOLD.

GRANDMOTHER'S GRUMBLE.

Ah! deary me! how times are changed!
The world's turn'd upside down,
Since sixty years ago I went
To school with Betty Brown.

We work'd our samplers side by side,
We learnt to spin and sew,
And knitted stockings strong and well
At twelve years old or so.

Poor Lindley Murray, too, we conn'd,
(Now voted quite a bore!)
And cipher'd through the first four rules—
Girls never dreamt of more.

We learnt no foreign tongues, not we,
No crayon heads we drew,
Nor slander d Nature's glowing face
In gaudy red and blue;

But made the pudding every day,
Could bake, or boil, or stew,
O'erlook'd the laundry, taught the maids,
And kept the store-room, too.

Now, lack-a-day, girls go to routs,
Flounced, befurbelow'd, and all;
And chits scarce entered in their teens
Talk of their last "sweet" ball.

They play, and sing, and dance, and flirt,
They draw in every style,
And with the last "sensation" book
Their idle hours beguile.

They marry, but no helpmates they,
Save that they help to spend,
Beginning where their ancestors
Were well content to end.

So what the world will come to soon
Quite puzzles my old brains,
Though, if I ever say as much,
I'm laugh'd at for my pains.

But laugh or not, I say so still,
The world's turn'd upside down,
Since sixty years ago I went
To school with Betty Brown.

F. P. A.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR.—I should feel very much obliged if any reader of the *Bromley Record* can inform me the date and place of issue of a Kent Token in my possession, of which the following is a correct copy of its impressions—

On the obverse side, IAMES-WHITE-IN- and the Blacksmiths's Arms in the central part, viz. three hammers crowned.

On the reverse side OVPMTON-IN-KENT-and

W
I M

in the central part.

In size the token is a little smaller than our farthing.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C.D.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

A SWINDLE.—In the early part of last month—but I am before my story—I must commence by informing you that I am very partial to a bit of good cheese, and that, as you probably may know, is a very difficult thing to get in Bromley. I don't know what the cheesemongers will say to this but I think the fact will be admitted by the public. I had been grumbling for some months at not being able to get a piece of good cheese, and was conse-

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quently the easier taken in by a fellow who came along with a cartload the early part of the month calling at every house, and had he had anything besides cheese to sell, he would have had to take it further for a customer, as I make it a rule to deal with my neighbours. He showed me a large piece, at the same time digging his gouge thing into it as I supposed, and gave me to taste. It was just the thing I wanted and could not get in Bromley, of course I did not tell him so; rich, and the flavour delicious, fit for the table of a lord of the land; I could not resist the temptation, and bought it, trusting to the taste, without looking at it further than to see I had the same piece. But the cheese I bought was not like that I tasted. To eat it was quite out of the question, you could as easily masticate a deal board. Instead of being beautifully flavoured and rich, it was the hardest, dryest, and most tasteless of anything ever seen in the form of cheese. On putting it to the fire to see if it could be softened, I found I might as well try to get fat out of a fire-brick. I may as well state, that in order to facilitate business, as I discovered too late, the swindler's wife, at least I am willing to assume she was his wife, and as such bearing in mind, which some of them are apt to forget, that she promised to *love*, *honour*, and *obey*, came in during the process of bargaining to tell her husband that the man he had just sold a cheese to, liked it so well that he had come for another. This was a wicked fib to put me off my guard, but I blame the man, the woman would not have done so if she had not been obliged. If you think that our cheesemongers will profit by the hint, or that it will save any of your readers from being duped as I was, you may insert this in your amusing little Journal, but not print my right name, put

CALEB DONBROWN.

Our Correspondent has been unfortunate. We deal with the grocers in turn and have no difficulty in getting good cheese. ED.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Sow long-pod beans, and top the early crops as soon as they are in full flavour. Carrots, parsnips, and onions, should now be hoed and thinned out. Sow scarlet runners, lettuces, cape brocoli, &c. Prolong the hot-beds for cucumbers and melons. Cover strawberry beds with short grass or straw. Sow giant and Brompton stocks. Train creepers before they become entangled. Annuals for autumn flowering may still be sown.

PETTY SESSIONS.

BROMLEY, April 4th, Present, Coles Child, Esq. in the chair, Colonel Long, and W. A. Wilkinson, Esq.

Edwin Hopkins, a respectable young man appeared to answer a charge of attempting to leave a carriage on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway whilst the train was still in motion. From the evidence of Inspector Harris, who is in the Company's service, it appeared that on the arrival at Beckenham of the train from Bickley, on the 26th of February, the defendant opened the door of a carriage before the stoppage of the train, and the door, in flying back, caught one of the porters, knocking him down on the platform.—Defendant was fined 50s. and 8s. costs, or, in default, 7 day's imprisonment

Edward Flinn, an Irishman, was brought up in custody on a charge of having been found on the premises of Messrs. Fox and Sons, Brewers, Farnborough, for an unlawful purpose. The prisoner, who was found about nine o'clock the previous morning by William Crafter, a maltsman in the employ of the prosecutors, in the malt room, and upon being interrogated, stated that he had only come there for the purpose of warming his hands. A small quantity of malt was found on him, and he was in consequence given in charge.—Seven days hard labour.

Maria Everett, 25, was charged with stealing a quantity of silver plate, value £23, the property of Mr. John Chatfield, and also with stealing some wearing apparel, the property of Charlotte Partridge, on the 31st March.

The prosecutor who is a grocer in London resides at Clyde House, Sidcup, and he had taken the prisoner into his service from the "home" at Pentonville where she had been two years. About eight o'clock on the evening in question the prisoner disappeared, and it was found that the plate and clothes had gone also. On the following morning the prisoner was seen by a policeman in College Street, Camden Town to leave a coffee shop and go into a pawnbroker's with something bulky under her arm. When she saw on leaving that she had been watched, she said she might as well tell the truth and make a clean breast of it, and after telling what she had done, took the constable to a coffee shop where the rest of the property was found, the whole being recovered and identified.

The prisoner, who expressed her contrition for the offence saying she had done it without proper thought, was committed for trial.

NUISANCES REMOVAL SUMMONSES.—Mr. Coles Child having retired from the bench, being one of the parties summoned. Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Dickenson, and Coles Child, Esq., appeared to informations laid against them by Mr. Robert Wilson, inspector of nuisances—the two former on complaint of Mr. Richard Hodges that they conveyed offensive sewage into a small cesspool which overflowed and ran into a ditch in the Palace-road building ground, where it was a nuisance or injurious to health. A similar complaint was preferred against Mr. Coles Child on complaint of Mr. Osborn, and that he also conveyed it into a watercourse by the side of the road near the new gas works. After a long investigation an order for the abatement of the nuisance was made on the two first defendents, but as it appeared that by their compliance there would be no cause of complaint against Mr. Coles Child, his case was adjourned.

FARNBOROUGH.—April 18th, Present G. W. Norman, Esq. and R. B. Berens, Esq.

ASSAULT AT CUDHAM.—*Jane Rathbone* appeared to a summons charging her with assaulting Charlotte Yeates, a married woman residing at Cudham.

The case was proved on the evidence of the complainant and her husband, but as it appeared that the case was of a trivial nature, the Bench inflicted a fine of 1s. at the same time recommending them to live on better terms for the future.

THE BROMLEY HIGHWAY BOARD *v.* THE LATE SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.—This case which has been so often adjourned came on for hearing before F. M. Lewin, and H. Arthbuthnot, Esqrs. Mr. Hayward, appeared for the Highway Board, and Mr. J. Wilkinson of Nicholas Lane, London, and Mr. Richards of Croydon for the late Surveyors.

After the case had been opened briefly by Mr. Hayward, it was suggested that if the case was again submitted to the Highway Board, some arrangement might be effected. The case was therefore by consent adjourned to Saturday, the 14th of May, at Bromley.

Births.

On the 31st March, the wife of J. W. Ilott, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 3rd ult., at Cheriton Cottage, Bromley Common, the wife of Tom Nickalls, Esq., of a son.

Marriages.

On the 21st ult., at Stratton, by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, John Bonham Carter, Esq., M.P., to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rt. Honble. Sir Francis Baring, Bt., M.P.

On the 28th ult., at St. George's, Hanover Square, Philip Peters, Esq., of Keston, to Mary Jane, only child of James Edwards, Esq., and niece of Captain W. G. Edwards, of Keston.

Deaths.

On the 4th of March, at Southlands, Bickley, Mr. John Farr, aged 83.

On the 2nd ult., at Lee, Kent, after 17 days illness, aged eight years and eleven months, John Percy eldest child of John and Elizabeth Richardson, of Ravensfell, Bromley.

On the 7th ult., at Plaistow, Elizabeth Monkton, aged 87.

On the 24th ult., at Bromley Hill, Emily, wife of Colonel Long.

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"CHILDREN'S TRIALS." Original verses and Illuminated border. Outline 2*s*., Coloured 2*s*. 6*d*.—Chislehurst Post Office.

JAMES ELY, ALTO.—Applications for Oratorio and Concert Engagements, address Westerham road, Bromley common.

TO BE LET, at Keston, TWO new genteel HOUSES, 6 Rooms, Rent £25 per annum.—Apply to John Hall, Bromley, Kent, or Mr. Duck, Fox Inn, Keston.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a Term, or by the year, a twelve-roomed HOUSE, on Bromley Common, with pleasure and kitchen gardeus, coach-house, stabling, &c., Land if required, and 300 acres of Shooting. — For particulars apply to W. Pawley, Bromley common.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Gray Gelding COB, 15 hands, five years old, warranted sound and free from vice.—Apply to Rev. J. Horan, Chislehurst. No dealers need apply.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Grey GELDING rising 6 years, height 15 hands, can be seen and tried by applying to G. B. Baxter, Auctioneer, Bromley, Kent.

FOR SALE, a Large CAMERA with Portrait and View Lens, Oak Stand and all complete.—Apply to Mrs. G. Smith, plumber, &c., High-street, Bromley.

FOR SALE, a Young PEACOCK in full plumage—Price £3.—Apply to Mr. C. Pagden, brewer, Hayes, Kent.

TO BE SOLD, a Child's double CARRIAGE, on 4 wheels, to draw.—Apply at the National Schools, Bromley common.

WANTED to Purchase, well trained, clipped FORMAL YEW TREES—of age —large and small, situation of same must be convenient for removal by machinery.—Address to George H. Baskcomb, Chislehurst.

WANTED, a well-bred powerful CART HORSE, 16 hands, a fast walker, sound, good collared, and quiet, in condition; also, a handsome saddle and harness COB.—Address H. Hook, Summer hill, Chislehurst.

WANTED, TWO NURSE CHILDREN from 5 to 10 years. Good references given and required.—Apply to Mrs. Harman, 1, Prospect place, Mason's hill, Bromley.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as PLAIN COOK, in a small family 4 miles from Bromley, Wages £12, all requisites found her, age from 22 years.—Apply to Mr. Leach, grocer, Bromley.

TO be LET, near the Plough Inn, Bromley Common, Kent, a Semi-Detached four-roomed HOUSE, with scullery, a brick oven, copper and sink, and a large Warehouse adjoining the house; also, a detached four-stall Stable and loft over, large yard, and Garden.—Enquire of Mr. George Gill, Agent, Bromley Common, Kent.

TO be LET, THREE five-roomed HOUSES between the White Lion Inn, Locksbottom and Crofton Hall, in the parish of Farnborough, with attached scullery, brick oven, copper, sink and rain water laid on in each scullery, and good Gardens.—Enquire of Mr. George Gill, Agent, Bromley common, Kent.

MID KENT RAILWAY.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, from the 4th of June next, about half a mile from the Bromley Station, LANSDOWNE HOUSE, containing eight rooms and domestic offices, coachouse, stable, and Garden.—Enquire of Mr. Geo. Gill, Agent, Bromley common, Kent.

WANTED, Unfurnished APARTMENTS, four Rooms, in a comfortable house in airy situation—no children.— Address Mr. Davies, Stump hill, Beckenham, Kent.

WANTED, in a Clergyman's family, a good PLAIN COOK, also a HOUSEMAID. —Apply at the Printing office, Bromley.

A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance age 42, as GROOM or GROOM and GARDENER, willing to make himself useful, three years good character.—Address J. M., Verrall, stationer, High-st., Bromley.

AS PLAIN COOK, understands Baking and the Dairy.—Address S. B., No. 9, Claude street, Millwall, Poplar, London.

JOHN TYE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bromley that he has DONKEY and CHAISES, suitable for Invalids and Children, to Let either by time or distance. Also a Light Cart to convey Luggage to and from the Station, or elsewhere, if required.—Apply at the "Bricklayer's Arms," Palace road, Mason's hill.

CRICKET! Bats, Balls, Stumps, Leg Guards, Gloves, Belts, &c., &c. JOSEPH WELLS can supply every article for the "Noble Game." His Stock of Bats are well seasoned, specially selected by himself; are of the very best quality, and warranted. None but first class goods kept. Youth's Bats of all sizes. N.B.-Bats re-handled.

CHINA WAREHOUSE, BROMLEY.

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To Correspondents.

Note.—In consequence of an advertisement appearing in our May number not authorized by the person who is therein named, the Publisher feels bound to warn those who wish to annoy their neighbours to seek some other channel, as he will assist to prosecute any one who may in future be detected in thus imposing on him and the public.

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny.

MOON'S CHANGES—JUNE.

New Moon ..... 4th day, at 11.40 morn.
First Quarter ..... 12th day, at 11.48 morn.
Full Moon ..... 19th day, at 10.54 after.
Last Quarter ..... 26th day, at 2.14 after.

The Bromley Record.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Confirmation of the expected desperate engagement between the Federals and the Confederates has recently been received from America. By some accounts the Federal loss in the battles of the 5th, 6th, and 7th ult. was 40,000 killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is estimated at 25,000, making since the war began nearly a million of men, or within a little of three per cent of the whole population. Fighting at short intervals has continued up to the time of the latest intelligence. The result, as far as can learned, is that both parties claim the honor of being victor. Lee, the Confederate General is greatly outnumbered by Grant at the head of the Federals. That a great struggle is about to take place for the possession of Richmond, the seat of the southern government, is conceded on all hands. The Federals are making the most strenuous efforts to wrest it from the Confederates who are as determined to defend it to the last. Nevertheless, the odds in the strength of the armies being so much in favour of the Federals, we shall not be surprised to hear of their appearance at Richmond, but they may find the task of taking it a hard one. Charleston, according to the latest accounts, still holds out, and is likely to give the Federals a great deal of trouble yet.

As the term of suspension of hostilities between Denmark and her assailants is drawing to a close, anxiety increases as to the probable result of the Conference. The hopes that the parties now sitting in London will settle the question is daily diminishing, and grave doubts are entertained as to the part England will feel bound to take, in the event of the Conference breaking up without coming to an amicable understanding.

The dangerous illness of the Pope will probably affect European temporalities before long. Should his illness terminate in death, as is expected, the election of his successor will be fraught with more difficulties than has ever perplexed the conclave of Cardinals. How the Emperor Napoleon will solve a problem which hardly any other monarch can venture to approach is a question to which the progress o events gives daily increasing interest. The election of a new Pontiff will demonstrate the real sentiments of the Emperor towards the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, and it is this, with its train of political complications which augments the interest felt in the anticipated coming event at the Vatican.

At home, things appear to be going on smoothly. Peace and plenty seems now to be enjoyed to an extent which probably has never been exceeded. The manufacturing districts, with but very few exceptions, are again in full operation, and as cotton is now being produced elsewhere than in South America, our prospects of an ample supply in future are greatly improved.

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Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page 8.*

The deaths of two such eminent and virtuous statesmen as Fisher and More, although gratifying to Queen Anne, and the more violent of her party, cast a gloom over the whole country They were alike highly esteemed and venerated by all good men whether Catholic or Protestant and there is no doubt that their execution inflicted a fatal blow to whatever hopes Katharine and her friends might derive from the old Church party. It is true that the popularity of the Boleyns was already on the wane. The proclamation setting forth that the lady Katharine of Spain "heretofore styled Quene of Englande" was to be no longer called by that title had been ill received by the generality of the people; more especially in the northern counties, and this discontent ultimately exploded in that disastrous revolt known as "the Pilgrimage of Grace."

Katharine was still at Ampthill, surrounded by her own attendants, who formed an inner circle shielding her retirement against impertinent curiosity. She rarely or ever allowed herself to be seen; lord Mountjoy, with an official retinue, was in attendance in the house; but the occupation was not a pleasant one, and he was as willing to respect the Queen's seclusion as she to remain secluded. Her fate, however, was fast drawing to its close. She had taken her leave of a world which she had small cause to thank for the entertainment which it had provided for her, and she died as she had lived, resolute, haughty, and unbending. In October, 1535, her health was impaired; she imagined that her house at Ampthill disagreed with her, and at her own desire was removed to Kimbolton; still there were no symptoms of immediate danger. She revived under the change, and was in better spirits than she had shown for many previous months, whilst, according to Strype, "much resort of people came daily to her." The vexatious dispute upon her title had been gradually dropt, from an inability to press it; and it seemed as if life, at least had become endurable to her, although it could never be more. But this repose resembled the stillness of evening as night is hastening down. The royal officers of the household were not admitted to her presence; she lived wholly amongst her own friends and her own people; she sank imperceptibly; and so effectually had she withdrawn from the observation of those whom she desired to exclude, that the King received from the Spanish ambassador the first intimation of her being at the point of death. This was in the last week of December, and on the 2nd of January the ambassador went down from London to Kimbolton to spend the day with her. On the 5th. Sir Edmund Bedingfield wrote to Henry that she was very ill and that the issue was doubtful. On the morning of the 7th she received the last sacrament and at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day she died. On her death bed she dictated the following letter to him whom she still called, her most dear lord and husband:—

"The hour of my death now approaching, I cannot choose but, out of the love I bear you, advise you of your soul's health, which you ought to prefer before all considerations of the world and flesh whatsoever: for which yet you have cast me into my calamities, and yourself into many troubles. But I forgive you all, and pray God to do so likewise. For the rest, I commend unto you Mary our daughter, beseeching you to be a good father to her as I have heretofore desired. I must entreat you also to respect my maids, and give them in marriage, which is not much, they being but three; and to all my other servants a year's pay besides their due, lest otherwise they should be unprovided for. Lastly, I make this vow, that mine eyes desire you above all things. Farewell!!"

This letter reached Henry with the intimation that she was gone. He was much affected and is said to have shed tears; Anne Boleyn on the contrary clapped her hands exclaiming "Now I am indeed the Queen."

The court was ordered into mourning a command with which Anne but partially obeyed, as Hall in his chronicle says' Queen Anne wore yellow only for mourning." Katharine was buried at Peterborough with the state of Princess Royal; and shortly after, on the foundation of the new bishop-

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rics, from the revenues of the dissolved monasteries, the see of Peterborough was established in her memory. It may be here mentioned as a singular coincidence that 50 years afterwards Mary Queen of Scots, the rival of Anne Boleyn's daughter Elizabeth, was buried in the same cathedral.

The triumph of Queen Anne, however, was but of a short duration for within four months after the death of Katharine, the fearful tragedy terminating with the block and the axe was enacted. As a prelude to the circumstances which led to this awful issue I shall follow the caution of the latest historian in relation to this event—Froude—who judiciously observes:—"The ground on which I am about to tread is so critical, and the issues at stake affect so deeply the honor of many of our most eminent English statesmen, that I must be pardoned if I cannot here step boldly out with a flowing narrative, but must pick my way slowly. And first I have to say that, as with all the great events of Henry's reign, so especially with this, we must trust to no evidence which is not strictly contemporary. During periods of revolution, years do the work of centuries in colouring actions and disturbing forms; and events are transferred swiftly from the deliberation of the judgment to the precipitate arrogance of party spirit. When the great powers of Europe were united against Elizabeth, and when Elizabeth's own character was vilely and wantonly assailed, the catholic writers dipped their pens in the stains which blotted her mother's name; and, more careless of truth than even theological passion can excuse, they poured out over both alike a stream of indiscriminate calumny. On the other hand, as Elizabeth's lordly nature was the pride of all true-hearted Englishmen, so the reformers laboured to reflect her virtues backwards. Like the catholics, they linked the daughter with the parent; and became no less extravagant in their panegyrics than their antagonists in their gratuitous invective. But the Anne Boleyn, as she appears in contemporary letters, is not the Anne Boleyn of Foxe and Wyatt, or the other champions of Protestantism, who saw in her the counterpart of her child These writers, though living so near to the events which they described, yet were divided from the preceding generation by an impassable gulf. They were surrounded with the heat and flame of a controversy in which public and private questions were wrapped inseparably together; and the more closely we scrutinize the narratives, the graver occasion there appears for doing so

"While, therefore, in following out this miserable subject, I decline so much as to entertain the stories of Sanders, who has represented Queen Anne as steeped in profligacy from her childhood; so I may not any more accept those late memorials of her saintliness, which are alike unsupported by the evidence of those who knew her. If protestant legends are admitted as authority, catholic legends must enter with them, and we shall only deepen the confusion. I cannot follow Burnet, in reporting out of Meteran a version of Anne Boleyn's trial, unknown in England. The subject is one on which rhetoric and rumour are alike unprofitable. We must confine ourselves to accounts written at the time by persons to whom not the outline of the facts only was known, but the circumstances which surrounded them; by persons who had seen the evidence upon the alleged offences, which, though now lost irrevocably, can be proved to have once existed.

"We are unable to form any trustworthy says Froude' "judgment of Anne Boleyn before her marriage. Her education had been in the worst school in Europe. On her return from the French court to England, we have seen her entangled in an unintelligible connection with lord Percy; and if the account sent to the Emperor be true, she was lord Percy's actual wife; and her conduct was so criminal as to make any charges against her credible."

The letter to which the historian alludes is amongst the archives of Simaneas, and was written to Charles V. from London in May, 1536—it runs thus:—"His majesty has letters from England on the 11th May with certain news that the paramour of the king of England, who called herself Queen has been thrown into the Tower of London for adultery. The partner of her guilt was an organist of the Privy Chamber, who is in the Tower as well. An officer of the King's wardrobe has been arrested also for the same offence with her, and one of her brothers for having been privy to her offen-

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ces without revealing them. They say, too, that if the adultery had not been discovered, the King was determined to put her away, having been informed by competent witnesses that she was married and had consummated her marriage nine years before with the duke of Northumberland."

(To be continued.)

MR. DU BOULAY'S WEATHER PROPHECIES.

The following appeared in the daily papers during the early part of the spring.

"I certainly think that the season will be fine—in fact too fine, and that want of water from above may probably curtail, below the average the amount which the soil might otherwise produce, of every variety of spring-sown crop, including grass and forage plants, oats, barley, beans, peas, and root crops generally—potatoes, mangels, turnips I do not mean that these crops are going to fail altogether, because I think the summer itself will be in its own nature in many respects a genial one, and that the dews of Heaven will do much to keep all vegetation going throughout; but I do think that all these productions may eventually come short, and that even wheat, favourable as is a dry season to it will not be superabundant, like last year; for a very little disposition to premature ripening, when not dissipated without delay, by an immediate change of weather, will very easily curtail that also."

"I do not think, therefore, that the season will eventually be called a productive one, though it probably will be called a very fine one, and comparatively backward as the spring now seems to be, I believe that May, June, July, August, and September, will on the aggregate be superior as regards warmth, and inferior as regards rainfall to the average of seasons, and that the summer cannot possibly be tempestuous, promising, as it does, to be the exact opposite of that of 1860."

PAY THE PRINTER.

"If we are honest honourable men,
Go ye and—PAY THE PRINTER."—*Anon.*

"MY HEARER,—There are many trifles in this world which you are apt to overlook on account of their apparent unimportance, the neglect of which has plunged thousands into the deepest mire of misery, and sunk their characters into inextricable degradation. Among these ostensible trifles, that of neglecting to pay one's honest debts is the most common, and attended with the worst of consequences. It takes off all the silken fringe from the fine threads of feeling—creates a sort of misanthropic coldness about the heart—skims off all the cream of generosity—and makes man look as savagely upon his brother man as does a dog upon one of his species whilst engaged in the gratifying employment of eating his master's dinner. One debt begets another. I have always observed that he who owes a man a dollar is sure to owe him also a grudge; and he is always more ready to pay compound interest on the latter than on the former. My friends, to be over head and ears in love is as bad a predicament as a person ought ever to be in, but to be so deeply in debt that you can't sleep of nights without being haunted by the ghost of some insatiable creditor, is enough to give a man the hydrophobia—make him bite a wheelbarrow—cause it to run mad, and create a general consternation among the lamp posts.

My dear friends, the debt that sits heaviest on the conscience of a mortal, take my word for it is the debt due to THE PRINTER. It presses harder upon one's bosom than the nightmare, galls the soul, frets and chafes every ennobling sentiment, squeezes all the juice of fraternal sympathy from the heart, and leaves it drier than the surface of a roasted potatoe. A man who wrongs THE PRINTER out of a single cent, can never expect to enjoy happiness in this world, and may well have doubts of finding happiness in the next. He will be sure to go down to the grave ere time shall have bedecked his brow with the silvery blossoms of age; and the green leaves of Hope will fall before the first bud of enjoyment has expanded. It is true the mushrooms of peace may spring up during a short night of forgetfulness, but they will all wither beneath the scorching rays of remorse. How can you, my friends, ever have the wickedness and cruelty to cheat THE PRINTER, when you consider how much he has done, and is doing every day for you. He has poured into the treasury of your minds the most valuable gifts that anything of human invention can bestow: and with the keys of magic, as it were, he has opened the iron-cased doors of the human understanding, dispelled the darkness of ignorance, and lit up the lamps of knowledge and wisdom. That mighty engine, THE PRESS, is surrounded by glory, and its effulgence extends all over the broad empire of the mind, illuminating the darkest avenues of the heart; and yet THE PRINTER—the man who toils at the lever of this soul-enlightening instrument, is often robbed of his hard-earned bread by those whom he has delivered from mental bondage, and placed in a paradise to lay off and grow fat upon the fruits of his labours! Should there be one among you whose account is not settled with the PRINTER, go and adjust it immediately, and be able to hold up your head in society like a giraffe; be respected by the wise and good, free from the tortures of a guilty conscience, the mortification of repeated duns, and escape from falling into the clutches of those licensed thieves, the lawyers. If you are honest and honourable men you will go forthwith and PAY THE PRINTER. You will not wait for the morrow, because there is no to-morrow: it is but a vision-

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ary receptacle for unredeemed promises, an addled egg in the great nest of the future; the debtor's hope and the creditor's curse If you are dishonest low-minded sons of Satan, I don't suppose you will ever PAY THE PRINTER, as you have no reputation to lose, no character to sustain, and no morals to cultivate. But let me tell you, my friends, that if you don't do it, your paths to the tomb will be strewn with thorns, you will have to gather your daily food from brambles, your children will die of the dysentery, and you yourself will never enjoy the blessings of health. I once called on a sick person whom the doctors had given up as a gone case. I enquired if he had forgiven all his enemies? He replied, yes; I asked him if he had made all square with the printer. He hesitated for a moment, and then said he believed he owed him something about two dollars and fifty cents, which he desired to have paid before he bid good bye to the world. His desire was immediately granted, and he is now living in the enjoyment of health and prosperity, at peace with his own conscience, and the whole world. Let this be an example to you, my friends. PATRONIZE THE PRINTER: pay all your debts and always keep an honourable reckoning with your fellow men. *Mudgee Newspaper.*

NOTE.—The above appeared in an Australian newspaper the proprietor of which is the son of one of the oldest and most respected tradesmen in this town, lately retired.—We may add that as a rule, persons leaving Bromley to reside elsewhere favour us with their new address, and an order prepaid, to continue the Bromley Record. There are however, exceptions to this rule and if there is any truth in the rather lengthy extract we have given, we must pity some who have gone away without paying the Printer. He will wait a short time before publishing their names, to give them an opportunity to pay him, as he is aware that their credit will be for ever lost if it becomes known that they have been guilty of cheating the printer.

THE HOP GARDENS.

From accounts which have reached us from various quarters, including those in the immediate vicinity, the appearance presented by the plantations at present is extremely encouraging and afford every reason to warrant the prediction of a crop far beyond the usual average.

The weather during the latter part of the month was most favourable to the growth of vegetation in general and of hops in particular, in many instances the bine has ascended the poles so rapidly that the tyers have had some difficulty in keeping pace with the growth, and the late storm was of infinite service in destroying vermin which was beginning to attack the plant, and in the subsequent development of the bine.

THAMES EMBANKMENT.—This work, which has been talked of a long time, has been commenced between the New Westminster, and the Hungerford, or, rather Charing Cross Railway Bridge. The bend of the river at this point being shallow has hitherto been an unsightly bed of mud at low tide, and as it exhaled a perfume, especially in the summer months peculiarly poignant and far from pleasant, its enclosure will be one of the greatest improvements in a sanitary point of view, that has been attempted in London for a long time, and will offer a fine opportunity for architectural improvements. A wall along the Middlesex side of the river, adjoining the property of Mr. Cubitt was erected some years ago by that gentleman, and, as was anticipated, greatly improved that neighbourhood, which is now covered with aristocratic residences. The embankment will be continued to the eastern end of the Temple, from which to Chatham place a roadway not less than 70 feet in width will be constructed. The low level sewer is connected with these alterations, so that the drainage which now pollutes the Thames, will be intercepted and carried several miles down the river where science will again intercept it, and no doubt exert all its power to utilise it, and convert the poisonous mass into a marketable commodity.

18TH KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

On Tuesday, May 17th the annual meeting of the above corps took place at the National School, Bromley.

It appeared from the report that the outlay from the general fund had been increased in consequence of a partial renewal of uniforms, and also by the clothing furnished to those who had recently joined. The land used as a range having been taken possession of by the South Eastern Railway, the target practice had been in consequence discontinued. This forms a serious drawback to the efficiency of the corps besides entailing a loss of £36, the allowance from Government to those who have completed their target practice.

The present strength of the corps including the Bromley company and the first sub-division is 113.

The regimental fund which closed last year with a balance against it of £29 6s. 1d. closed this year with a balance of £4 7s. 11d in its favour. The band fund showed a surplus of £20 1s., and the prize fund one of £43 2s. 10d. No prizes had been distributed during the past year; the closing of the range precluding competition,

A lively discussion took place, on the various topics relating to the prospects of the corps, and the best means of keeping up its character for efficiency, the commanding officer observed that the loss of the rifle range was an evil which those who desire to see the 18th Kent among the best shots in the Kingdom, must do all they

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can to remove. He hoped it would not be long before another range would be provided, but up to the present time nothing was definitively settled about it.

The greatest unanimity and cordiality prevailed, and after the business of the evening was concluded, the corps, headed by the band marched to the Commander's quarters where refreshments were provided for them, the band as usual enlivening them during the repast with some of their popular music.

THE BAND.—On Thursday the 19th the 18th Kent, Bromley band commenced playing on Martin's Hill, from 7 p.m. till dusk. The gentleman who rents the hill on being applied to gave the necessary permission for these performances to be continued weekly, on Thursday nights. There was a large congregation on the first occasion and again on the second, thus showing that music still has charms, and that it is appreciated by the Bromley public.

THUNDER STORM.—About midnight on Friday the 20th a heavy thunderstorm visited this neighbourhood to the great delight of the farmers. A great quantity of rain fell giving fresh life to vegetable creation, especially to the grass crops which stood in need of it. No damage or loss of life has been occasioned in this locality but by accounts from the north we learn that much destruction to farming stock and cattle was occasioned.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday the 23rd ult., a little boy named Chalcroft, whose parents reside at 7, George's road, was knocked down by a fly which was proceeding at a slow pace down the High-street. The poor little fellow who is only 5 years of age was taking his father his tea at the time. He was immediately attended to by Dr. Williams, who found that although severely bruised, he had sustained no serious injury.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday. May 10th an accident happened to two masons and a labourer employed at the Town Hall. They were going on with their work as usual when the scaffold on which they were standing gave way precipitating them a height of about 15 feet. Fortunately they were enabled to save themselves falling to the basement, by clinging to the joists, or the accident, which only occasioned a severe shaking, might have resulted in a serious if not a fatal manner,

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 6 o'clock on the evening of the 1st inst., a man named William Houll about 43 years of age, from Upton near Bexley Heath, was killed on the railway between the Bromley and Shortlands stations. It appears that he had been drinking, and had either placed himself on the rail unconsciously or intentionally. A man at a short distance off, seeing the danger, called to him, but instead of his getting off the rail he sat down, and the iron guard in front of the engine struck him on the head causing instant death. *(Second Edition)*

PEPPER'S GHOST.—This ghost which first made its appearance at the Polytechnic, and afterwards at most of the London theatres, was seen in Bromley on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 30th. An accident, by which a portion of the expensive apparatus, value about £25, was rendered useless, prevented the ghost from appearing on Wednesday, as had been advertised. This misfortune, which was expected to lay the ghost for several days was fortunately remedied in time for it to appear on Thursday. The appearance was so well attended both afternoon and evening, that instead of its being uncommon to meet with a person who *has* seen a ghost, it will now be rare to fall across any person who has *not* seen one, at least, "Pepper's Ghost."—which is probably as much a reality as any ghost that was ever seen. Messrs Johnson, and company, who purchased permission of Professor Pepper to produce the ghost in this county, do not confine themselves to illusions, but produce real fire, a real crinoline, and a lady inside, who walks through the fire without her dress, which is of light muslin, becoming ignited.

TARGET PRACTICE.—Volunteer drills and shooting matches are now going on briskly in all parts of the country, The former are rather dull and irksome, especially musketry instruction and other routine drills; but the latter are always interesting, and sometimes exciting. A Rifle Corps without a range is such an anomaly that it cannot be expected to exist long. Unfortunately the obstacles in the way of obtaining a good range are many and great—The difficulty of selecting a suitable spot is much felt, and it is not so easy to be obtained when found, as there is too often some weak minded proprietor, who is afraid of his life, or an old maid of weak nerves who could not bear to hear the report of firearms, standing in the way, to de-

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prive the public of the valuable services of the Volunteers. It is in their becoming perfect in the use of the rifle that the efficiency of the Rifle Volunteers exists. We hope that the removal of all obstacles to a range for the 18th Kent will shortly be announced, and next season, our corps will be in a position to compete successfully for local and other prizes.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—A week or two ago a poor woman was found in the grounds of Coles Child, Esq., in a perfectly destitute state, with no means of subsistence and almost nothing to wear. Enquiries were made concerning her by Mr, Child, and her answers being satisfactory, the poor creature was treated with great kindness, her immediate wants were relieved her rags exchanged for comfortable clothing, and means of reaching her friends at a distance placed in her hands! This little incident needs no comment beyond that uttered on a memorable occasion, "Go thou, and do likewise."

About 2 o'clock on the morning of Monday 30th. the house of Mrs Wood, the "Checquers," Southborough, was broken into by two men with blackened faces, and all the money, about £6 or £7 taken away by the burglars. Fortunately for Mrs. Wood, the brewer had called during the week, so that the booty they obtained was less than it otherwise would have been.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—During the past fortnight vegetation of every kind has advanced considerably and green crops generally present a vigorous and healthy appearance. The face of the country is covered with a verdure seldom witnessed at this period of the year and never was a finer prospect remembered than now gladdens the heart of the husbandman. The prospect for fruit of every kind is a most excellent one. It is long since such a splendid display of apple blossom was seen, the trees and even whole orchards being one mass of bloom. Cherries too are abundant and forward and there is every prospect at present of an abundance of all kinds of garden fruit.

WEST KENT MEMBERS.—Sir E. Filmer will retire from the representation of West Kent at the close of this session. William Percy Dyke, Esq., is named as a candidate in the Conservative interest for the next general election.

DERBY WINNERS.

Blair Athol	1
General Peel	2
Scottish Chief	3

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

1st Sale of Oak Trees, &c., by Mr. G.B. Baxter, at High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.

1st The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon will preach Two Sermons at the White Hart Assembly Room. Tea Meeting at the Wesleyan Chapel.

15th Sixth Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

BROMLEY NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—Two sermons were preached on Sunday last in aid of these Schools, by the Rev. Joseph Bardsley, M.A. The collection in the morning amounted to £38 18s. 9d., in the evening £11 2s. 1½d. making altogether £50 0s. 10½d.

PLAISTOW CHURCH.—The final statements of expenditure attending the purchase of the site and building this Church, including the sum of £1,000 for the endowment by the Rev. R. Graham, has lately come under our notice, from which it appears that the total cost, to the present time, is £4,635 14s. 7d.

CRICKET.—A match between the Hayes and Bromley Clubs is arranged to come off on the 7th instant at Hayes, another between Bromley and Tuffnel Park at Bromley on the 14th instant, and one between the Bromley and Dartford Clubs at Bromley on the 20th instant.

BECKENHAM.

REFUSAL OF A CHURCH RATE.—For some time past considerable dissatisfaction has existed in this parish owing to the want of Church accommodation, and the manner in which many of the old houses have been deprived of the pews attached to them. A number of the parishioners, finding that a Vestry to make a Church Rate was to be held on Thursday, May 19th, presented themselves, to the surprise of what the *Times* amusingly designated "That corporate body," the Churchwarden and Clergyman. It was proposed by J. A. Fisher, Esq., seconded by M. A. Stewart, Esq., "That no rate be made until the pew system in Beckenham Church shall have been fully investigated." This resolution was carried unanimously.

LORD BYRON.—It may not be generally known that Lord Byron, or rather Lady Byron resided at the house known as the Clock House, Beckenham. The last time Lord Byron was there he came on horse-back, as we are informed by the man who held his horse, who was but a youth then. The poet did not see Lady Byron. but why her ladyship declined an interview with him was a mystery which the boy could never comprehend Lord Byron left Beckenham the same evening; (it was a damp dark night in the autumn,) and took his departure from England shortly afterwards. Peter Nesbit, who boasts the honor of holding his lordship's horse on the occasion, believes he never came back, as he heard of his death shortly afterwards.

Lord Byron died at Messalonghi on the 19th of April 1824, in the 37th year of his age.

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DOWN

On Tuesday, the 17th ult., the Down Friendly Benefit Society celebrated its 13th anniversary. The members attended divine service at 12 o'clock, when an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. T S. Stevens, after which they dined together at the George Inn. The dinner, which was served up in the good old English style, reflected great credit on the worthy host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Duck. The chair was taken by the Churchwarden, Mr. Laslett, who did the honours of the table to the satisfaction of all present, and the vice-chair by Mr. Parslow the overseer. The usual toasts having been given and responded to, the health of the much respected treasurer, C. Darwin, Esq., was given, and received with the greatest enthusiasm. Cricket was carried on during the afternoon with much spirit, and on returning to the club house the evening passed off most pleasantly. The performances of the Westerham Rifle Band added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

ST. MARY CRAY.

Building Society.—On Friday the 20th of May a meeting was held in the Institute, St. Mary Cray, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity which exists for the establishment of a Building Society. The chair was taken by William May, Esq., solicitor. The chairman said that he knew of no place in the United Kingdon where such extravagant rents were paid for such wretched accommodation, as in St. Mary Cray and the adjoining parishes, there were more tenants than there are houses, and in many cases labouring men with but limited wages have to pay 5s. to 6s. per week. The result was overcrowding of families to the detriment of the health and morals of the people. It was announced at the meeting, which was numerously attended, that already 56 members had been obtained towards forming the Society. A Committee was appointed, and the Chairman said that he would draw up a code of rules to the best of his judgement and ability, gratis. This announcement was received with applause, and after an unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

Sudden Death.—One of those incidents which serve to impress us most strongly with a sense of the mutability of human life occurred on Tuesday the 27th of May to the wife of Mr, Line, foreman at Messrs. Joynsons' paper mills, St. Mary Cray. She was playing with her children when her foot slipped and in falling she struck her head against an angle of the wall. Medical aid was immediately called in but without avail, life being extinct. She leaves a family of ten children mostly very young.

COUNTY COURT.

At the County Court held at the White Hart Bromley, on the st May last before J. Espinasse, Esq., his Honor observed, on taking his seat that he had received a letter from a person interested in a case which was that morning to come before him, and commented somewhat severely on the impropriety of any one taking such a course.

There being a jury case to be tried the list of jurors summoned was called over, and one, Mr. H. Bysouth not answering to his name when called on, although he had been in court but a few minutes previously, his Honour ordered him to be fined 40s.

Moore v. *Hayes* This was an action brought to recover possession of a tenement at Mason's Hill. It appeared that the defendant had been the occupant of the premises in dispute for 18 years, his tenancy commencing under a previous landlord. It was urged by the counsel for the plaintiff that the defendant had acknowledged plaintiff's title by paying him rent, and further that on his receiving three months' notice to quit from plaintiff, he had refused to take it on the ground that it was insufficient, he being a yearly tenant. Six months' notice was then given, but, although that term expired, the defendant still retained possession, though he had previously expressed himself to be willing to give up possession at the half-quarter if allowed to do so.

Owing to a technical difficulty in proving the title, a nonsuit was ordered to be entered against the plaintiff.

Joseph Benson v. *Josiah Rolls*. This was the re-hearing of a case which had been previously tried at Dartford, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and on his Honour observing they had done so against evidence, a new trial was applied for and granted. The following were the jury on the present occasion: Messrs. Atkins, Beecroft, Blundell, Haradine, and Isard.

Mr. Wood in opening the case for the plaintiff, briefly adverted to the previous trial at Dartford, and stated that the plaintiff having advertised for a situation, received an answer from the defendant enclosing a paper containing certain queries among which the amount of wages asked by plaintiff was to be answered. Plaintiff replied, asking for £26. Some further correspondence took place and an interview at the London Bridge station followed. The defendant then stated that he could not give more than £30, but after some further conversation and his stating that he would not be nice to a few pounds provided plaintiff gave satisfaction, the plaintiff gave defendant a reference to a former master which he had refused to do unless his terms were agreed to and subsequently entered defendant's service. The question at issue for them to decide was not whether an express contract had been made but if they considered that it was sufficient to imply a contract, he trusted they would confirm the verdict of the Dartford jury.

Joseph Benson said, being out of a situation I advertised and received an answer from the defendant enclosing a paper on which I was to write the amount of wages I required, whether used to drive double or single, &c. I answered as required, and subsequently met defendant by appointment under the clock at the London Bridge station. Defendant said at first that £26 was too much as he never gave more than £30; I replied that I could not come for that, that I had received more at my last situation, and stated that I should not give him my reference as I could not think of taking his situation for less than £26. On defendant saying "Well, if you give satisfaction I will not be nice to a few pounds," I gave a reference to my former master and afterwards, on the 20th of June, 1863, entered defendant's service. At the end of four months I asked for my quarter's wages and was told by defendant that he did not pay under 6 months' service, but he offered me money on account, which I declined. On asking for my money at the end of 6 months, defendant said he did not pay under 12 months, I replied that I did not like the look of it, that he must have some reason for not paying me, and that I must have my money or leave, and accordingly gave a month's notice. The day before the notice expired defendant called me into the library and asked if I had a receipt, I replied no, and he then said he would make me out one, he then tendered me £12 4s. 5d. which I refused to take, telling him the amount due was £16. The defendent then said he supposed I thought I should bounce him into paying at the rate of £26, when I knew he agreed for £30 only, I was afterwards called into the library, and again the cheque was offered me, first in the presence of the gardener and afterwards by a policeman, the defendant said I should have that or nothing, and when I refused to take it unless

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on account, the policeman was ordered to see me off the premises.

Cross-examined: I did not have any of my livery on at the time I was in the library and I was not insolent.

On his Honour asking the plaintiff if the defendant had promised him £26 in so many words, plaintiff answered he would not have given a reference unless he had been given to understand so.

His Honour said this was no answer to his question, the plaintiff must answer yes, or no, and the plaintiff, after some little hesitation, replied in the negative.

His Honour observed that the question at issue was simply whether the agreement was express for £20 or £26, and said that the paper with the questions to which such absurd importance had been attached at the last trial went to prove nothing, and that the valuable time of the court was being wasted by evidence and matter totally irrevalent to the point they had to try

Mr. Wood contended that a contract might be implied as well as express, and being so the evidence his Honor alluded to was collateral and necessary.

His Honour: Very well, my time is but public time.

Mr. Rosier addressed the jury for the defence urging that no evidence of any contract to pay more than £20 had been adduced, he called

Defendant, who stated that after answering plaintiff's advertisement an appointment was made, and that he said to plaintiff, "You want £26, I never give more than £20, so you and I need trouble ourselves no further." Plaintiff answered that he had not intended to come for less than £26, but ultimately agreed to come. Plaintiff's notice expired on the Sunday, but he was to leave the day previous by his own desire, and because defendant wished him off his premises.

Defendant's son gave confirmatory evidence respecting the interview at the London Bridge Station.

His Honour summed up rather strongly in favour of defendant observing that the question was whether the evidence of the defendant and his son, or the unsupported testimony of plaintiff was to be believed.

The jury retired and after a short absence returned into court with a verdict for plaintiff. This was received with marked approbation by the few persons forming the audience. His Honour, rising from his seat observed, "The jury can go."

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—In Mr. Boynes' "TOKENS issued in the 17th century in England, Wales, and Ireland," London, 8vo., 1858, at page 142, C. D. will find the place of issue of his token to have been ORPINGTON, and from the same work it may be gathered that it was issued between the years 1650 and 1672. A search in the parish register would no doubt bring to light some information respecting this White, Blacksmith, and his wife, such as should fix more determinately the date of issue.

D.B.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—Excuse my asking you to correct a slight inaccuracy in your report of the Bromley Common Steeple Chase, held last month. To the sentence "the whole of the three races were *won by sons* of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.," I am obliged to take exception as calculated to convey a slight misconception. Neither of the worthy Baronet's sons *rode* a winner—which would naturally be implied from your expression "were won by." Mr. Henry Lubbock's grey proved herself to be a prime bit of stuff when twice steered successfully by his friend Mr. Chaplin, of Midland Counties notoriety. I heard much surprise and regret expressed that the worthy owner had not set his brothers an example and sported his own colours in propriâ personæ. The second race (Bromley Cup) is correctly reported in your columns as having been won by the same mare, but you add, "Mr. Lubbock's "*Billy*" being second," and here commit another inacouracy—this being the christian name of the rider of the mare "Corban," who was beaten at the post but only by a head. Mr. William Mortimer, Jun., was second, and close in his wake, "Billy," the horse (not the rider of course), I don't mean without his rider, steered by his owner, Mr. Beaumont Lubbock. The Scurry race was won by Mr. Treacher, but not with "Billy" the horse, who, according to your report, figured in each event—this was not so—he only ran twice. I hope you will excuse my calling attention to these few points; I merely wish to see you act up to the old motto "Honourto whom Honour is due."

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A LOOKER ON.

[Not being present the substance of our report was taken from a county paper. Ed.]

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Sow kidney beans, peas, Cape broccoli, lettuces, radishes, spinach, small salading, &c. The best peas for sowing now are Knight's marrow peas, they will bear till October. Hoe the beds of table vegetables, and prick out the most curled plants of curled parsley, cress and chervil for seed. Asparagus should not be cut after the 24th, and seeds should be procured from a few of the earliest and largest heads. Cut herbs for drying. Attend to all your grafts, and remove the superfluous shoots from your wall trees.

Births.

On the 7th ult., at Freelands Road, Bromley, the wife of Henry J. Latter, Esq., of a son.

On the 7th ult., at West Wickham, the wife of Henry Pott, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 10th ult., at 5, Fairlawn Villas, Bromley Common, the wife of John Irwin Clarke, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th ult., the wife of Cuthbert Vickers, Esq., of Farnborough, Kent, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at Beckenham, the wife of Frederick Chater, Esq., of a son.

Marriages.

On the 28th of April, at Halstead Church, Kent, by the Rev. T. Bowyer, Mr. John Yates, of Chelsfield, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Mr. G. Slaughter, of Halstead.

On the 10th ult., at St. Peter's Eaton Square, by the Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Rev. J. M. Nisbet, vicar of Ramsgate (late curate of Bromley), to Laura, second daughter of Henry Kingscote, Esq, of 96, Eaton Place.

On the 16th ult., at St. Clement Danes, Strand, by the Rev. R. H Killick, rector, Mr. Charles Sharp, of Bromley, to Mary Ann, widow of the late Mr. C. Broad, of Andover.

On the 17th ult., at Bromley Church, by the Rev. H. C. Adams, George Nicholas Honnor, of Clerkenwell, to Elizabeth Jane Mills of New Bromley.

Deaths.

On the 3rd ult., at Bromley Hill, Ellen Maryann Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas and Ellen Yeldom, in her 16th year.

On the 10th ult., at Orpington, Kent, after a few days' illness, Mrs. Maryanne Spoy, aged 56.

On the 13th ult., at Knockholt Parsonage, from Apoplexy, Frances, the beloved wife of the Rev. Joseph Hall, M.A.

On the 15th ult., at Beckenham Lodge, the Rev. E. G. Harding, of Wadham College, Oxford.

On the 21th ult., at Bromley, Caroline, second daughter of Mr. David Hinchliffe, Stone-mason, in the 19th year of her age.

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PETTY SESSIONS.

Monday, ay 30th.

Present C. L. Wilson in the chair, Coles Child P. Cator, A. Wilkinson, and A. Whitmore Esqrs.

Edgar Glennie Smith, a schoolmaster at Beckenham, appeared to a summons charging him with assaulting a boy 8 years of age, named Robert Whippy Smith, on the 12th ult.

Sergeant Ballantine Q.C., appeared for complainant, and W. Adams, Esq., of Beckenham, for the defendant.

It was urged by the counsel for complainant that in striking the boy considerable violence had been used, and the father of the boy stated that on going to Beckenham on the day after the assault, to fetch his children away, he found complainant's face one mass of bruises.

For the defence a number of little boys were called to disprove the plaintiff's case, and the Rev. F. Chalmers, Rector of Beckenham gave defendant a character for great patience and kindness to children placed under his charge.

The Bench, after retiring a short time convicted the defendant in a penalty of £5 including costs,

A cross-summons was abandoned.

The following licenses have been transferred during the month.

The license of the Crown public-house, Bromley Common was transferred to Mr. Edwin Fownes, and that of the Red Lion, Bickley, from Mr. Spearing, deceased to his son.

Streatham Hill, Surrey,
May 18th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—Observing on the Eastern side of the church-yard of St. Nicholas, Chislehurst, and close to the Vestry, a vault with trees on each side, enclosed within iron railings, one side of which has become very dilapidated, and being anxious to have a copy of the inscription upon it, I should feel greatly obliged if any reader of the Bromley Record can favour me with a copy, as I think it is the tomb of some distinguished person. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C.D.

3rd May, 1864.

A Gentleman having a handsome new WAGGONETTE, and not now requiring the same, offers it FOR SALE. To be seen at the builder's, J. K. Hunter, carriage manufactory, London road, Bromley.

L. STEIERT,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,



NEW TOWN, BROMLEY, KENT.

L. S. begs to return his thanks to the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received, and trusts by attention to orders, combined with good workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a continnance of the same.

Dealer in all kinds of Watches and Jewellery.

Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired on reasonable terms.

BROMLEY or BICKLEY.— WANTED, in this neighbourhood, to rent for three months, a Furnished RESIDENCE for a small quiet family. There must be at least six bedrooms, besides sitting rooms, and the rent must not exceed five guineas a week. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to A. B., North Bank, Chislehurst, S.E.

Coffee and Eating House,

Near the Market Place.

W. NASH begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the above line, in Centenary Place, near the Widmore Lane entrance to the Market Place, Bromley,

W.N. has been induced to supply this necessary accommodation to the public, in the hope to meet with the encouragement it will always be his study to deserve.

Tea & Coffee from 6 *a.m. Hot Joints from* 1 *to* 2



W. J. ARDERN,

DAIRYMAN

PLAISTOW, NEAR BROMLEY, KENT,

Waits upon Families twice daily, in Bromley Town, New Town, Rochester Place, Widmore, Bickley, Freelands Road, Plaistow, Farwig, and London Road, at times to suit their convenience, with

Genuine New Milk, &c.

N.B.—Schools and Tea Meetings supplied.

Established 1827.

J. RUSSELL

Keston, Hayes, Bromley, and Bickley Carrier,

To and from all parts of London daily,

Calling at the following Offices:—

The Spotted Dog, Strand	White Lion cellar, Gracechurch street
Ship, Charing Cross	Half Moon, Gracechurch
Spread Eagle Regent circus	Phœnix, King William City
Blue Post, Holborn	George Inn, Borough
King of Denmark, Old Bailey	Catherine Whee, Borough
Spread Eagle, Gracechurch street	George and Dragon, Limekilns, Greenwich.

Orders received at Mr. Leach's, Grocer, Bromley; and Mr. J. Browning's, Grocer, Widmore.

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INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON

MRS. WILSON, Widmore, Bromley, begs to return her most sincere thanks to the Gentry of Bromley and neighbourhood, who so kindly assisted to secure the election of her son, into the above Asylum at the last Election.

To Correspondents.

Correspondents are doubtless much disappointed sometimes at seeing comparatively unimportant matter inserted, and their contributions omitted and throw the blame on us. In pleading guilty to the charge, we must explain our position which is that being badly off for room we can only employ a few hands and consequently are compelled to begin "setting up" about the middle of the month, and towards the end we have no time to put other matter in type, nor type to do without destroying what was previously done. If this explanation should induce them to send information, where possible, earlier in the month; we shall be obliged, and they will be better served.

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny.

J. A. F.—Too late.

X. Y.—Byron's poetical works, complete, may be had by ordering of any bookseller, price 7s.

MOON'S CHANGES—JULY.

New Moon ..... 4th day, at 0.24 morn.
First Quarter ..... 12th day, at 3.51 morn.
Full Moon ..... 19th day, at 6.36 morn.
Last Quarter ..... 26th day, at 8.46 after

The Bromley Record.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

During the past month, and indeed during the whole of the protracted period of the sitting of the Conference, a cloud of doubt and anxiety, a strange feeling of unrest and impatience has pervaded the social atmosphere of the country at large.

The nation is anxious for peace, and the libellers of the country who assert that the foreign policy of this country is influenced by commercial considerations, have a spice of truth in their asseveration. The commerce of England has been the chief agent in the civilization of the globe: the fruits of the victories of peace as well as those of the sword have been won by us, and they have too much weight and importance to be lightly sacrificed. It is with this feeling we rejoice that it is not the intention of Government to enter into war at present.

One of the events of the month and the chief item of intelligence connected with America, is the destruction of the *Alabama* by the Federal sloop of war *Kearsage*, and a vast amount of interest has been taken in the event. A considerable portion of the interest consequent on the destruction of the famous Confederate cruiser, arises from the fact, that the annals of maritime warfare record no similar instance, with the exception of the memorable action between the *Shannon*, and the *Chesapeake*, on the 1st of June, 1813.

Of the details of the action it is unnecessary to speak, suffice it to say that the Confederate was overmatched both as regarded the weight of metal and the number of her crew, and a third, and most material advantage possessed by her opponent, lay in the fact that her sides, or at least her machinery were covered with a chain armour which rendered her impervious to the shot of the *Alabama*.

The almost entire strength of the Confederate navy was comprised in the *Alabama*, and the fact that alone and unaided, she baffled the efforts, for so long a period, made by the Federal navy to effect her destruction, and the almost incalculable damage done by her to the merchant shipping of the Federals, renders the tidings of her destruction as palatable in New York as the news of a great victory in Virginia. Much of the notoriety attained by the *Alabama*, the at one time mysterious "290," is due to her origin. Built in an English port, armed in neutral waters, commissioned on the high seas, and never at anchor in a Confederate port, she did good service for the flag she sailed under, inflicted on the national pride of a powerful nation a terrible and rankling wound and the history of the celebrated *Alabama* must be handed down to posterity, as inseparable from that of the great civil war.

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Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page 58.*)

The strongest general evidence in Anne's favour is that of Cranmer, who must have known her intimately, and who at one crisis of her life declared that "he never had better opinion in woman than he had in her." Yet there had been circumstances in her conduct, as by her own after confession was amply evident, which justified Sir Thomas More in fortelling a stormy end to her splendour; and her relations with the king, whether the fault rested with him or her, grew rapidly cool when she became his wife. In 1534, perhaps earlier, both she herself, her brother, and her relations had rendered themselves odious by their insolence; her overbearing manner had caused a decline in the king's affection for her; on one side it was reported that he was likely to return to Katharine, on the other that he had transferred his attentions to a certain lady, and that the Court encouraged his inconstancy in order to separate him from Anne's influence. D'Interville, the ambassador of Charles the 5th in England, confirms in a letter to his Imperial Majesty preserved in the archives of Simancas, the account of a new love affair, particularizing nothing but merely saying that Anne was falling out of favour, by her pride, insolence, and overweening bearing; —that the lady alluded to as taking her place was Jane Seymour, appears from a letter written by the Regent Mary to the archduke of Austria; and on the authority of Bishop Burnet from a letter written by Anne herself to the king before her trial. There can be no doubt whatever that her own conduct had been singularly questionable, and that she had admitted gentlemen, who were the supposed partners of her guilt to speak in terms of amorous passion to herself. In 1535 the Kings' mind had been filled with "doubts an d strange suspicions" about his wife: there had been a serious misunderstanding between them, in which she had implored the intercession of Francis I.

In February 1536 Anne miscarried of a still-born son, which later rumours dwelt upon as the cause of Henry's displeasure. "But," says Froude, "conversations such as these which she described with her supposed paramours lay bare far deeper wounds of domestic unhappiness, and assure us that, if we could look behind the scenes, we should see there, estrangements, quarrels, jealousies, the thousand dreary incidents, that if we knew them, would break the suddenness with which at present the catastrophe bursts upon us. It is the want of preparation, the blank ignorance in which we are left of the daily life and daily occurrences of the Court, which places us at such disadvantage for recovering the truth. We are unable to form any estimate whatever of the antecedent likelihoods which, in the events of our own ordinary lives, guide our judgement so imperceptibly, yet so surely. Henry is said to have been inconstant, but those who most suspected his motives, charge Anne, at the same time, with a long notorious profligacy. We cannot say what is probable, or what is improbable; except, indeed, that the guilt of every person is improbable antecedent to evidence, and in the present instance, since, either on the side of the Queen or of the King, there was, and must have been, most terrible guilt, these opposite presumptions neutralize each other."

Let us proceed with this tragic drama—Towards the middle of April 1536, certain members of the Privy Council were engaged secretly in receiving evidence which implicated the Queen in adultery. Nothing is positively known from what quarters the information came which led to this inquiry, although some later writers point to the ladies of the Court; but report could not agree upon any single person, — nothing is really known. Something, however, there was, or was thought to be, necessary for the initiation of such an inquiry; and on the 24th of April the case was considered sufficiently complete to make a public trial absolutely requisite. On that day, therefore, an order was issued for a Special Commission, and the members of the tribunal were selected with a care proportionate to the solemnity of the occasion, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the judges, and the most eminent noblemen of the realm. The investigation, however, had

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been conducted, so far, with profound secrecy, and the object for which the commission was to assemble was unknown even to Cranmer, himself a member of the Privy Council. With the same mysterious silence on the cause of so unexpected a measure, the writs were issued for a general election, and Parliament was required to assemble as soon as possible. This was done, according to the speech of the Lord Chancellor, for no other purpose than that a fresh body of untried and unprejudiced men should take cognizance of the supposed discovery.

On Thursday the 27th of April the first arrest was made—Sir William Brereton, a gentleman of the King's household was sent suddenly to the Tower, and on the Sunday following, he was followed by Mark Smeton; of whom we only know that he was a musician high in favour at the Court, and apparently a spoilt favourite of royalty, as his name frequently occurs in the privy purse expenses of Henry VIII. The next day following was the 1st of May, on which the annual festival was held at Greenwich, when the Queen appeared as usual, with her husband and the Court, at the tournament. Lord Rochfort her brother, and Sir Henry Norris, both of them implicated in the fatal charge against her, were the challenger and defender in the lists. The tilting had commenced, when the king rose suddenly, and with signs of disturbance in his manner left the Court, and rode off with a small company to London. Rumour stated that a handkerchief, whether purposely or not, dropped by the Queen and caught by Norris as he passed her in the lists, aroused Henry's jealousy; and that his after conduct was the result of momentary anger. The incidents of the previous week, however, are a sufficient refutation of this romantic story. The mine had been already laid—the match was ready for the fire.

The King did not return, but passed the night in London, and Anne remained at Greenwich. On the morning of Tuesday the Privy Council assembled in the Palace there under the presidency of the duke of Norfolk, her uncle, and she was summoned to appear before it. The duke was anxious, as Burnet insinuates, on political grounds that his niece should be made away with "But," says Froude, "such assertions are easily brought, especially when unsupported by evidence. She was unpopular from her manner. The London merchants looked on her with no favour as having caused a breach in the alliance with Flanders, and the duke was an Imperialist and at heart a friend of Queen Katharine, but he had grown old in the service of the state, with an unblemished reputation and he felt too keenly the disgrace which Anne's conduct had brought upon her family, to contrive a scheme for her removal at once so awkward and ignominious." The correctness of these remarks is borne out in a letter addressed by the duke of Norfolk to Henry 5 years later, with reference to the scandalous behaviour of Catharine Howard, and preserved among the state papers, Vol. I. p. 721 wherein he says.—"The abominable deeds done by two of my nieces against your Highness have brought me into the greatest perplexity that ever poor wretch was in, fearing that your majesty, having so often and by so many of my kyn been thus falsely and traitorously handled, might not only conceive a displeasure in your heart against me and all others of that kyn, but also in manner abhor to hear speak of any of the same."

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The new South Eastern Railway from Lewisham to Tonbridge is making rapid progress in this neighbourhood. On the 21st ult. the foundation of the arch which is to span the Orpington road was laid by J. W. Fox, Esq., of Farnborough. This arch will be one of the largest and finest on the line. Some idea of its dimensions may be formed when we state that it will require 2,500,000 bricks to build it, and will be 168 feet through, measuring along the centre of the top of the arch, height, 32 ft. 6in., and span 35 feet.

Mr. Fox said: "On such an occasion as this, one is naturally struck with the magnitude of your works, though to you who labour daily on yonder high embankment it may not appear so astonishing as it does to the passer by who views with wonder such a mountain of earth rising slowly and silently from the plain. Now if we could see at a glance the whole of the railway works in the United Kingdom, which have sprung

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into existence in less than half a century with such astonishing rapidity, what a view we should have of the material greatness of our country — a greatness which some of you who are now present are assisting to extend. But when we know that its moral greatness exceeds the aspect we have taken of its material state, we, like those connected by descent with great men, may be truly proud to call ourselves Englishmen, and let us endeavour to do individually as much as we each have opportunity to promote, and hand down to our children the privileges and blessings we enjoy.

It was justly remarked with reference to the death of Smith O'Brien, that so happy had been the reign of our beloved Queen it had not been necessary to execute a single traitor since her accession to the throne; surely in no country do the people enjoy a greater amount of true liberty, both civil and religious, than we do in Great Britian.

Looking at the brick I am about to lay, I may express a hope that you have made a good foundation on which to build your bridge; and this, taken in a higher sense, may be a lesson for us all to lay a good foundation for eternity. Who can tell when this brick may be again upturned, or for how many centuries this arch will exist! When we look at an ancient structure which has long outlived the men who built it, we wonder that they should pass away and the building still remain. Will the bricks and mortar of this arch which you are about to construct, stand for ages while the builders of it cease to exist? No, it cannot be! man is immortal, and must outlive all earthly things—

'The soul secure in her existence smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
The stars shall fade away, the sun himself,
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds'."

A vote of thanks was proposed by the contractor, and Mr. Fox concluded by saying;—

"It is my sincere wish that those engaged in the building of this arch will meet with no accident, and live to see the completion of it, and may this arch, in connexion with the whole line, be used only in the promotion of peace and plenty, and may it never be necessary to put the bag of powder to blow up what so many industrious heads and hands have put together to prevent the hostile invader from using it for purposes of war against our beloved country."

On June 1st. the extension line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway was extended to the south-eastern foot of Blackfriars Bridge, which is now made the starting point of the traffic which had previously been from the Elephant and Castle. At six o'clock a.m., the first train started for Canterbury, Dover, and Ramsgate. The distance to the Elephant and Castle was traversed in about three minutes, the remainder of the journey occupying the usual times. At half past six o'clock an up train, the Dover mail arrived, and from that time the extension and main line trains continued to arrive and depart throughout the day with the utmost regularity. Sir Morton Peto, M.P., Mr. Betts, the contractor, and Mr. Forbes general manager of the Company, were present during the whole of the morning, busily engaged in carrying out the arrangements.

The goods station is on a level with Holland street, and every appliance which engineering ingenuity could suggest, has been made use of to facilitate the working of the traffic. On the short length of the extension line opened, there are three or four bridges of stupendous size, spanning some of the greatest thoroughfares of the metropolis. The Government Inspector has signified his approval of the soundness and the solidity of the construction of these bridges, and the scientific principles on which they have been designed. One station only intervenes between the Blackfriars station, and the Elephant and Castle, situated in the Borough road, and is well adapted to meet the requirements of that densely populated neighbourhood. Some idea may be formed of the traffic at the new station, when it is stated that 150 trains per day enter and leave the station. For this enormous traffic every arrangement has been made that experience can suggest. The platforms are spacious, the offices numerous and well arranged, the approaches are convenient and the means of exit on to the new Blackfriars Bridge all that can be desired. The terminus is approached by the new temporary bridge over the Thames, which was thrown open for traffic on the 2nd. The Ludgate-Hill station, and Ludgate bridge are intended to be of the same architectural design as the Blackfriars station, which will obviate the injurious effect which it was anticipated would be given to the approach to St. Paul's.

CRICKET.—BROMLEY v. DARTFORD.—A match was played on the Bromley ground on the 20th ult., between the members of the above clubs. Bromley went in first and scored 94, Dartford going out for 68. In the second innings Bromley scored 89. Time not allowing the second innings of the Dartford club to be played out, the game was decided by the first, and the Bromley regained the laurels they lost last year with the same club

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GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the above Association made arrangements for an excursion to Bromley on Saturday the 18th ult. About 30 of the members came down by the train which left Victoria at 1.25., and were met on their arrival by James W. Ilott, Esq. who is a member of the Society, and after examining the gravel pits of the district, a good section of which is now to be seen at the station, were taken by that gentleman to examine his extensive collection of fossils, mostly procured in this neighbourhood. They then walked through Sundridge Park to the oyster pit near Elmstead lane, described by Dr. Mantell in his 'Medals of Creation.' Here Master Ilott, who seemed to know where the best specimens were to be found, led the advance, and took those of the company who were disposed to follow him, on to some dangerous looking places, but they seemed to be used to it, and a photograph of the scene taken at the the time they were picking away in all parts, would have formed one of the greatest curiosities connected with the excursion.

After examining this pit, a visit was paid to the shaft about the centre of the tunnel through Sundridge, and to the other works now being carried on by the South Eastern Railway Company on their Lewisham and Tonbridge line. Good sections of the lower Eocene Tertiaries were here seen. Professor Tennant made some interesting observations on the strata, and the members supplied themselves with the characteristic fossils, viz., Ostreæ, Pectunculi, Cyrenœ, &c., &c.

The chalk pits in Camden Park were next visited. Before entering the galleries made for excavating the chalk, Mr. Ilott explained the mode that had been adopted in working. and gave a description of a pit that had been accidentally discovered there a few years since. It appeared that one of the workmen was carrying on the excavation at some distance from the surface and came upon what was considered a fault in the chalk filled with sand. He found what he thought was a dog's head, with other bones. On being informed of these facts, Mr. Ilott, with Messrs. Robert and Robinson Latter and other gentlemen interested in such matters, visited the spot, and on that and subsequent occasions carefully removed the sandy soil, and found a large quantity of other bones, some in a perfect, and others in a very decomposed state. On examination they were ascertained to be the bones of horses, oxen, deer, sheep, dogs or wolves, and of other smaller animals. Amongst them were the horn cores and jaw bones of the Bos Longifrons, a species of ox which became extinct about the time of the Roman era. Many of the bones were detached, but some were complete skeletons, and one, that of a small kind of horse in a remarkable state of preservation, occupied the floor. Interspersed with these were a few fragments of pottery and some pieces of shaped flint together with a portion of a shallow vessel made of red Samian ware, now in the possession of Robinson Latter, Esq. No human remains were found, and the pit, on being cleared was found to be inverselyfunnel shaped, and nearly circular in form with distinct tool marks in the chalk. It was about 12 feet in diameter, at the base, and about 18 or 20 feet to the top, and had apparently been domed over at the top with large blocks of chalk. The only opening was at the top. Some time afterwards the surface soil fell in, and left a circular opening on the hill side of about equal diameter with the excavation below which has since been filled in. Mr. Ilott also mentioned that about 3 weeks since, a Roman sepulchral vase, containing incinerated bones, together with other pieces of pottery had been found at Beechfield near Bromley by a workman employed in making some alterations in the grounds, who turned up at about 14 or 16 inches from the surface, an earthen vessel, at the side of which he stated, was a layer of bones, about a shovelful, and several pieces of tile. These, together with the handle and a portion of the mouth, which had been broken off, had been wheeled away and thrown into a gravel hole which had been filled np When Mr. Ilott had information of the circumstance he examined the spot, and after removing a little more earth, came upon more fragments of pottery and two other vessels, one being the urn containing the bones before mentioned; this was completely filled with bones partially incinerated, some of which were human. The vessels were in an upright position, and in earth that bore no appearance of having been disturbed for a long time. There were also portions of 6 or 8 other vessels, amongst which was a fragment of red Samian ware of very fine description with two parallel bands running through it, and a few rusty iron nails together with a curiously shaped fragment of flint which exhibited a fracture apparently recent, though evidently from its position among the pottery, and the undisturbed loamy earth. coeval with the deposit of the vessels themselves. The first one found was similar in shape and appearance to one described by Mr. Wright as Roman Salopian white ware, and was a narrow necked vessel with a handle and evidently intended to contain fluid, another was a circular one of a bluish black color as if baked in smoke, of the sort described by Mr. Wright as Upchurch pottery. Fragments of this description of pottery, and of Samian ware were found in the Camden pit; the urn containing the bones was of coarse red ware with oblique longitudinal lines traced on its surface.

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The party now visited the the subterranean passages which were lighted up for the occasion and after inspecting the chalk pits at the bottom of Chislehurst hill, returned to Bromley by way of Bickley. The afternoon was very fine, and all seemed to be much delighted with the beautiful scenery through which they had passed.

RURAL RIDES.

At this delightful season of the year it is desirable, if possible, to leave the shop for a day at least, and go into the country. So we thought, and so we did, or rather we took two half days, partly on business and partly on pleasure. We could not divest our minds, however, of the fact, that our readers would expect the Bromley Record to be published on the first of the month as usual, and that news must be got from somewhere to fill it, and as "Horrid Murders," "Destructive Fires," "Determined Suicides," "Extensive Failures," &c, are amongst the last things we wish to chronicle, we have jotted down our journeyings as better than nothing to amuse them.

We may as well admit at the onset that we do not keep a carriage, so were obliged to hire one. It was a tolerably fine morning but rather cold, on Tuesday the 2nd, when, on finding our patrons at Hayes, Keston, Down, Farnborough, and Knockholt had been neglected by the newsman who should have supplied the Record, we hired a conveyance to go to each of those places to make arrangements for a more regular supply in future. We were not long in getting to the quiet village of Hayes, and after leaving a few dozen with Mrs. Harrod who keeps the general stores, we went over the common to Keston; everybody about here knows this beautiful common so there is no need to describe it. On the top of the hill overlooking very beautiful and extensive scenery, is the "Fox Inn," Keston, the landlord and landlady of which, strange to say, have young Ducks, at table, winter and summer. We left a supply of Records, and ordered our coachman to drive to Down. Keston, which stands on high ground, had been the extent of our previous perigrinations, but after going up, and up, and up, we arrived safely at Down. It being about noon when we arrived at the George Inn, we gave the horse a rest and ourselves some refreshment, and made satisfactory arrangements about the Record, which may be had there. This little village is one of those out-of-the-busy-world kind of places of which we read so much and see so little since the country has been cut up by railways. The scenery here is both extensive and pretty, and well worth the price of a ride on a summer's day. We returned by way of High Elms, the seat of Sir J. W. Lubbock, to Farnborough, in which village Mr. Bird is our agent. On our return we soon found an opportunity of doing a little disinterested kindness, by picking up a poor woman and her daughter, and bringing them to Bromley. But that by the way. Such things could be more often done than they are.

The hills, so we were informed by our coachman, between Down and Cudham being much too steep for travelling any other way than on foot, we were obliged to make another journey and accordingly set off the next morning, and after a long and delightful ride through what Mrs. Grundy was pleased to call "perfect country," we reached Knockholt about midday. This village, as all our readers know, stands on a hill, but for the information of those who have only seen the far famed Knockholt Beeches at a distance, and suppose they stand on the outer edge of the world, we may tell them they may go there with safety, and that so far from there being any danger of falling over, the views beyond are as extensive and beautiful as they are on this side. The beeches are not more than three minutes walk from a neat little Inn, where seeing COMFORT in large letters, and being in want of refreshment, we were tempted to go in. We were not disappointed but found other comforts in the house besides the Host and Hostess, who appear to be very comfortable people and know how to make their customers comfortable, without making them *uncomfortable* afterwards by presenting them with an exorbitant bill. Having paid a visit to the Beeches, and made arrangements that the Bromley Record may be had in future at Mr. Comfort's, we continued our journey to Cudham. We may here mention that the beautiful park and grounds of Earl Stanhope are about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Beeches. We had heard of Cudham dockyard and were curious to arrive at a clue to a reason for supposing Cudham to be a sea port, but could find none, and if any of our readers should in future hear Cudham Dockyard mentioned, they may state on our authority that there is no dockyard there. Cudham lies on the top of a steep hill, the side of which is nearly as upright as the roof of a house and a great depth. In returning we passed the road that leads to Down, which is not much used, but vehicles do occasionally go that way. We may break off this narrative by stating that nothing of sufficient importance to make note of happened on the way home.

We must ask the indulgence of our readers while we give a sketch of the misfortunes, and hair-breadth escapes which befel us on a fine afternoon since, while being taken for a drive by a friend. We set off about half-past

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three o'clock and drove through Bickley Park to Chislehurst, which place we reached without any mishap. Best known we had important business to transact in that village, and having left nothing undone that we ought to have done here we made our friend aware of that fact, and were soon on our way back. For the sake of variety he suggested returning Elmstead road way. He however, had a call to make and here our misfortunes commenced; the horse which had been brought to the side of the road, after standing a few minutes reared up on its hind legs, overbalanced itself, and fell on the shaft. String to bind up the broken shaft was now in requisition, but only a small quantity was to be found in the house, as to *paste* that was out of the question, so we had to use thread and by twisting five or six together, we managed to make a good strong job of it; no fear of its giving way—So we thought—and on we went. The horse was persuaded to put on its best paces. Before proceeding with the narration of our adventures we must introduce a lively little girl about six years old, daughter of our friend, who had been staying on a visit a few days at Chislehurst, and who, on seeing her father was very forcibly reminded of her mother, and that she had some presents for her little sister, which must be presented by herself, she could allow no one else to do it. The appeal to go home was irresistible. Having introduced our little heroine our readers must imagine the amusement she caused when our shaft mending had to be repeated. She had overheard the chaff about paste, and in her innocence inquired of her father if gravel and water would not do as well. We were obliged to leave off binding and hold our sides, her father especially, so tickled were we with the idea. The second mending, which took about half an hour, being completed was a better job than the first, so it seemed; but though we went slowly, signs of further misfortune were soon apparent. Fortunately we were in Elmstead lane where there was not much fear, at that time in the evening of being laughed at by such travellers as delight in other's mishaps. Our third attempt to bind up the broken shaft would probably have been attended with a good deal of grumbling; indeed we were beginning to look serious at one another, when our little companion, being much alarmed, and thinking perhaps that if her suggestion had received the attention it deserved this would not have happened, went quietly to the other side of the road, took off her gloves, and, after a little while returned to her father with some paste in her hand made of spittle and sand. This evidence of the child's ingenuity put us in good humour again, and this time, after enjoying such a laugh as seems to do one good, we did make a good job. The only other misfortune, which can hardly be called a misfortune, and need only be recorded as a caution to others, was our stepping out of the chaise as the horse was going up hill, and finding ourself very unexpectedly rolling in the dust. Here again our friend laughed immoderately, but we forgave him. as we should have done the same. Experience in that case has taught us that however much we may object to ride up a steep hill, it is best to let the horse stop before we get out. Also never to accept an invitation of the kind again without taking a good piece of string with us. We went gently after the third breakage for some distance, but finding all right we drove into the town as though nothing had been the matter, and as to the mending, that was so neatly done that it was hardly noticeable. Thus ended our adventures, and if the relation of them has served to amuse our readers, and make them laugh half as much as our friend did they will not have done yet awhile.

ST. MARY CRAY.

On the 21st a young man named Figgins, a butcher in the employ of Mr. Thomas Crowhurst, was found dead in bed by his master. It appears that he was in his usual health on the previous evening at 11 o'clock, and on Mr. Crowhurst calling him in the morning and receiving no reply, he entered the bedroom, and found deceased in bed dead. Medical aid was at once called in, but life had been extinct some time; and, on a post mortem examination being made by the desire of his friends, it was found that death had resulted from disease of the heart.

ORPINGTON.

On Monday the 13th a sale was held at the "Rising Sun," Orpington of a quantity of goods which had been seized by the churchwardens in default of payment of church-rates.

A placard was circulated through the village on Sunday the 12th, and a second pointed to the public house above mentioned as "the way to the Church receptacle for stolen goods." But little interest was taken in the proceedings, and the placards met with no response.

The defaulters were Messrs. George Atkins, H. Groombridge, and John Williams, and the goods which were valued and sold by Mr. Carpenter of Bromley, consisted of two cones of sugar, and a quantity of household furniture.

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THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT SHORTLANDS.—The following appeared in our second edition of last month.

"About six o'clock on the evening of the 1st. instant, a man named William Houll about 43 years of age, from Upton near Bexley Heath, was killed on the railway between the Bromley and Shortlands stations. It appears that he had been drinking, and had placed himself on the rails unconsciously or intentionally. A man at a short distance off, seeing the danger, called to him. but instead of getting off the rail, he sat down, and the iron guard in front of the engine struck him on the head causing instant death."

An inquest was held on Friday the 10th at the Railway Tavern, Shortlands, before Mr. Carttar, when nothing further being elicited, the jury returned the verdict "that deceased strayed on the line and there accidentally met with his death."

SEVERE FROST OF THE FIRST OF JUNE.—Our notice of the weather in our last impression being in type a few days before the end of the month, we omitted to mention the frosts of the last three days. Mr. Plant of Birmingham writes as follows "I have now to record a frost of greater importance than any before registered in the month of June; the following are my readings of instruments this morning:—Register Thermometers, June 1st., 4 feet above ground, 31 deg: on grass, 28 deg: highest in the shade in 24 hours; 54 deg: The measure is 14 degrees below the average for the 1st of June in 28 years. The 7th of June 1841 was very cold; the measure was only 43° 5 deg.: being 13 degrees below the average, but 1 degree above the past 24 hours."

TWO ACCIDENTS very similar in character occurred, the first on Sunday, the 19th, the second on the following Monday, by horses becoming unmanageable and coming through the town at a fearful pace. The first horse had part of one of the shafts hanging to the harness, but had disentangled himself from the vehicle, the second became unmanagable near the White Hart and broke some portion of the harness. Two ladies, who with a gentleman were the occupants of the vehicle, got out while the harness was being adjusted, when the horse bolted, and after making dangerous use of his heels started up the town with the chaise. The high street was unusually full of other vehicles at the time, but fortunately no one was injured. The most singular part of these occurrences was that both horses came on the pavement opposite Mr. Bean's and were stopped at the same spot opposite Mr. Gordon's.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL.—The foundation stone of a Baptist Chapel is to be laid on Monday next, the 4th inst., by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. The ceremonies are arranged to take place at three o'clock when the meeting, which is expected to be large will be addressed by several ministers and gentlemen. The stone is to be laid at 4.30, after which there will be a public tea meeting in a mammoth marquee on ground adjoining the chapel, near Widmore lane.

HIGH ELMS RACES.—This annual treat in the beautiful park at High Elms, the seat of Sir J. W. Lubbock, bart., is announced to take place on Tuesday, August 2nd.—*See advertisement.*

THE VOLUNTEER BAND.—The Band is getting into high favour since they have shown themselves more in public. Their performances on Martin's hill on Thursday evenings do them much credit, and are highly appreciated by the inhabitants.

A NEW RIFLE RANGE.—It will be gratifying to all who take an interest in the Rifle Volunteer movement to know that a spot has been selected, and that a new rifle butt for the 18th Kent corps will soon be ready. The new range is situated at the back of Holloway Farm, about the same distance from Bromley as the former one and more convenient to be got to.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.—On the 7th a competition took place at the Eltham range by members of the 18th for the honor of representing the corps in the competition for the Queen's Prize at the next Wimbledon meeting, when the following appeared at the head of the list. Private Ralph, Captain Satterthwaite, Privates T. Wells and J. Brister. Corporal Willis was next on the list.

The annual county match between eleven of the Kent and the same number of the Sussex Rifle Volunteers, came off on the

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17th at Eastbourne, when the Kent came off victorious. The 18th Kent was on this occasion represented by Private Ralph.

ODD FELLOWS.—The members of the "Orphan's Friend Lodge." of the above order celebrated their twentieth anniversary on the 28th. A cricket match was played between the members on the Bromley ground, and they afterwards dined together at the lodge house, Host Hadden's the "Rising Sun." A statement of the affairs of the society was read by the secretary, when it appeared that the order which numbered 86 members, has balances in hand of £795 11s. 7d. and £20 11s. 7d.

BROMLEY STATION.—This station which ought to be one of the most convenient, to judge from the amount of traffic, is really one of the most inconvenient to get from, by conveyance, of any, the same distance from London. The ladies should petition the company to make a carriage way to the Down platform, with sufficient room for conveyances to stand, as at most other stations, and no doubt the railway authorities would give it their earliest attention, or they may cover in the station as at Beckenham, and construct a staircase to connect the Up and Down platforms. They have improved the footway leading towards Widmore lane, and now it is done, the only wonder is, why it was not done long ago.

SHORTLANDS STATION.—The railway company, during the past month, have nearly completed the improvement, suggested in our journal some time ago, by which passengers can get on to the Up train platform without crossing over the line.

SHORTLANDS.—This estate is now being transformed into a fashionable neighbourhood. Till the railway reached it, it was only known as a gentleman's seat, with its picturesque surroundings; with a farmstead in the distance, and a few neat cottages, built by the present proprietor, W. A. Wilkinson, Esq. An excellent road has been made, leading from the main road at the Shortlands station, through King's wood to the Hayes and Beckenham road: streets are laid out, and some pretty villas have been erected. It is expected that several more will be built this summer, as many of the freehold plots were purchased by citizens, at the late sale. In a litho. plan of the property, as now laid out, we observe the site for a church, about central with the alterations. So rapid do churches, and with them towns, spring up now-a-days, that it would not surprise us to see a church on the Shortlands estate, well attended by residents of that neighbourhood in a few years.

BROMLEY BRANCH OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

An interesting meeting was held at the White Hart Hotel on the 15th of June to commemorate the sixth Anniversary o the above association.

The chair was ably filled by W. T. Hillyer, Esq. The Rev. F. Chalmers in moving the adoption of the Report gave some reminiscences of his early life, showing the value and blessedness of true religion. The Rev. E. Bolton in seconding the adoption of the Report, analysed its contents in a very masterly manner, shewing the high aim of the Association and the means used for its accomplishment.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. A. G. Brown, in his usual energetic manner, on the duty of personal consecration to Christ.

WEEK'S PATENT FLOWER TRAYS.—These trays, or rather ornamental flower stands, were first introduced to the public at the Volunteer Fete held in the grounds of G. W. Norman, Esq., Bromley Common, about two years ago, when they were much admired, and Mr. Weeks was awarded a first class prize for his invention. He has since had the honor of receiving prizes from similar exhibitions. At the great Rose Show held on Saturday last at the Crystal Palace these Flower stands were awarded another prize. Those containing Roses were really magnificent, as were also those with growing plants, ferns, &c, which were interspersed with mosses and edgings of various cut flowers, very tastefully arranged.

CRICKET.—A match was played on the Bromley ground between the Bromley club and Tuffnel Park (Comet) club, on Tuesday 14th ult. The Bromley players went in first and made a score of 88 runs. Tuffnel Park scored 27 in their first innings, and 61 in their second, making a total of 88 runs: thus being defeated by one innings, notwithstanding two of the best players on the Bromley side scored 0. The day was beautifully fine, and a large number of cricket admirers assembled to witness the game.

MATCHES FOR JULY.—On the 6th inst., at Penshurst.—On the 12th, the return Bromley *v.* Tuffnell park (Comet), at Tuffnell.—On the 19th Bromley *v.* Mitcham on the Bromley ground.

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A match was played on the 15th ult., between eleven of the Bromley Havelock club, and eleven of the Croydon Early Rising Club, which terminated in favour of the former. The return match will be played in a month's time, when a well contested game is looked forward to. The following is the score;

Hartridge b Ferrage	18	b Walter	2
Bailey b Ferrage	31	b Walter c Plowman	5
Oliver s Gibbs b Ferrage	0	c Lemon b Walter	5
Stocks b H. Lemmon	2	c Lemmon b Lemn.	5
Doe c Gibbs b Lemmon	1	run out	7
H. Amos c Gibbs b Lemmon	2	b Lemmon	3
Knight, c Walter b Lemmon	15	c Gibbs b Walter	6
Roscorla b Ferrage	0	run out	1
Hards run out	2	b Walter	0
G. Amos c G. Lemmon b Lemmon	0	c Ferrage b Walter	0
Ayling not out	1	not out	0
Wides, byes, &c.	10	Wides, byes, &c.	9
Total	82		43

Ferrage c Knight b Doe	3	c Doe b Knight	0
H. Lemmon b Doe	6	c Roscorla b Knght	0
Farrand b Knight	7	b Knight	2
Branch b Doe	5	b Knight	0
Walter c Stokes b Knight	5	ht. wicket b Amos	6
Gibbs b Doe	4	b Knight	6
Tilley b Knight	10	ht. wicket b Amos	0
Hewitt b Knight	0	b Amos	0
Plowman b Knight	0	c Roscorla	0
King b Doe	0	not out	0
G. Lemmon not out	0	c Roscorla b Amos	10
Wides, byes, &c.	21	Wides, byes, &c.	10
	58		34

CHEVENING.—This park, together with the magnificent gardens are now thrown open to the public every Wednesday afternoon, by the kindness of the noble owner, Earl Stanhope.

DOWN—FATAL ACCIDENT. — On the 21st a man mamed James Gallier, about 46 years of age, in the employ of Mr G. Snow, farmer, of Down was accidentally killed, while employed in carrying hay, by being run over by a waggon which was drawn by three horses. Dr. Englehart was at once called in, but without avail, as the injuries the unfortunate man had sustained, caused almost instant death.

An inquest was held at the Queen's Head Inn Down, on Friday 24th before G. Carttar, Esq., when it appeared from the evidence adduced that the deceased, who was proceeding with his team at a steady pace fell in a fit, and the waggon passed over his back, crushing him in a frightful manner. There were six persons within a distance of 20 yards, but they neither heard any alarm or saw the accident take place. The unfortunate deceased had been in the service of his employer nearly thirteen years and was the fourth member of his family who had dropped dead in a fit. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COTTAGER'S VEGETABLE SHOW. — The second annual vegetable show with which flowers are this year also to be exhibited, will take place on Tuesday August 9th. Those who wish to compete should make their entries before the 9th July, the entrance fee, which is one shilling, being doubled after that date.

"QUEEN'S OWN" WEST KENT YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

The annual training of this regiment terminated on Saturday the 4th, and the inspection of the regiment took place on the previous day, when, although the weather was unpropitious, a considerable number of spectators were assembled.

At the close of the day's evolutions, the inspecting officer, Colonel Hagart, commandant of the Maidstone Cavalry Depot, addressed the regiment, giving them great credit for the manner in which they had acquitted themselves, considering the short time they had been drilled in company.

Two accidents occurred during the training, the first was occasioned by the horse of trooper Richmond, of Tonbridge rearing and falling backwards on its rider, who received a severe cut on the head from his carbine striking him, and was picked up insensible. The second casualty occurred to trooper T. Clifford of the Oxonhoath troop, who received so severe a kick from a horse on one of his legs as to incapacitate him from further drill.

The prizes for the best swordsmen were competed for on the afternoon of Thursday the 2nd, in the riding school of the cavalry depot, when both prizes were taken by members of the Cobham troop, the champion cup being won by Corporal Wood, and the maiden one by Sergeant Pye.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

At the Guildhall, on Friday, the 2nd instant, William Broughton, proprietor of the *Sydenham Chronicle*, and John Magarigle having an agency office in Farringdon street, were summoned before Sir R. W. Carden, charged with having conspired to defraud Edwin Groves of the sum of £300.

It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiff that he was induced, through the representations of the prisoner Magarigle to invest £300 in the paper, and an agreement was

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entered into guaranteeing £150 and 2½ per cent on the advertisements. There was also a charge against the prisoners of defrauding a Mathis Fowler of £50 which had been obtained from him by Magarigle on account of Broughton, whose clerk and collector he was appointed at a salary of £60 per annum, but which he had been unable to get.

On Monday, June 20th the prisoners, together with Henry Cox, a boat builder, and who appeared to a summons, and Edward Keighley, who was apprehended on a warrant, were also placed in the dock, charged with the same offence. Evidence of a multiplicity of charges of a similar nature were gone into against Magarigle.

On Friday the 21th the prisoners were committed for trial, when Magarigle and Keighley reserved their defence, Broughton saying that at the proper time he should have a good answer to the charge against him.

[The following communication arrived too late for insertion in last month's *Record*; such being the case we thought it better to forward the same to the "Kentish Rambler" from whom we have received an answer and now publish both letters.]

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—Having been for many years acquainted with the Manor of Farnborough, and its Customs, I am induced to offer a few remarks on the information given by the *Kentish Rambler*. He states that the "Royal Manor of Farnborough has been attached to the Holwood estate since the time of Mr. Pitt, and that it has passed by sale to several proprietors until it came into the hands of the present noble owner, Lord Cranworth." Should his Lordship read that report he will smile to find himself the Lord of the Royal manor of Farnborough, but I fear that it will not inspire him with much confidence in the historical reports of the *Rambler*, who might, with about the same truth, assert that the present occupier of the plantations adjoining the Church-yard was a descendant of the good and holy St. Giles to whom the Church is dedicated, because he happens to be of the same name. I will venture to express a doubt if ever it was the property of Mr. Pitt, and from that time to the present the only owner of Holwood who was also the owner of the manor, was John Ward, Esq. It was sold by auction by Messrs. Driver as the property of the Crown, and he was the purchaser, but it never was attached to the estate or passed by sale to any other owner of the property and when the estate was offered for sale by auction it was sold in a separate lot, the purchaser, being the present owner, Benjamin Badger, Esq, residing in a distant part of the kingdom. It is much to be regretted that the noble lord is not the owner of the Manor to whom appeal could be made to protect from abuse and encroachment the Common and waste lands of the parish, about which the freeholders and others interested have been most unpardonably negligent, although the recent encroachments are causing a murmer of discontent which may urge them to look to their rights.

Farnborough. AN OLD INHABITANT.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—I am much indebted to your correspondent, "An Old Inhabitant," for correcting an error which I was inadvertently led into when tracing the descent of the Royal Manor of Farnborough, but which did not arise from any laxity of research, as I think he will admit when I state the course from which my information was derived.

When writing the history of Keston, including that of Holwood Park, Lord Cranworth kindly furnished me with the printed particulars of sale under which the estate was put up to auction on the 8th of August 1851. These particulars contain a full description of the mansion, pleasure grounds and farms, comprising in extent 439 acres 15 poles, and conclude with the following announcement. "The estate is in hand, and form in its entirety, one of the most elegant, convenient, and substantial mansions in the County of Kent, within a park and pleasure grounds of the greatest possible beauty, and almost endless variety. "The Royal Manor of Farnborough extending into the townships of Farnborough, Chelsfield, Lullingstone, West Wickham, Paul's Cray, and Keston, with Courts Baron, Courts Leet, &c," as already enumerated in my former account; together with the manorial rights and interests within the waste lands of the said manor *will be included in the purchase of the Holwood Estate.*"

Hence the error has arisen, and not having been aware that the manor had twice been severed from the estate, then in hand, I naturally concluded that my sketch of its history was correct; but topographers are not infallible in their researches, and therefore I can only repeat that I am thankful to "An Old Inhabitant" for correcting the mistake. KENTISH RAMBLER.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—In common with a great many residents of this neighbourhood, I have lately occupied Thursday evenings with listening to the performances of the Bromley Band; and I can add my testimony to the general opinion of their playing very creditably. Let me however, join my voice to that of every lover of music, in petitioning the band to change the position of their labours to one, where strangers will not be compelled to erroneously labour under the idea that two bands are playing the same tune in different time, to the diminution of harmony, and the great prejudice of the ear of their audience. The musicians having chosen the spot which possesses the finest echo in Bromley, the combination of sounds bringing forcibly to one's mind Tom Hood's description—

> "But echo takes up the burden now
> With a rattling chorus of row de dow dow,
> Till silence herself seems making a row,
> Like a Quaker gone delirious."

Yours faithfully.

Beckenham, June 18th. T. J

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PROCLAMATION.

Whereas repeated complaints have reached us respecting the difficulty of obtaining the Bromley Record in the neighbouring Villages, since the restriction imposed upon the Letter Carriers by which they are prohibited from carrying periodicals not duly posted, and much disappointment to our friends has arisen from their Newsmen not supplying them till a day after date, and inasmuch as these disappointments and annoyances are prejudicial to our property and probably put our patrons out of temper with us. We, viz the Editor, Publisher, and Proprietor do hereby give notice that we have appointed the following agents at the Villages, hereunder named, who will supply the Bromley Record on the morning of the 1st of each month.

Bromley Common	Mrs Jackson.
Chislehurst	Mr. Willis.
,, ...	Mr. Croft.
Down	Mr. Duck.
Farnborough	Mr. Bird.
Hayes	Mr. Harrod.
Keston	Mr. Duck.
Knockholt	Mr. Comfort.
St. Mary Cray	Mr. Clarke.
,, ...	Mr. Tovey.
West Wickham	Mrs. Harman.

PETTY SESSIONS.

Bromley. Tuesday, June 7th.—Before Coles Child. Esq

William Hunt, was brought up in custody charged with embezzling 8s. 3d., the property of his employer, Mr. J. W. Brown, of Mason's hill. A second charge was also preferred against the prisoner of having on the 17th of October, uttered, with intent to defraud, a receipt for £1 10s., knowing the same to be forged. Committed for trial on both charges.

Rosa Hawkins was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance at the Railway Tavern on the previous evening, defendant said that she had no home or occupation except that of getting a little excited and disorderly sometimes. Admonished and discharged.

Thomas Roof was charged with assaulting Jane Killick, wife of the landlord of the Railway Signal, Bromley. The complainant stated that defendant came to the house intoxicated, and called for some ale. He afterwards struck the complainant, swept everything off the counter, and tried to get within the bar. Being prevented doing so, he threw a pint pot at the landlord which missed him and struck the complainant on the forehead inflicting a severe wound. Seven days' imprisonment.

Bromley. Monday, June 6th, before C. L. Wilson, Esq., in the chair, Colonel Long, G. Norman, R. B. Berens, and J. Chapman, Esqrs.

George Freeman, a builder residing at Farwig, was summoned to answer a charge of furious driving. The defendant who did not appear was represented by his clerk.—Inspector Townsend deposed that on the evening of the 26th of May whilst he was riding from Shortlands towards Bromley the defendant came behind him at a furious rate, and witness, to avoid being run over, had to gallop before defendant until he came to a wider part of the road when he drew on one side and the defendant passed him. Although going at such a pace, the defendant was still urging his horse on, and had another vehicle met him, nothing could have prevented a collision. Fined 10s. and 8s. costs.

James Gibbons, a solicitor was charged with having, on the 10th of April, assaulted James Andrews, one of the porters at te Penge railway station. The case had been previously adjourned on the defendant having been seized with a paralytic stroke.. The defendant not being able to attend, and it appearing that it would be some time before his health would enable him to do so it was decided that it should be heard in his absence. The complainant stated that on the day in question the defendant asked the reason the gas was not lit in the gentlemen's room, complainant replied that some one had put it out, and defendant said he should report it to the Company and went to the door of the first-class waiting room which was locked. Witness told him the door was locked, as there were so many people down there on a Sunday, and they sometimes destroyed the furniture. Defendant used bad language and said that was an insult to him, and on witness requesting him not to swear, he assaulted witness striking him on the head with his stick. Stephen Harris, another porter gave corroborative testimony, and defendant was fined £2 4s. 6d. including costs.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

4th. Laying the Foundation Stone of the Bromley Baptist Chapel. by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

12th. County Court.

HOPE AND THE ROSE.

Who shall die first, whisper'd Hope to the Rose,
Who shall sink earlier into the grave—
I by my fleetness, or thou by thy sweetness,
Which of the two is the future to save—
I by betraying, or thou by decaying,
Who shall sleep first in eternal repose.
Soon shall we sever, or live we for ever,
Who shall die first whisper'd Hope to the Rose.

I said the flower, though sweet is my blooming,
Soon will my loveliness wither and die—
Lives that are sweetest are ever the fleetest,
Hours most happy, most rapidly fly;
But Hope dieth never, it liveth for ever,
Enchantment around the young bosom it throws.
In smiling or weeping, Hope never is sleeping—
I shall die first said the beautiful Rose.

The Rose was mistaken, its dwelling forsaken,
Hope and its promises died in the heart,
The love it desired had falsely expired,
Fated in faithlessness soon to depart.
The sweet-scented flower still graces the bower,
And there in its loveliness gracefully blows,
Its beauties displaying, it lives undecaying,
To tell the sad story of Hope and the Rose.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Cape brocoli and the principal table vegetables should now be sown again, and those beds in which they are risen should be carefully hoed; transplant where fit. Plant out celery in rich ground in trenches, the whole of the root should be taken, and the side shoots removed. Take up garlic, onions, and shalots, if the leaves decay. Watch the wall trees and espaliers, and divest them of superfluous wood; take off the runners of strawberries, and transplat young plants.

Births.

On the 25th ult. the wife of Mr. W. T. Ayling of a son.

Deaths.

On the 12th ult., at his residence, Crofton House, Orpington, Kent, John Francis Skeggs, Esq., the last surviving son of the late John Skeggs, of Farnborough, and Lewisham, Kent. Regretted by all who knew him.

On the 12th ult., at Bromley Common, Mr. William Burgess, aged 31.

On the 22nd ult., at Bromley, Mr. John Doyle, aged 49.

On the 22nd ult., at Bromley, Margaret Emily, the beloved wife of Curlis Edmonds, Esq.

Marriage.

On the 16th ult., at Trinity Church, Bromley Common, by the Rev. G. Reed, rector of Hayes, James Armstrong, to Jane Lucretia Amelia, only daughter of Jonathan Gillbanks, of Bickley.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny.

MOON'S CHANGES—AUGUST.

New Moon ..... 2nd day, at 33.2 after.
First Quarter ..... 10th day, at 57.5 after.
Full Moon ..... 17th day, at 36.1 after.
Last Quarter ..... 24th day, at 4. 6 morn.

The Bromley Record.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The great trial of party strength in Parliament this season, commenced on the 4th ult., and was decided on the 9th. The question on which the opposition expected to turn out the Ministry, was founded on the ill success of their attempts to prevent the war between Denmark and Prussia The division showed a majority of 18 in favour of Ministers, in the Commons, and 9 against, in the Lords.

Another piece of home news which has created an extraordinary amount of excitement, has been that of the the murder of an elderly gentleman in a first class carriage on the North London Railway. The murdered man was a senior clerk in the extensive Banking establishment of Robarts Lubbock and Co., Lombard Street. The murderer is not expected to escape justice, and we believe if ever there had been a law made to abolish capital punishment, it would be repealed to hang him.

The national rifle contest at Wimbledon was brought to a close on Saturday the 23rd. The shooting of the Volunteers, as compared with that of previous years, showed a steady improvement. Several competitors from Kent carried off prizes. We hope next year to have the pleasure to record the names of some of the 18th Kent among the successful competitors.

Negotiations for peace between Austria and Prussia on the one hand, and Denmark on the other, have commenced at Vienna. The terms on which the German powers are likely to cease hostilities, are expected to be most humiliating to Denmark. It is possible they would show no moderation were it not that restraining influences that cannot be disregarded, have become apparent, which may incline them to be cautious how they lay down principles that may hereafter be applied to themselves.

We learn by recent accounts from America that the Confederates have assumed the offensive, and, instead of Grant marching on Richmond, we now hear of the Southerners marching on Washington, Indeed, the latter have been on this occasion much nearer the Northern capital than their enemies have been to Richmond. Fighting took place on the 11th July, at a distance of about seven miles from Washington. Rumours of its absolute capture were circulated at New York. But this culmination of the Northern troubles has been once more averted, though for how long is a matter of the utmost uncertainty. From the brief telegraphic summary of intelligence forwarded by the Arabia, it seems that General Lee entered Maryland early in the present month, with a force estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000 men. On the 11th ult., he encountered the Federals, whom he defeated, killing and taking a vast number of prisoners. The Federal army, thus broken, retreated in confusion towards Washington. The Confederates drove them to within six or seven miles of the city, and then retired, carrying off immense quantities of property. In the neighbourhod of Baltimore the Southerners have also been victorious, capturing two trains containing General Franklin and his staff.

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RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

At an adjourned Wharncliffe meeting, held on the 22nd June, at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, the Hon. J. Byng in the chair, for the purpose of considering a bill for the amalgamation of the Mid-Kent with the South Eastern.

Mr. Coles Child is reported to have said it was sufficiently evident, that the board intended to avail themselves of the 20th section to pay the 40,000*l.* to the Mid-Kent, and on this assumption he should proceed to offer a few remarks on the history of the transaction, and which, in his judgment, had an important bearing, on the confirmation of this most improvident bargain. Although well aware that nothing he could say would prevent its adoption, he was determined that it should not pass without a protest. In February 1863, an agreement having been entered into between the directors of the South Eastern and the Chatham with the promoters of the proposed Beckenham and Brighton, the South Eastern board made pressing overtures to the Mid-Kent for the purchase of the line; the result was the bargain, which they submitted to the proprietors on the 27th August last. That the real object of the board in this matter was the expected benefit to be derived from the proposed new line to Brighton, and the extension of the Mid-Kent to Croydon town, was abundantly proved by Mr. Hope Scott's speech in opposition to the Brighton project in June, 1863. This learned gentleman, in speaking of the territorial arrangement between the South Eastern and the Brighton and South Coast, used these words:—

"Neither in that part nor any other part of East Sussex from the date of the agreement have the South Eastern spent a shilling, and in fact, as regards the country comprised in that agreement, the only line which they have connected themselves with—not making it themselves—has been that little bit of the Mid-Kent, which they adopted at a period of violent conflict with their present allies, the London and Chatham, and which, being now comparatively useless for the purpose, they have first sought to turn into the means of tapping the traffic at Croydon, and so to utilise it for the purpose of assisting in the accommodation of the competing line to Brighton."

The proprietors (continued Mr. Child) would recollect that Mr. Scott had been for many years the leading counsel of the South Eastern, that he was intimately acquainted with the policy of the board—if it had any—that he had been and was their confidential adviser. He (Mr. Child) did not, therefore think it likely that any director would be bold enough to attempt to controvert Mr. Scott's statement that this Mid-Kent line, in the hands of the South Eastern, was to be used to "tap the Croydon traffic, and assist in the accommodation of the competing line to Brighton." Now, what was the position of these noteable projects which were to make the Mid-Kent purchase so advantageous to this company? The Croydon extension from Addiscombe, promoted by the Mid-Kent for the second or third time, was defeated in 1863, and a similar scheme of this company in the present session had been withdrawn by arrangement with the South Coast. The competing Brighton line had been twice rejected—once in 1863, and after an inquiry of thirty days, and by the unanimous vote of the committee, and again in 1864 on the second reading. It was, therefore, manifest that both these projects were dead and buried, and that they must look at the purchase they were called on to confirm as that of a line commencing at the Lewisham junction and terminating at Addiscombe. They might perhaps recollect that on the 27th of August last, when this proposed purchase was first submitted to them, that he had spoken against it, and it might not be a loss of time if he read what he had then said:—

"On this short line there is only one station of any importance whatever—viz., Beckenham; the other three—Ladywell, Catford Bridge, and Lower Sydenham, are insignificant. The City traffic from Bickley, Bromley, and Shortlands stations, on the Crays line, is now carried over the Mid-Kent by the South Eastern. On 1st September the Crays passes into the hands of the Chatham, after which, I am informed, the South Eastern trains will not work beyond Beckenham. It is only reasonable to suppose that this will prejudicially affect the receipts; at all events it will materially increase the cost of working to this company. When the Metropolitan Extension of the Chatham is opened to Blackfriars, a further abstraction of the Bromley and Beckenham traffic will take place, and when our Tunbridge line is opened to Chislehurst, much of the Bickley and Bromley traffic will pass that way as the shorter and quicker route. What will become of the 'remunerative and increasing' traffic referred to in this paragraph when these abstractions of receipts take place? My own opinion is that the line will then barely pay it working expenses; bear in mind, too, that with the entire traffic of the district (much of which I have shown will be diverted) this line has only been able to pay an average dividend of 3¾ per cent. since the opening of the Crays in 1858. And our directors choose the very time when its prospects are the darkest to press upon the fortunate proprietors of the Mid-Kent a premium of 40,000*l.*, or 30*l.* for each 20*l.* share! I cannot understand it, and must say that I have never heard of anything more reckless or outrageous. Of the Addiscombe Extension I think nothing; there are scarcely any houses between Beckenham and Addiscombe; the line, too between these points runs through a cold wet clay district not adapted for building, and its only prospective value is in an extension to the town of Croydon (defeated this session), and in a means of annoyance to the Brighton Moreover, what is the necessity for this purchase at all? With the Mid-Kent we have a working agreement for an unexpired period of ten years, renewable for ten years more, and by which the control of the line is practically secured—why cannot we be content with this? The line too, from its local position, is absolutely under our control; no other company can work it; with its directors we have always been on good terms; no cause of difference can arise between us; and if the traffic of the district is, as our directors tell us, both 'remunerative and increasing,'—but which for the reasons I have given I take occasion to doubt—by all means let the Mid-Kent share in the advantage. I say, let well alone; we shall have, I fear, quite enough burden to bear in preference capital without raising 220,000*l.* for this."

He (Mr. Child) was not prepared to withdraw one word of what he had said on that occasion. The South Eastern trains had ceased to work beyond Beckenham. A few carriages were, however, during the pleasure of the Chatham, carried on to Bromley and Bickley by that company. Great and serious delays took place

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in consequence at Beckenham. Sometimes owing to a stoppage at the junction with the Charing-Cross at London Bridge (of which the less said the better,) the passengers found on arrival at Beckenham that the Chatham train had gone on without them, sometimes owing to delays upon that line; they had to wait twenty minutes for the Victoria train, the journey from London Bridge to Bromley frequently occupying fifty minutes, or nearly as long as that from London to Brighton. This much was certain, that whenever the Chatham was open to Ludgate Hill, and the South Eastern from Bickley to Lewisham, that little if any of the Bromley and Bickley traffic would go over the Mid-Kent, and that the present most costly and unremunerative service would be abandoned. Again, the Addiscombe traffic was worked by an entirely independent set of trains. No less than twenty-two ran during the day (in addition to those twenty-eight previously referred to as running between Beckenham and London), in all fifty daily. He should therefore like to know the weekly receipts from that source, and if they did more than pay their expenses. He conscientiously believed that if an accurate account of the Mid-Kent traffic, even at the present time, were made out, that it would be shown that it did not pay more than 3½ per cent. on its capital of 140,000*l*. That the fortunate proprietors in the Mid-Kent were delighted with the arrangement was not to be wondered at. Listen to what the chairman of that company said upon the subject in August last.

"Considering that they were but a small company, and that the terms offered were exceedingly fair, he thought the shareholders would agree with the directors in believing it desirable to accept the proposal of the South Eastern, which would really place them in a considerably improved position. The terms were that the South Eastern should take upon themselves the whole of the debenture and preference debt, and pay the Mid-Kent upon the original capital 50 per cent. profit—viz. give them 40,000*l*. in addition to their 80,000*l*. upon which they would pay them, as soon as the act was obtained, 4½ per cent. interest. This would be rather more than 6½ per cent. on the original capital."

And so the South Eastern was to pay to this lucky company rather more than 6½ per cent. for a line which, with all the traffic of the district, much of which had been and would be diverted into other channels, had only been able to pay an average dividend of 3½ per cent. and by which he did not hesitate to say the South Eastern must lose a large sum annually. Would the directors condescend to controvert these arguments if they could? Would the chairman for once depart from vague generalities, and with that eloquence he was believed to possess, and that logical power of grappling with facts which his learned profession must have taught him, show that he was wrong in asserting that this was one of the worst and most foolish bargains the South Eastern board had ever made?—*Railway Times*

BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new place of worship for the Baptist denomination, now rapidly increasing in numbers in this town, took place on Monday the 4th ult. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. had consented to take the chair on the occasion, but having had his attention drawn to a sermon preached by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, in which uncharitable reflections were unsparingly thrown on the clergy of the Established Church, the hon. gentleman, who has recently come to reside in the vicinity, withdrew that consent. The letter, explaining his objection, was not read at the meeting, but the above may be taken as a synopsis of it. The town presented its usual appearance till about half-past two o'clock, p.m., when a special train which had been engaged for the purpose of bringing Mr. Spurgeon and his friends, arrived at the Bromley station. A sudden increase of over 1000 persons in the high-street was a sight that occurs but seldom. The observed of all observers was Mr. Spurgeon, who, with his congregation, were soon shown to the spot where a large tent had been erected, and was already occupied to a considerable extent by the natives of these parts. Mr. Spurgeon's appearance on the platform was a signal for general applause.

Mr. Spurgeon commenced the proceedings with prayer and singing, after which, the Rev. Archibald G. Brown, gave a brief but encouraging sketch of the progress of the Baptist cause in this town, and said he thought past success gave ground for future hope that Bromley would ere long be aroused from its lethargy: he thought it had had sleep enough, and ought to be woke up. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, tutor to Mr. Brown, next addressed the meeting, and spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. Brown while under his tuition. He said in alluding to character, that Mr. Brown did not require any recommendation from him, he believed Mr. Brown would amply fulfil the anticipations formed of him, and concluded by wishing the Baptist cause in Bromley God speed. Mr. Spurgeon in his official capacity as chairman, next addressed the meeting, but as our space is limited we can only give a few extracts, one of which is that he hoped they would

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call their place of worship a *Meeting House* in preference to chapel or church. He said he believed the last great struggle for protestantism would be between the Baptists and Catholics, who were now making such rapid progress in England, that they, the catholics, looked upon the great change as an evidence of the intercession of the Virgin Mary. Puseyism came in for a large share of condemnatory declamation, and described as the direct road from Protestantism to the church of Rome. A hook was made of the refusal of the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird to occupy the chair, on which to hang a good deal of pleasant badinage, but if the hon. gentleman had been present we think he would have taken it in good part, Mr. S. always having a salve ready to dab on to any sore he may happen to make with his hard words. Though he did not get credit for it he was, he said, one of the gentlest spirits that ever breathed. He could not bear to offend any man. After discharging his mind it recoiled like a gun, he felt grieved in his heart that he should hurt any one; but a man must not be tongue-tied, and the Lord was his witness he spoke with an honest purpose, and if he lost the esteem of the outward world he would continue to do so. Whatever they might say of him on earth he would like it to be said in heaven of him, "There is a faithful man."

Mr. Jones next presented himself, and briefly addressed the meeting. After which the company adjourned to witness the laying the stone—so far all went merrily as a marriage bell. After some little delay the preliminaries of adjustment were finished by the Masons, and a speech was commenced by a stout gentleman. It may not be amiss, perhaps, here, to caution amateurs in public speaking, against introducing into their subject (particularly if it be a pious one) such words as "punching heads." All that we could hear of that speech was, "Punch his head," "I have had my head punched before to day,—May be I shall again." This, and only this, repeated, was heard by those at a little distance from the speaker, and what it had to do with the ceremony of laying that stone, those only who were near enough to hear all that was said can tell. No doubt the speaker meant it to illustrate his subject, but the connection was invisible to those a little way off. This hint is given in the most friendly spirit, without any desire on our part to provoke pugilism, neither is our criticism at all connected with the fact that a copy of the "Bromley Record" was not put into the Bottle with other papers and deposited in the Stone. Having given all we could make out of the introductory speech, we must introduce the next speaker, Mr. Spurgeon again before the public, this time with silver trowel in hand, presented by the previous speaker, on which is the following inscription:—

"Presented to the
Rev. C. H. SPURGEON,
of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, on the occasion of his laying the Foundation Stone of the Baptist Chapel, Bromley, Kent, July, 1864."

A few raps with the mallet, another prayer, another exhortation, and a cheque for £60, completed this ceremony. In presenting this cheque, Mr. Spurgeon, said he was not aware that £700 had been collected, or he would have brought a cheque for £70 as it was his intention to add £10 to every £100 collected for the building; the contract price for which was £1200, but it would probably cost £1500 as there were always some extras. He also had the pleasure to announce that Mr. Stiff, who had given £5 would give another £5. The Meeting House is expected to be opened in about four months, and will hold about 800 persons. The architect is Mr. R. H. Moore, 10, Walbrook, London, and the builders are Messrs. Waters and Saintey, of Tabernacle Square, City. After a stroll in the park, which had been thrown open for the occasion, by Coles Child, Esq., the company, whose railway tickets included tea, returned to the tent, and a large tea party was soon assembled, but from great fault in the management, although plenty had been provided, those who could not fight their way to it, or get somebody to fight for them, could get none. The excuse that there were many more than was expected, is a very lame one, as all might have been accommodated under proper managemement.

After tea, or rather scramble, Mr. Spurgeon appeared again on the platform, and when something like order had been restored, preached a sermon. The various

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subjects which were handled in that gentleman's peculiarly lucid and graphic style, were well received by the audience—albeit some irreverent persons tried to get up a laugh at the mention of the young man who had taken a wife and therefore could not come. The service was concluded at at little before nine o'clock. The train engaged to take the company back was to have been ready by quarter-past nine, but owing to some hitch in the arrangements it did not leave Bromley station till after ten o'clock, which perhaps very few regretted as they were enjoying the country, and the weather was beautifully fine.

Having no desire to make our journal a medium for religious controversy, we have purposely been very brief in alluding to the cause which led the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird to decline the office of chairman.

The confusion caused of late by would-be-wondrously-clever people endeavouring to upset established notions of right and wrong, in religious matters, would, almost induce us to put the following old-fashioned phrase into English :—

"Whereignoranceisblissitisfollytobewise."

MARTIN'S HILL.

Our fears respecting the result of the permission given for the Band to play there every Thursday evening, have been partially realised. Blackguards (we hope they do not belong to Bromley) have taken advantage of the opportunity to behave so that decent people have been deprived of the pleasure they had a right to expect. The consequence has been that permission, for the Band to play there, has been withdrawn. The Hill itself will be sufficient attraction for all who delight in pure air and country scenery, unalloyed by disorderly conduct. A danger, however, still remains that those, who wish to get the public excluded from that beautiful spot, will be able to make out a case strong enough to deprive the town of the time-honoured usage of promenading there. There seems but one certain way to prevent this, and that is to raise a subscription to purchase the Hill. It would not cost much. We are authorised by a gentleman to announce the sum of £5 as a contribution to start with, and if the wealthy will but contribute as liberally, or half as liberally as they do to churches, a sufficient sum will be raised in a short time to secure the Hill for our own use, and to hand it down as a legacy to future generations. We are informed that at least £40,000 have been subscribed in Bromley and its vicinity towards church building, within the last forty years, and as there will be no want of churches hereabout for many years to come now is the time to establish the claim of the people to the use of a few acres of greensward as unproductive as any in the neighbourhood, formed by nature solely for recreation and healthgiving exercises. We shall be happy to forward the views and the money of those who like to favour us with them, to a properly constituted authority, should the town think proper to take the matter up. Where it not that we believe there are men capable of wishing to deprive us of the pleasure of a walk on that hill, we should be content to be silent; but we say again there is danger of losing this beautiful spot as a promenade.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

THE BAPTISMAL QUESTION.

Much interest has been excited in Bromley on this subject, by the recent visit of Mr. Spurgeon, and by his having in sermons and speeches, here and elsewhere, imputed sentiments to a section of the clergy, which they as a body, *distinctly disavow*. This interest has been extended by his charge of perjury upon another section of the Church; and also by the expression of a hope, by the Rev. A. G. Brown, that the Baptist Chapel may be the means of *bringing* the Word of God to Bromley: the fair inference being, that the "Word" has not been *already* brought hither in connection with any building exclusively devoted to the worship of God! Under these circumstances a sermon was preached at the parish Church, on Sunday morning, 17th July, by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, M.A., from the 18th of Luke, verses 15 and 16—"And they brought unto him also infants, that he should touch them; but when his disciples saw it, they rebuked them. But Jesus called them unto him, and said, suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." The sermon was divided into two parts—infant baptism; and the baptismal service. It is impossible within the space at our command, to give anything like a summary of the close chain of reasoning, and the important facts submitted to the audience, but the following conclusions were established. That infant baptism is quite in harmony with Holy Scripture, and in accordance with the custom of the christian church from the time of the Apostles. That with respect to the grace or benefit of infant baptism, the term "regeneration" is susceptible of two meanings; signifying a change of *condition*; and also a change of *nature*. Further, that the first of these the church is fully warranted in connecting invariably with the rite of baptism, and therefore in asserting of every baptised child

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that it is in that meaning of the term "regenerate:" whilst as regards the second, we have good ground for believing that in answer to *faithful* prayer, *spiritual* blessing will sooner or later be given. We have rarely seen a more attentive congregation, and have reason to believe that the lucid ability of the Reverend Gentleman's argument, and the moderation of his remarks were fully appreciated.

CRICKET.

A match was played on the Bromley Ground, on the 19th ult., between Eleven of the Bromley and Eleven of Mitcham clubs. Mitcham went in first and made a score of 64 runs. Bromley then took the willow in hand and scored 62 runs. Bromley would have been the victors by one run, had not three been omited in the scoring sheet.

MATCHES TO COME.

1st Bromley Havelock *v.* Croydon Early Rising, at Bromley.
3rd Hayes *v.* Moor Park, at Moor Park.
4th Bromley *v.* Penshurst, Return, at Bromley.
4th Hayes *v.* Eton Ramblers, at Hayes.
10th Hayes *v.* Civil Service, at Hayes.
12th Hayes *v.* Farningham, at Farningham.
18th Hayes *v.* Sevenoaks Vine, at Hayes.
22nd Chislehurst, Married *v.* Single
23rd Hayes Married *v.* Single.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

2nd—High Elms Races.
3rd—Wesleyan Sunday School Treat.
5th and 6th—Bromley Fair.
9th—Consecration of Bromley College Chapel.
9th—Down Vegetable Show.

High Elms Fete.—The great treat to all lovers of the beautiful in nature, as seen from the high ground in the High Elms Park in fine weather, such as generally favors the efforts of the generous proprietor on these occasions, will come off this year on the 2nd inst. Of amusements, hitherto there has been an almost endless variety, foremost among which are the Races and athletic exercises, the latter creating emulation among the youth, which cannot fail to be beneficial to society. But for the special delectation of the ladies, Sir John engages the Royal Artillery Band, who fill the air with harmony such as can only be produced by the best instruments played by the best musicians. The want of adequate conveyance has hitherto been complained of by the Bromley people. The fault perhaps has been on the side of those who complained in not making up their minds in time to secure a conveyance. A hint is also offered to those, who, when a race is coming off, run on to the course. If they get knocked down as one man did last year, they can have no one to blame but themselves.

The Ancient Order of Foresters, Court "Robin Hood," No. 2629, celebrated their tenth Anniversary at Host Sinclair's, Crown and Anchor, New Bromley, on Wednesday the 27th ult. At 7 o'clock about thirty members sat down to an excellent Dinner, to which ample justice was done, and great credit is due to the Host and Hostess for the manner in which it was served up. After Dinner, the Secretary read the accounts for the past year, which showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition, having £500 in hand, and 173 members. After which the company spent a very agreeable evening together.

Bromley College. We hear that the new Chapel of that Institution is to be consecrated by the Archbishop, on Tuesday, August the 9th. The ceremony has been delayed several months by the unfinished state of the works in the old Quadrangle, which are now however, for the present, completed. Admission to the Chapel will be by ticket only, there being but a small number of seats available for friends and visitors.

Bickley Church.—This Church, the beautiful spire of which is a pleasing feature in the landscape from almost any point within eight or ten miles, still remain as when we last noticed it—an ornament only. How long it is likely to remain closed, is as much a mystery now as ever it was.

Accident.—On Saturday the 9th ult., an accident by which three ladies were severely bruised, and the coachman much more seriously injured, occurred in the High-street, Bromley. The coachman, it appears, in turning opposite Mr. Baxter's, Chemist, came on to the pavement at the Record Office, and upset the carriage, pitching the ladies out into the middle of the road: he was thrown off the box at the same time. The horse was frightened and started with the carriage at a rapid rate, but was fortunately stopped before doing any further mischief. The carriage righted itself, probably by the sudden effort of all who were under trying to extricate themselves, and thereby lifting it up. We are glad to know the ladies are not so badly hurt as was at first supposed, and that the coachman who had several ribs broken, is progressing favourably.

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Another and similar accident occurred on Wednesday the 13th, on Bromley Common, when two ladies were turned out very unceremoniously in the middle of the road. In this case the coachman miscalculated his distance by a hair's breadth or so, just sufficient to touch the heavy cart which was going in the opposite direction. The lighter vehicle in which the ladies were, was one of those Irish kind of things in which the company ride back to back with the footboards outside the wheels. The footboard caught in the cart wheel, and an instantaneous upset was the consequence. Fortunately the ladies were not hurt in the least. Curiously enough they also are residents of Beckenham, and take high rank among the great and good folks there.

"What is it all about?"—A small closely-printed pamphlet, under the above title, by the Rev. Joseph Bardsley, will shortly appear, price one penny.—*See advertisement.*

Congregational Chapel, Bromley. On Sunday, the 10th ult. the Anniversary Sermons of this place of worship were preached by the Rev. T. C. Hine, of Sydenham; and on the following Wednesday the Annual Treat was given to the Sabbath School children.

This year the children and friends assembled in the grounds of Coles Child, Esq., the use of which he very generously granted for the occasion. Tea was served in a large marquee to 150 children belonging to the School, and afterwards to 300 friends and visitors. Various games were provided, which, with the beauty of the place and the very favourable weather, made the few hours they spent together exceedingly pleasant both to children and friends.

At the Teachers' Annual Meeting, held on a subsequent evening, it was found that the treat had been more than ordinarily successful. A vote of thanks was heartily passed to Mr. Child, and to others who had contributed in various ways to secure the pleasure and success of the day.

BECKENHAM.—The new church on the Cator Estate, dedicated to St. Paul, was opened on Sunday 9th ult., when two appropriate and excellent sermons were preached by the Rev. W. Pinny. The building which is in fair Gothic taste, is very neatly fitted: the pulpit, reading desk, and gas fittings being particularly suitable and chaste. The seats are to a very great extent, already let, and the congregation seem, as far as a judgment can yet be formed, to be well pleased with their pastor. We have no doubt this addition to the comfort of the new residents, will be appreciated, and hope the earnestness of Mr. Pinny may not be without its reward. The chanting and singing are good, but capable of improvement — the "Gloria" especially being marred for want of more careful pointing. A project is on foot for re-seating the body of the Parish Church: £600 having been already collected towards this needful object. Some of the pews are so constructed as to remind one of the old tale of the Farmer's wife who objected to the height of her own pew being lessened on the ground that she would not be able to take her luncheon as she had been accustomed to do in the 'Litany" time. We understand a Faculty is to be petitioned for, to define the rights of those who claim pews in respect of Freehold residences—two meetings have been already held, at which the Rev. F. Chalmers presided with his usual courtesy and kindness. W.

A Sober Steady Set of Men.—At this season of the year the large printing establishments and many others, turn out of London to enjoy a day in the country, and on these occasions some favourite spot is selected, where games of various kinds as well as an aristocratic dinner is provided. The funds to defray the day's expenses seldom exceed a sovereign a man, and not often less than half a soveriegn. A small party such as described—not printers—came down to Beckenham on Saturday, the 2nd ult., and were so well satisfied with the entertainment and the place, and all appertaining, that they could not make up their minds to leave it till the last train had gone. This steady set of men had by this time become rather rackety, and desperately disposed to be larking. One lark, which turned out a very dear one, was to take a broom from the Beckenham station as a memento; with this they managed to get mud from the sides of the road to smother one another, as each in turn became master of the broom. They were, among the small hours in the morning, on the road to Lewisham, when they met two policemen, who felt it their duty to ask a few questions relating to the broom, and observing S. E. R. branded on the handle, took possession of it together with the man who happened to have it. This man, the steadiest of the lot, instead of being at home with his wife and three children, was soon in the presence of an inspector of police, and after a short examination was locked up in a very uncomfortable place with straw as a substitute for a feather bed. Bail being refused, his companions after consoling him to the best of their abilities left him looking through the iron bars deploring his unhappy lot, while they on their

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part a little sobered by the adventure, all agreed it was a foolish affair, but that they must make the best they could of it, and find the money to get him out. Accordingly on the following Monday the same broom was taken by the same two policemen to the Police court, Greenwich, where the poor victim was also brought, and after being asked a great many unpleasant questions was ultimately liberated on payment of a fine of 20*s*. It is but justice to his shopmates to say that they came forward to give him a good character, and no doubt they will be a steady set of men for another twelvemonth. The bare mention of the word "broom" will be a caution.

CHISLEHURST.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his reply to the attacks of the opposition in their last attempt to turn out the Ministry, is reported to have related the following anecdote. — "There is, in a beautiful churchyard in Kent, an epitaph which commemorates a lady and gentleman who were murdered by a domestic servant, and the writer of the epitaph in his anxiety to give it a pious and christian tone, has written that it was a very great advantage to them, after all, to be got rid of by this summary method of proceeding, as they were freed from the inconveniences and discomforts that usually attend dissolution in the ordinary course. When I read this, it occurred to me that the Rt. Hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) was about to perform for the Government the kind office which the domestic servant performed for the old lady and gentleman."

The very nicely kept churchyard alluded to, is at Chislehurst—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and the Bishop of Oxford were visiting Lord Richard Cavendish, on the occasion referred to in the speech. Mr. and Mrs. Bonar, the lady and gentleman, whose tomb they visited, were murdered by their footman in May, 1813.

The Annual Bread Gift to the poor of the parish of Chislehurst, as usual, took place on the 23rd ult., at the Manor House, distributed by the son of the donor, to all widows and old persons. This liberal gift was a bequest from the late Henry Baskcomb, Esq., to the poor of his parish for ever, to be given at his residence above, by the Trustees for the time being, on the anniversary of his natal day, the 23rd July, and commenced in 1850.

CHELSFIELD.—On Thursday the 21st ult., some loose straw on a dung heap, contiguous to a stable, accidently caught fire, and, owing to the proximity of several huts, and the combustible nature of the materials of which they were built, the fire raged furiously, consuming six huts, two sheds, five pigs, a horse, &c. The buildings were insured in the Atlas Office.

FOOTS CRAY.—The fourth anniversary of the "Pride of Kent" Lodge of Odd Fellows was celebrated on the 11th ult. The members formed a procession, and headed by an efficient brass band, marched to the church where divine service was performed by the rector. At the conclusion of the service a collection was made for the widows and orphans of the district, nearly £3 being collected. The members and friends, about 70 in number, afterwards sat down to an excellent dinner in a spacious booth adjoining the Lodge house. The chair was occupied by the rector of Foots Cray, supported by Mr. Pollard, and many of the tradesmen of the village. On the health of Mr. Pollard being drunk, that gentleman in returning thanks said, it afforded him great pleasure in meeting them on that occasion, more especially in seeing so many of those in his immediate employ. He hoped this would not be the last time he should meet them, and assured them he would do all in his power to promote the prosperity of the Lodge. Great praise is due to the rector of this place for the very great interest he has taken in everything relating to the Lodge.

HAYES.

On Saturday, the 2nd ult, a man named Samuel Crane, in the employ of C. Payne, Esq., Pickhurst-green, came by his death by slipping from a load of hay and falling on his head. An inquest was held at the George Inn, on the following Monday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Suicide.—On Thursday the 28th, the Village of Hayes was startled from its wonted quietude by a rumour, which was soon ascertained to be a fact, that William Ford, butler to Mrs. Strong, had committed suicide by shooting himself. The servants on hearing the report of a pistol in the shrubbery, near the house, went out and found him lying on his back, his head being literally shattered to pieces. We hear deceased was an old servant of the family, and much respected.

KNOCKHOLT.—During the early part of last month three thatched cottages were destroyed by fire—the property of Mr. Norton. In consequence of the scarcity of water, the fire soon completed its devastating work; unfortunately, the tenants have lost a considerable quantity of furniture. Several persons were severely scorched in rendering assistance. The cottages were not insured.

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ORPINGTON.—On the 13th ult., Mr. J. R. Hall, Orpington, obtained a first class certificate, at the South Kensington Strawberry Fete, for three-dishes of "British Queen."

ST. MARY CRAY. The Annual Fete of the Odd Fellows "Pride of Kent" Lodge, No. 2764, took place on Monday, the 25th. The members met at the "Five Bells" at 1 o'clock, from whence they marched in procession, headed by their Band, to Orpington, and soon after returned to St. Mary Cray Church, where an excellent Sermon was preached from Ecclesiasticus, 4th chap. 9th and 10th verses, by the Rev. A. Welch, a friend to the Lodge. At the conclusion of the Service, a collection was made on behalf of the funds of the Lodge. After leaving the Church, the members, with their band, marched to Kevington House, where they were regaled with good ale; and the young Squire accompanied them back to the "Five Bells," where a capital dinner awaited them provided by Host Whomes. The Chair was ably filled by Mr. T. H. Smith, Surgeon to the Lodge, supported by the Rev. A. Welch and R. B. Berens, Esq. About 100 members and their friends sat down. After the usual loyal toasts had been loyally given by the Chairman, and as loyally responded to by the company, accompanied by appropriate music by the band, and the army and navy had received the eulogiums due to them, the chairman gave "The Yeomanry and Volunteers," to which toast he coupled the name of R. B. Berens, Esq. That gentleman, who is an officer in the Yeomanry and honorary member of the Lodge, returned thanks for the compliment paid to that section of the service, and to the Chairman for coupling his name with the toast; Corporal Titeman returned thanks on behalf of the Volunteers; after which, Mr. W. Epsom, P.G.M. Secretary, read the financial statements, from which it appeared that the Lodge had invested £1200 in the 3 per cents., and £56 in the Post Office Savings' Bank. The Lodge, which numbers 240 members, as shown by the Balance Sheet, is in a flourishing condition.

After spending a very pleasant evening together, the company retired at an early hour.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY.

CONCERT.—The annual open air concert was given by the members of the St. Paul's Cray choir on Thursday evening, the 7th ult. in the Rectory gardens. The selection of music was good, and very suitable for such a purpose, and the concert was well patronised by the gentry of the neighbourhood and others, who seemed apparently to thoroughly enjoy the music and beautiful grounds. Everything was done by the worthy rector, the Rev. G. L. Langdon, to promote the comfort of the choristers and the visitors. The concert was conducted, as usual, by Mr. Griffiths, of Chislehurst, and Miss A. Edlmann presided with her usual ability at the pianoforte. The part songs and glees were rendered with great effect, even in the open air; and the three solos by Miss Norton, Miss M. Reed, and Mr. Harris were well received. The proceeds to be devoted to the choir fund, and used by the members for special purposes. Three cheers for Mr. Langdon, and three for Miss Edlmann, brought this very pleasant entertainment to a close.

SYDENHAM CHRONICLE.—A penny weekly newspaper under that title, made its appearance a short time ago, and like four others of the same class, published in or near Bromley within the last five years, it expired a few months after its birth. These speculations all entailed heavy loss on their promoters. Our object in noticing these facts is, to caution others if there should be any foolish enough to imagine that they can easily step in and supplant the "Bromley Record," and to candidly inform them that their chance of success is very small indeed. The circulation of the "Bromley Record" has certainly been materially effected by the opposition as each successive paper appeared, but the only effect produced was to increase its sale. Now we are not so ungenerous as to desire even our enemies to ruin themselves to assist us; we assure them it gives us no pleasure to record their failures, and we would gladly omit them. The following case is inserted as a caution.

At the central criminal court on the 14th *John Magarigle*, *William Broughton*, Printer and Publisher of the Sydenham Chronicle, and *Edward Holmes Keighly* were indicted for unlawfully conspiring together, by false pretences, and in pursuance thereof, obtaining from Edward Groves the sum of £300, from Wm. Burton £100, from Francis William Edwards £200, from Alexander Vassila £200, from Wm. Landale Fraser £200, from Colin M'Vean £100, from Matthias James Fowler £50, from Wm. Attrill £25, with intent to defraud. Magarigle and Broughton were also charged with unlawfully obtaining, by false pretences, from Edward Groves the sums of £100 and £200, from Francis Edwards £10 and £190, from Colin M'Vean £100, from Matthias James Fowler £5 and £45, with intent to defraud. Magarigle and Keighly were further charged for unlawfully obtaining, by false pretences, from William Burton the sum of £100, from William Landale Fraser £200, with intent to defraud. Magarigle was again further charged with unlawfully ob-

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taining by false pretences from Alexander Vassila the sums of £10 and £25, with intent to defraud.

These sums of money were obtained through the agency of Magarigle, who was in the habit of baiting for flats in the advertising columns of the Daily Newspapers, as follows:—Wanted a gentleman having at command £200 or £300, and willing to deposit the same on good security, in return for which a situation will be provided. Office hours from 10 till 4, and no previous knowledge of the business necessary. The best references given and expected. Apply to John Magarigle, 1, Farringdon-road.

For the defence it was contended that all the money had been received in good faith, and that, if these proceedings had not been instituted, all would have ended well.

The Common Serjeant having summed up, the jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty, and the Common Sarjeant sentenced them, Magarigle and Keighly to eighteen, and Broughton to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The case occupied the Court from ten o'clock until seven in the evening.

The following letters explanatory of the matter respecting the refusal of the Hon. A. Kinnaird to take the chair, are inserted by desire.

Sir,—May I ask the favour of your publishing the accompaning letter from the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, stating his reasons for withdrawing his promise to preside at the public meeting on the occasion of the laying the foundation stone of the Bromley Baptist Chapel, on the 4th inst.

The letter was delivered to me, with the request that it might be read at the meeting, but extracts only were there given by the chairman; and as the writer of it has been greatly misunderstood, in order to prevent, as far as possible, any further misapprehension of his motives, I beg to be allowed to trespass upon your space,

I am Sir, yours faithfully,

E. Bignell.

Bromley, S.E.,
5th July, 1864.

1, Pall Mall East,
30th June, 1864.

Dear Mr. Bignell,—I am so sorry that I am prevented taking the chair at the laying of the foundation stone of your chapel, and most anxious that the cause of my absence should be really understood. I am afraid that Mr. Spurgeon misunderstood it, because two of our friends were at the Tabernacle last Sunday evening, and heard him say that "his dear friend the Hon. Arthur Kinniard had declined to take the chair because he (Mr. Spurgeon) had preached a sermon denouncing Baptismal Regeneration as held by the Church of England." As this is an entire misapprehension, if you hear this stated at Bromley will you kindly, on my behalf, contradict the statement. I entirely agree with him in utterly repudiating the idea that baptism with water either regenerates or saves, and I should rejoice at his contending for the necessity of regeneration by faith alone, and exposing the dangers of ritualism. But as I should refuse to countenance a minister of my own church who should denounce Mr. Spurgeon, so I cannot appear to countenance denunciation on the godly ministers of that church. These are his words:

"I am told that many in the Church of England preach against her own teaching. I know they do, and herein I rejoice in their enlightenment: but I question—gravely question—their morality. To take oath that I sincerely assent and consent to a doctrine which I do not believe would, to my conscience appear little short of perjury, if not absolute downright perjury; but those who do so must be judged by their own Lord. For me to take money for defending what I do not believe . . . —for me, or for any other simple, honest man to do so, were an atrocity so great that if I had perpetrated the deed I should consider myself out of the pale of truthfulness, honesty, and common morality. . . . For Clergymen to swear or say that they give their solemn assent and consent to what they do not believe is one of the grossest pieces of immorality perpetrated in England, and is most pestilential in its influence. . . . We have been cultivating friendship with men who are either unscriptural in creed or dishonest. . . . The time has come when there shall be no more truce or parly between God's servants and time servers."

Now, this appears to me to be entering the domain of another man's conscience. This attack is on men clear in head and sound in heart, and men owned of God in their ministry. Of course, they do not view the Baptismal service as Mr. Spurgeon views it. They may agree with Calvin that the children of believers as such are the children of God in covenant with him, and that baptism is the sign and profession of a faith in them antecedent to baptism, as real as sin is real in an infant; and that the profession made in such children's name is like Joshua's when he said, "I and my house will serve the Lord." And they may further believe that when this profession is proved to be vain, still that, as God himself called mere professors "Sons

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of God," in Genesis vi., and Christ perhaps, called them branches in the vine, that baptism rightly gives a name to live though the person may in truth be dead; and though Mr. Spurgeon may not agree with them in this, are they to be denounced as unfit for association with himself and others of his body? I cannot think so, and it appears to me that my presence at your service after this recent and public attack would give just cause of complaint against me. My object is to promote unity, and I cannot approve a breach of it, and I do not think truth can be promoted thereby. I feel confident that you will enter into my feelings, and explain them if you have opportunity.

Believe me, yours very truly,
(Signed) A. KINNAIRD.

P.S.—As strenghening the position I have been obliged to take, may I call your special attention to another passage of Mr. Spurgeon's sermon, page 317:

"Where union and friendship are not cemented by truth they are an unhallowed confederacy. It is time that there should be an end put to the flirtations of honest men with those who believe one way and swear another. If men believe baptism works regeneration let them say so, but if they do not so believe it in their hearts and yet subscribe, and yet more get their livings by subscribing to words asserting it, let them find congenial associates among men who can equivocate and shuffle, for honest men will neither ask nor accept their friendship."

If this be true, the Evangelical alliance is an unhallowed confederacy; and are you aware that the Gorham controversy was on this very point—whether a minister of the Church of England could legally denounce Baptismal Regeneration. The Bishop of Exeter argued with Mr. Spurgeon, Mr, Gorham disagreed, and was sued by the Bishop. The highest tribunal gave us its verdict that Mr. Gorham had legally the right he contended for. Had a contrary decision been arrived at I have reason to believe that there would have been a powerful secession from the Church of England.

On Wednesday last, before Coles Child, Esq., at the Magistrate's Clerk's Office, *Mrs. Gibbons*, of Pickhurst Green, Hayes, was charged with felony under the following circumstances: Mr. Thomas A. Walker, C.E., and his family were lodging with the prisoner, and having missed some articles of wearing apparel, he obtained a search warrant, when two silk dresses and also several articles of children's clothing were found in the prisoner's bed room. She was committed for trial. Her defence was that the servant must have placed the property there out of spite.

HARVEST. The continuous dry weather has hastened the ripening of the corn, and wheat cutting commenced generally about the 25th; some early pieces were cut a week before. The crop is not equal to that of last year, but is expected to be nearly an average. Barley is good, but Oats are very light generally. Peas are also a failure in many places.

The month of August is expected to be very hot. According to some accounts we are to be visited by a Comet about the middle of the month.

PETTY SESSIONS.

BROMLEY, Monday, July 4th—Before James Chapman. Esq. (chairman), Coles Child, Esq., W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., and C. L. Wilson, Esq.

TRANSFER OF LICENSES.—Protection was granted to the following incoming tenants:—Star and Garter, Bromley. from Mr, Beecroft to Mr. Humphries. Railway Tavern, Shortlands, from Mr. J. E. Hastings to Mr. Beecroft. The George, at Hayes, from Mr. Smith to Mr. Richard Talboys

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GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Cabbages may now be planted. Wall fruit requires watching, so as to be gathered as soon as fairly ripe. In the flower garden, gather flower seeds, selecting a fine day for the purpose, and let them be spread in in a dry airy place on which the sun can shine, and when hardened, put them away in bags for the Spring.

MARTIN'S HILL.

There is a spot near Bromley town,
Our hearts cling to it still,
Where oft we've wander'd up and down—
Delightful Martin's Hill.

When on its velvet sward we stand,
Our cares fly swift away,
As nature with its magic wand,
Does on our fancy play.

And there, though poor, we feel we're free,
And wooed by sweetest air.
We soon forget our poverty
Whilst we are straying there.

For there the song thrush sings, and we
May hear his thrilling song,
And there the lark's pure melody
Descends with fervour strong.

And there the bells—the merry bells—
Resound surpassing sweet,
Where is the Hill of all the Hills,
So many pleasures meet?

C. B.

Births.

On the 4th ult., at Beckenham the wife of J. Wilson Holme, Esq., of a son.

On the 17th ult., at Chislehurst, the wife of W. S. Foster, Esq., of a daughter.

Deaths.

On April 25th. killed in the assault upon Chang-Chow, China, Richard Greenlaw, aged 29, Lieutenant in the Anglo-Chinese Contingent, and only son of the late Rev. R. B. Greenlaw, Rector of Bradwell, Essex.

Marriages.

On the 14th ult., at East Bergholt, Suffolk, by the Rev. W. J. Denman, incumbent of Stoke by Clare, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Dobree, M.A., Rector of Holton, Suffolk, the Rev. John Cox Densham, M.A., of Bromley, Kent, to Letitia, daughter of the late Alderman Manning, Esq., of Dedham, Essex,

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FOUND, in Widmore lane, on the 30th June, a BROOCH. The owner may have the same, by giving description, at the printing office, Bromley.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to tuition, wishes to meet with an Engagement as Daily Governess. Address, I. W., Printing Office, Bromley.

WANTED, by a Lady residing in the town of Bromley, Kent, Two or Three Little BOYS to EDUCATE.—Address Y.S., printing office, Bromley, Kent.

HARMONIUM FOR SALE.—A brilliant sweet toned Instrument in rosewood case, with fluted columns; full compass, contains 3 Stops with double action pedals, nearly new.—Lowest price £8.—To be seen at No. 2, Palace grove, Widmore lane.

A 22 Guinea Alexandra HARMONIUM, 5 stops, in oak case, and in excellent condition, FOR SALE, Price 15*l.* 15*s.*—Apply at Mr. Clarke's, post office, St. Mary Cray.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, from Sept. next. an Eight roomed Semi-detached HOUSE, 2, Denmark villas, Widmore lane, with large garden, and every convenience; 8 minutes walk from Bromley railway station. Terms (if taken for six months) 2¼ guineas per week.—Apply to E. Joyce & Son, High street, Bromley, Kent.

APARTMENTS for a Single Gentleman, 15 minutes walk from the Bromley Railway Station. Address, T. S., Printing Office, Bromley.

TO BE LET, at Keston, a 6-roomed HOUSE with cellar, wash-house, and good supply of water. Rent £25. Enquire of Mr. Duck, Keston, or of Mr. J. Hall, Bromley.

TO BE SOLD, a Handsome Young COW in profit, selected by a first rate judge, perfectly quiet and good.—Price £12.—Apply to J. Payne, Meadow lodge, Bromley common.

TO BE SOLD, a Bargain, as the owner has no further use for it, a Liver and White POINTER, thoroughly broke, shot over three seasons, can be warranted or seen out.—Apply to G. Watkins, Keston road, Bromley common.

FOR SALE, a Circular TENT, nearly new, with eight outside supports and centre pole, will accommodate a company of 12 or 14.—Address Mr. Hurlock, Bird in Hand, Widmore, Bromley.

WANTED.—A respectable Youth, as Clerk. Apply to Isaac Uridge, Family Grocer, Bromley.

THE harmony of St. Paul, Athanasius, and Swedenborg, on a subject that should occupy the supreme region of the mind, demonstrated. Paul.—"In Him" (that is Christ) "is all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." Athanasius.—"As the reasonable soul and flesh is *one* man, so God and man is *one* Christ." Swedenborg.—"Jesus commanded the apostles to baptize into the name of the Father, and Son, and Holy Spirit. And the apostles baptized into the *Name* of Jesus, showing that this was equivalent to the name of *The Three*.—Acts ii. 38; xix 5. In the *person* of Jesus is the Triune God. He is, therefore, the *only* object of Christian worship.

Will be ready in a few days, price 1*d.*,

WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?

Or an Inquiry into the statements of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

That the Church of England "teaches salvation by baptism, instead of salvation by the blood of our blessed Master Jesus Christ;" and that many of the clergy are guilty of DISHONESTY and PERJURY.

BY THE REV. JOSEPH BARDSLEY, M.A.,
Superintendent and Secretary of the London Diocesan Home Mission.

W. Mackintosh, 24, Paternoster Row, and E. Strong, Bromley.

L. STEIERT,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,



NEW TOWN, BROMLEY, KENT.

L. S. begs to return his thanks to the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received, and trusts by attention to orders, combined with good workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.

Dealer in all kinds of Watches and Jewellery.

Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM GRUBB
Carpenter Builder & Undertaker
MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY

Window Blinds of every description made to order. Estimates given for General repairs.

WANTED.—A Situation as Plain Cook or Housemaid. A soldier's widow. References to the Chaplin at Aldershot. Apply to Mr. Newman, 4, Gloucester Terrace, Beckenham.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny.

These Cards cannot always be ready for delivery with the *Bromley Record*, but can be had on and after the 1st of the month.

To Correspondents.

"Kentish Rambler" in our next.

"King Fisher," What is it all about?

Anonymous communications of personal character cannot be inserted.

T. S. C. is thanked—too late. Will appear in next.

MOON'S CHANGES—SEPTEMBER.

New Moon ..... 1st day, at 7.6 morn.
First Quarter ..... 9th day, at 50.5 morn.
Full Moon ..... 22nd day, at 54.6 after.
Last Quarter ..... 30th day, at 43.10 after.

The Bromley Record.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1864.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

THE past month will be remembered in Ireland as one of more than ordinary international strife and riot. The laying the foundation of the O'Connel monument in Dublin on the 8th, passed off quietly, and the memory of the Great Dan was duly and respectfully honoured. It appears, however, that in Belfast some of the opposite party amused themselves in burning the renowned orator in effigy, to the great annoyance of their neighbours. Irish flesh and blood could not stand that, and rioting in which several lives were lost, and over 200 persons more or less maimed, was the consequence. A correspondent remarks on this subject, "I visited the disturbed districts on the 22nd, that I might be able to give an idea of the scene. as it appears after an eventful fortnight. Fourteen days employed from morning till night, and from night till morning by a succession of lawless mobs, in wanton attacks and cruel retaliations, would leave any locality in an unenviable position; but the sight presented through most parts of the 'Pound,' 'Sandy Row,' 'Peter's Hill,' 'Brown Square,' and other quarters of Belfast, would appal the most thorough adepts in social strife. In some of the streets the entire pavement has been broken up to make the stones available for attack and defence." Another gentleman says, "It is one of the strangest events of modern times that a town like Belfast, with about 150,000 inhabitants, with a mayor and corporation, two bishops, and several heads of churches, and two colleges, a force of 4000 military and police, besides some 2000 special constables, should have been given over for such a length of time to the mercy of excited ruffians bent on murder and pillage.

THE NEW TOWN HALL.

The external portion of this building, together with the roof, is now nearly complete The tower also, which is highly ornamental, will shortly be completed, when the scaffolding will be removed, and the public will be better able to form an opinion of the general effect. A lengthened account of the building appeared in the "Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal" for August, from which we give the subjoined extract:—

"The new Town Hall is designed to give a considerably increased amount of accommodation for public purposes. A broad flight of steps on the east and west sides leads to the market under the central portion of the building (the pavement of which is about 6 feet below the ground-level), and will probably be used for a variety of purposes At the northern end of the building accommodation is provided on the ground-floor for the reading-room 18 feet by 24 feet, and library 28 feet by 24 feet, of the Literary Institution, having entrances from the east and west. Beneath this in the basement are cellars for wine and beer stores. The southern end of the building is occupied entirely by a station for the Metropolitan Police, with kitchens, cellars, &c. on the basement; a charge-room 17 feet by 12 feet, police sitting-room 10 feet by 11 feet, three cells for prisoners, and store-room on the ground-floor. On the first and second floors are provided a suite of four rooms for a married serjeant and a married constable. This portion of the building is treated in a more domestic manner—with square-headed mullioned and transomed windows.

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The Market-place is vaulted over with tiles in cement, supported on rolled-iron joists and cast-iron columns. Above, on the ground-floor, accommodation is provided for a branch bank 19 feet by 18 feet, with manager's room 18 feet by 13 feet, strong-room, lavatory, &c. complete. Between the bank and literary institution are two rooms to be used as offices.

The Hall, 60 feet long by 32 feet wide, is on the first floor, and is approached at the north end by a handsome staircase starting at the entrance to the literary institution. Adjoining the Hall are retiring-rooms on first and second floors in the tower, for the use of the magistrate, county-court judge, jury, or a committee. The public entrance to the hall is at the southern end, on the same side, with ante-room and vestibule on the first floor, the staircase being continued up to the gallery over. Internally, the hall is open to the roof, which is truncated in section, rising to a height of 40 feet from the floor, with lead-flat on the central portion; piers are carried up between the windows, finishing with corbel caps, having female heads with wreaths of fruit and flowers carved under them. From these piers spring transversely the principals of the roof, with curved ribs; and longitudinally the wall-plate is carried by a series of open cast-iron spandrils on short cast-iron columns, forming a continuous arcade round the hall. The columns are twisted, and have moulded bases and caps enriched with foliage; the spandrils, which are each a quadrant in shape, are filled in with light scroll work of leaves treated conventionally. This arcading supports a moulded and battlemented cornice with panelled frieze, filled in with open cast-iron scroll-work corresponding with the spandrils below. The roof is boarded diagonally on framed purlins and rafters. A moulded and panelled dado skirts the walls to a height of 4 ft. 6 in., the doors corresponding in detail, and having bold architraves round. The hall is lighted by ten windows, filled in with polished plate-glass, and at night by two large sunlights suspended from the roof. The walls will be painted and finished a pale sage green; the dado and doors will be pyrographed imitation of oak; the roof timbers will be stained, varnished, and flatted, and the iron-work will be finished maroon. The hall is warmed by one large and two small open fireplaces, fitted with Lewall's patent back, with flues and gratings. These fireplaces are finished with cast-iron ornamental fronts and bars and carved oak mantelpieces. The ventilation of the hall is effected by the introduction of fresh air through ornamental valve-gratings in the floor; the quatrefoils in the windows are made to swing on centres; the boarded roof is covered with felt, on which are nailed light rafters for the tile-laths, thus insuring a thoroughly ventilated and dry roof; the perforated cornice gives communication with the hollow space in the roof, thus forming a continuous extracting flue with outlets in the flat. The majority of the fireplaces in the building are fitted with ventilating grates and ornamental cast-iron chimneypieces. The various windows are fitted with cast and wrought-iron casements and frames, fixed to the stone mullions, &c. The walls are constructed with hard stocks, and faced with pressed red bricks, with a few black bands introduced. All the bricks and tiles are from the Widmore brick-fields, with the exception of a few moulded white from Suffolk. The stone generally used is Tisbury, finely tooled, with Corsham Down for the hall window and internally for the hall corbels.

There is no general contractor, except for labour only on the brickwork and stone work, the carpenter's work has been done by Mr. Coles Child's men. The rain water pipes, roof, cresting, and hall spandrils are beautifully cast. The wrought-iron finials for the tower, the railing, gates, hinges, &c. are nicely finished. and the joiners' work is well executed. All the work has been performed under the immediate superintendance of the architect, Mr. T. C. Sorby, 15, Bedford-row, London, from whose designs every portion of the detail has been executed.

We observe a beginning has been made to modernise the shops along the upper side of the Market-square, which, if carried out the whole length, would much improve that business neighbourhood.

BROMLEY COLLEGE.

The new Chapel of this Institution was consecrated by His Grace the Archbishop, on Tuesday the 9th instant. His Grace arrived a little before eleven o'clock, and together with the Trustees present, viz., the Marquis of Camden, Dr. Robertson, the Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester, and G. W. Norman, Esq., Treasurer of the College, was received under the porch by the Rural Dean and clergy. Amongst the clergy present we noticed the Rural Dean, the Rev. J. G. Hodgson, the Revs. Coker Adams, J. T. Austen, F. Chalmers, T. Chippendall, A. Chudleigh, T. Dallin, J. C. Densham, A. Gordon, R. Graham, Joseph Hall, A. G. Hellicar, Hon. H. Legge, J. Masters, J. Moore, A. Rawson, G. V. Reed, C. Solbe, J. Thompson, A. Welch, &c. The petition for consecration having been read, the procession crossed the quadrangle to the chapel,

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the Archbishop and clergy repeating alternately the verses of the 24th Psalm. The Consecration Service having been performed by the Archbishop, the Deed of Conveyance was read by Dr. Travers Twiss, the Vicar-General. Morning Prayer was then read by the Chaplain, the Rev. H. C. Adams, the Lessons being read by the Rev. Coker Adams, and the Epistle by the Rural Dean. His Grace the Archbishop preached an admirable sermon from Hebrews x. 19—22. The musical parts of the service were excellently performed by a choir of amateurs, consisting chiefly of ladies of the College, Mr. E. Griffith presiding at the harmonium.

After the ceremony, the Archbishop, the Trustees, and the Clergy were entertained at luncheon by the Rev. H. C. and Mrs. Adams, in the national schoolroom, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion.

After grace had been said, the Marquis of Camden rose to propose the health of Mr. Joseph Holworthy, of Bromley, to whom, he said, the foundation of which he was a trustee, owed a deep debt of gratitude for his unwearied and disinterested exertions in raising a fund for the preservation of the fabric in its imminent need.

The Archbishop seconded the toast in similar terms, expressing a hope that Mr. Holworthy might eventually succeed in fully accomplishing the benevolent object, in behalf of which he had already done so much.

Mr. Holworthy made a suitable reply, stating that he had been induced to undertake the work he had in hand by a sense of gratitude to the foundation which had sheltered his mother in her time of need; and he echoed the wish expressed by his Grace, that he might be enabled to obtain sufficient funds to restore the College to a complete state of efficiency.

The chapel just consecrated has been built through the exertions of the chaplain, the Rev. H. C. Adams, who has raised nearly £2000 for this object. It is a beautiful structure, admirable in its internal arrangements and decorations, and is adorned by several painted windows and by shields representing the arms of the benefactors, and of the sees of Canterbury, London, and Rochester. It has been built by Mr. Muffett from the designs of Messrs. Waring and Blake, of Parliament Street, Westminster.

HIGH ELMS RACES.

On Tuesday the 2nd between 30,000 and 40,000 people availed themselves of a day of recreation, provided by Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. in his beautiful park at High Elms, Farnborough. In no previous year has the park of the worthy Baronet presented such a gathering of the sons and daughters of Kent (we don't mean Inspector Kent), but the venerable County. It would be very gratifying to us, and to all who were present, no doubt, to know the precise number of vehicles on the ground, but, in the absence of that knowledge, we may state that from 11 to 3, and from 6 to 9 o'clock, they kept the road from Bromley to Farnborough in one continuous cloud of dust, and that a printer of our acquaintance was so smothered in coming back that he might be easily mistaken for a miller.

There was one rather amusing incident in the afternoon, but it must have been very annoying to the young man, a gentleman's servant, well known to every tradesman in Bromley, to find himself accused of picking a man's pocket. The man who said he had his pocket picked of a watch by the accused party, held him for some time, and very reluctantly let him go when he found every one nearly knew him to be a respectable young man in service. It was suspected that the object of the man was to get a crowd round for the purpose of doing a little business in the pickpocket way, but Inspector Kent kept a sharp look out, and foiled the sharpers.

The whole affair passed off admirably, with only one exception, viz., no opportunity presented itself to publicly express the thanks of the visitors to Sir John personally. We know how gratifying it would have been to all to have assisted in giving effect to a vote of thanks, but though a body of gentlemen anxiously sought the opportunity, they were not fortunate enough to secure it. Every precaution was taken beforehand by Sir John to prevent accident, by placing a light, but effectual barrier along the whole course on each side, and, having secured the ser-

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vices of Inspectors Kent and Townsend, with Sergeant Grey and their staff of efficient men, there was nothing left undone that could be desired in the way of keeping good order. The refreshments, no end of which was required, were supplied by Mr. Thompson, of the New Inn, Farnborough, and Mr. Divers, of the Plough Inn, Bromley Common, who, by means of superior articles, moderate charges, and prompt attention, secured a vast amount of patronage. The course was kept by Sam Hills.

The Royal Artillery band, as usual, was a great attraction to the lovers of good music, and who are not? The racing came off in the following order:—

FIRST RACE.—PONIES under 13½ hands; half mile, catch-weight; there were 17 entered, but 14 ran for a Cup, given by N. Lubbock, Esq. This race was won by Polly, the property of Mr. Harris jun. of Wateringbury; Mr. Francis's Maid of the Mill was second.

SECOND RACE.—This race was for horses that belong to the Queen's Own West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry. To be ridden by members of the corps, in colours; catch weight; distance three-fourths of a mile.—For a Cup presented by Capt. Laurie.

Mr Godden's Fion-nu-alla, (Oxonboath) 1
Mr Day's Cousin (Oxonboath troop) 2
Mr Ingersoll's Ladywell (Chislehurst troop) .. 3
Mr Janes's Miss Darling 4

Mr T. Mason's Caller ou..Mr Jackson's Hark-away..Mr Maas's Old Surrey..Mr A. J. Smith's El Dorado, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—THE WHIP; 12 stone, three-fourths of a mile; 7 entries; confined to members of the committee.

Mr B. W. Lubbock's Queen Mary 1
Mr H. Lubbock's Black Boy 2
Mr W. H. Robarts's Volunteer 3

Mr W. B. Treacher's Master Attwood..Mr H. Lubbock's Lady Florence..Mr C. Lawrie's Desperation..Mr N. Lubbock's Robin, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Open to horses belonging to farmers of Old Surrey, West Kent, and Burstow; to have been in their possession since May 1, 1864.—A Cup given by R. Birkbeck, Esq.

Mr Godden's Fion-nu-alla 1
Mr Ingersoll's Ladywell 2
Mr Hipwell's Rosemary 3

Mr James Godden's Gipsy..Mr Thompson's Nancy..Mr T. Mason's Caller ou..Mr Janes's Miss Darling..Mr Hoadley's Golden Pledge..Mr Dark's Bonnie Lass..Mr Hipwell's Find Out, also ran.

HURDLE RACE.—Horses running in this race to pay a sovereign entrance, weight 12 stone, distance three-fourths of a mile. Former winners to carry 10lbs. extra. Six entered.

Mr H. Lubbock's Lady Blanche 1
Mr B. W. Lubbock's Queen Mary 2
Mr N. Lubbock's Robin (10 lb. extra) 3

Mr Maas's Old Surrey..Mr Treacher's Master Attwood..Mr N. Lubbock's Colleen Bawn, also ran.

Foot Race.—100 yards, all comers eligible, 19 started. Moody of Blackheath was victor.

High Jump.—5 entries. A. Jackson, Elmstead, Chislehurst, won, clearing 4 ft. 9 in.

High Jump with a pole.—Mr A. Lubbock won, he cleared 8ft. 6in.: 4 competitors.

Foot Hurdle Race.—Won by Mr M. Lubbock; competitors.

Half-mile-race.—Won by G. Bailey; Mitchell second.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

On Thursday the 11th inst. the above corps was invited by G. W. Norman, Esq. to spend the afternoon in his park, to finish off with a sumptuous spread in the evening. Visitors were admitted to the grounds on payment of a small sum to be devoted to the Band Fund, but as it had not been publicly announced, the company was very select, and not very numerous. The affair as regards amusements may be described as quiet compared with the fete in the same place July 29, 1862; and here we must say a word for the ladies, who were greatly disappointed at the very small quantity and sleepy quality of the music served out to them by the 18th Kent band. This hint, will, we hope, prevent any similar complaint in future. The Volunteers mustered about 60, and were divided into two companies, Lieut. Norman commanding the first, and Lieut. Willis the second, superintended by Captain Satterthwaite. Twenty rounds of blank cartridge having been served to each man, the rattle of musketry soon began, and fire and smoke became the order of the day. Here it may be a proper place to observe that the volley firing was very creditably done, and the file firing though not quite perfect, was better than might have been expected, taking into account several young recruits, some of whom perhaps fired a musket for the first time in their lives on that day. The skirmishing was considered very good indeed.

The amusements consisted of foot races, hurdle jumping, and wheelbarrow race, commencing with a foot race of 100 yards, ten competitors, won by Mr. Tilbury, butler to the family, Mr. E. Norman second, and Lieut. Norman third. The hurdle race, 150 yards, was run in heats, Mr. E.

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Norman first, and Private Payne second in the first race, and Mr. Tilbury and Private Wood first and second in the second; the deciding heat was won by Mr. E. Norman, Private Payne second. The last, and not the least amusing race, was the wheelbarrow race. Six young men, each blindfolded, with wheelbarrow in hand, standing a little distance apart, are told, at a given signal, to turn round once and start, and, as may be imagined, the starting is in as many different directions, for the turning round puts them out in their reckoning, and away they go over anything or anybody, terminating their journey perhaps either in a hedge a long way off, or by being effectually stopped by a large tree or ditch. The prize was awarded to Private Jeal, Private Pascall being second. Amusements of another kind were by this time in waiting, provided at the expense of Mr. Norman for the Volunteers, who, at the sound of the bugle, were soon at their posts, or rather at their plates. Their efficiency in knife-and-fork practice was, doubtless, incontestably proved on the occasion, but the papers are all silent on that point. Lieut. Norman occupied the chair, and was supported by Capt. Satterthwaite and the principal officers of the corps. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed "prosperity to the 18th Rifle Volunteers," stating, the last time they dined together they were rather low in numbers, but since that time they had increased, which was due in a great measure to the private exertions of each individual member in getting recruits, and it was in the power of every member of the corps to be very useful in that way. They ought not as yet to "rest and be thankful," but to use their exertions and influence to further add to their numbers, and to render themselves as efficient as possible. He urged the members to be present at the annual inspection on the 27th; if they failed to do so, the corps would not be entitled to the Government grant.

Sergeant Ray, in acknowledging the toast, called upon his comrades to follow the example and advice of their worthy Lieutenant.

Captain Satterthwaite rose on behalf of the corps to tender to their excellent chairman and his worthy father, their hearty thanks for the kind manner in which they had entertained them, and for the great interest Mr. Norman and his father had taken in the corps from its commencement. He considered that without the aid of such gentlemen as Mr. Norman, who had been among them during his long and honored life, that the corps could not have attained its present position (cheers). It was a great encouragement to meet with the approbation and manifest interest which Mr. Norman had evinced towards them. He had placed his grounds at their disposal, and had provided a liberal entertainment. In their Lieutenant they had an industrious and competent officer, always ready to do his duty with good grace, and this he apprehended to be the requisite of a volunteer officer—to do his duty when it was proper to do it, but always in a manner agreeable to those under him. He concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Norman and family, which was enthusiastically drank.

Lieutenant Norman, in returning thanks, said that he did not intend to detain them, as their services were required elsewhere. He trusted that at some future day they would again meet in increased numbers. The company then proceeded to the lawn, where dancing was kept up until ten o'clock, when three hearty cheers were given for the promoter of the entertainment, and the company separated.

The corps met at Blackheath for battalion drill on August 19th. The captain, after expressing his pleasure at seeing such a good muster, and his satisfaction with their performance, said he had that day received information that would be gratifying to the corps, which was, that all obstacles had been removed with regard to the Rifle Butt, and that it would be commenced without further delay.

—On the 27th, the annual inspection took place at Charlton at which the 18th stood amongst the first, if not the first, in regard to numbers on the ground, and we are privately informed that though they may not get a medal, they are sure to be honorably mentioned in the report of that day. They were put through some difficult manœuvering, but as they are quite up in that, the got through it very creditably.

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RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MID KENT.

The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held on the 18th, at the London Tavern; Mr. W. Dent in the chair.

The report stated that all outstanding matters had been brought to a close. The Board had settled terms with the London, Chatham, and Dover Company for the conduct of the business of the Crays Company.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that £84,550 was the share capital on which the London, Chatham, and Dover Company agreed to pay the interest on the debentures, and 4 per cent. on the share capital. That dividend would be a fixed and permanent one. He congratulated the shareholders on the punctuality with which the London, Chatham, and Dover Company had paid the interest on the debentures and the rent on the lease. They had renewed an agreement with that Company, by which they would receive a certain amount for keeping the register of shareholders. The directors acted gratuitously, and they hoped to do so in future, so as to leave the rent received from the London, Chatham, and Dover Company available for the shareholders.

The report having been adopted, a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, less income tax, payable on and after the 27th inst. was declared.

Mr. Coles Child was elected a director, and Mr. George Woolcott (the late secretary) was elected auditor.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER.

The directors' report states that the gross receipts upon the general undertaking for the last half-year has been £125,207 1s. 2d. The receipts for the corresponding periods of 1862 and 1863 were £56,521 10s. and £82,318 3s. 9d. respectively, although in each of these periods the number of miles of the general undertaking opened for traffic has been the same (72¼). The gross receipts upon the Metropolitan Extension for the last half-year have been £31,355 1s 5d., and for the corresponding period of 1863 were £10,105 4s. 11d. The receipts of the last half-year show an increase of 210 per cent. over those of 1863. The working expenses of the last half-year have amounted to £100,217 9s. 11d. in comparison with £81,110 16s. 10d. in the corresponding half-year of 1863, and with £54,338 0s. 11d. in the corresponding half-year of 1862. The increase in the aggregate amount of working expenses is attributable to various causes; the mileage maintained at the cost of revenue in the past half-year has exceeded by 11½ miles that of the corresponding period of 1863; and the establishments at Penge, Sydenham Hill, Dulwich, Borough Road, and Blackfriars Stations, none of which were open in the corresponding half-year in 1863, have also materially increased the expenditure. The directors express their opinion that never again can the comparison of the working expenses to the receipts of the general undertaking show so unfavourable a result. They ground this opinion upon the conviction that the traffic upon all the lines worked by the Company, and more particularly upon the Metropolitan Extension and the Kent Coast Railways, has been hitherto only partially developed, and that a considerable and constant yearly increase, both in the local and through traffic of those lines, may be confidently anticipated. The opening of the line from the Elephant and Castle to the new station at Blackfriars Bridge has been followed by a large accession of traffic, and the public have greatly appreciated the additional convenience afforded them. The number of passengers passing in and out of the Blackfriars Station has averaged more than 60,000 a week, and a like result is expected from the opening of the line to Ludgate Hill, which it is believed will not be later than the end of the year. During the past session the lines promoted by the Company were only those absolutely necessary to carry out and perfect the present system of the Chatham and Dover Railway, in accordance with agreements with other Companies; and the applications to Parliament for these necessary powers have, notwithstanding serious opposition, been most successful.

BROMLEY RACES.—We are informed it is in contemplation to have some horse-racing again this year on Bromley Common, on grounds well suited for the purpose, near the high-road, in the occupation of Mr. W. Pawley, who, with his characteristic desire to encourage out-door amusements and public social gatherings, has offered the young gentlemen every facility. The course will be a mile and a-half long, and comparatively level. It is expected to take place near the end of the month. Further particulars will be announced when the day is fixed.

THE CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The children of these schools were entertained at tea in the play-ground of the National Schools, on Wednesday, the 17th ult. After tea they walked in procession, with their banners, through the town, numbering upwards of 250, and then proceeded to the grounds of C. F. Devas, Esq., Bromley Lodge, kindly placed at their disposal,

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where they amused themselves with cricket and other games, until dusk.

We are requested to state that the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury will (D. V.), preach in Bromley Church, on the 11th inst., in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society.

WATERING THE TOWN.—It is almost too late to speak about this now, as the summer is so far advanced, but if anybody will remind us next Spring, we will suggest that a subscription be got up by the tradesmen to employ a watering cart in the town alone. The present watering is quite insufficient, as every shopkeeper in the High Street is unpleasantly reminded of by his counter being covered with dust again as soon as he has wiped it off. He may keep on dusting all day if his shop-door is open. This could be remedied at small cost if all would unite for the purpose.

DOGS.—The police will find fault with us, and the Assessor of taxes will perhaps tell us to mind our own business, and those who keep untaxed dogs will be in a rage by our calling attention to the number of dogs apparently without owners, running about our town. Now the dogs don't hurt us, neither are we afraid of them, but some people are, and we have been told it is our duty to speak about it. We do it accordingly.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—One of the effects of Mr. Spurgeon's late violent, not to say virulent, attack on the Established Church is, we are sorry to find, making itself unpleasantly apparent by creating unfriendly feeling between good men of our town. Until lately all shades of religious opinion mingled to effect a common good, but now it is the old story of the pot and kettle.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

13th.—County Court.

21st.—Miss Edith Palmerston's entertainment, in aid of the funds of the Institute.

BECKENHAM.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Shortly after midnight on the 2nd inst. an accident resulting fatally occurred to a bricklayer's labourer, named Massey. The unfortunate man was employed upon some alterations making at the Railway Tavern, where he was lodging. Being out late on Tuesday night, and anxious not to disturb the inmates, he attempted to obtain admission to his bed-room by placing a plank from the scaffolding to the window; in doing so, he fell a distance of twelve feet. The poor fellow's cries drew attention, and Mr. Stillwell, surgeon, was called in, and after examination, directed his removal to Guy's hospital, where he died in a few days.

DOWN.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SHOW.—On Tuesday the 9th, the Annual Cottagers' Exhibition of Vegetables, to which was this year added that of flowers, took place in the schoolroom. The collection was of a much finer quality than could have been expected, considering the dryness of the season. The judges were Mr. Beckford, gardener to Lord Cranworth, Mr. Skinner, gardener to J. Christy, Esq. and Mr. Stacy, gardener to W. Holland, Esq. The day was beautifully wet, nevertheless most of the gentry, by whom the funds for the prizes are mainly supplied, honored the exhibition with their presence. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

Collection of vegetables, not less than six dishes: John Whitehead, who exhibited 13 dishes, Thomas Whitehead, Henry Whitehead, John Palmer, John Owen. Potatoes, not less than four sorts, eight tubers of a sort: John Whitehead, Stephen Whitehead, Thoms Whitehead, John Palmer. Kidney Potatoes: Thomas Whitehead, Henry Whitehead, William Reeves. Round Potatoes: Abraham Goodhew, John Perceval, John Whitehead; extra prizes to Richard Whitehead, jun.. Henry Whitehead, Thomas Whitehead, John Whitehead, John Owen, George Chapman, J. Parslow, and J. Folks. Onions: John Percival Thomas Whitehead jun., George Chapman: extra Prize to Richard Whitehead jun. Carrots: Thomas Whitehead, Richard Whitehead jun., Joseph Parslow; extra Prizes to Henry Whitehead and George Chapman. Turnips: There was only one dish, exhibited by Mr. Reeves, to whom the first Prize was awarded. Peas, 50 pods: Henry Whitehead John Palmer, Richard Whitehead, sen., Stephen Whitehead. Scarlet Runners: Joseph Parslow, Henry Whitehead, John Palmer. Cabbage: John Folks, John Whitehead, Stephen Whitehead. Rhubarb: George Chapman, Henry Whitehead. Miscellaneous: Richard Whitehead for lettuces, John Perceval for vegetable marrow, Thomas Whitehead, sen., for French beans; extra prize to William Reeves for sage. Total number of entries 76.

FLOWERS: Collection of plants grown in pots: John Palmer, Thomas Whitehead, sen. Three Geraniums: Thomas Whitehead, jun., John Perceval, Thomas Whitehead, sen. Three Fuschias: Thomas Whitehead, sen., John Folk. Miscellaneous: John Whitehead, for 4 campanulas.

At 4 o'clock the room was filled by the exhibitors and their friends, being the time appointed for the distribution of prizes. In the absence of the Rev. T. S. Stephens, the rector, Mr. Horwood performed this duty, and he congratulated the exhibitors on the excellence of the fruits of their industry. He then handed the prizes to the several owners, a large share going to the family of the Whiteheads.

Mr. Parslow, in a neat speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the hon. secretary and the judges for their services, which they had rendered in an upright and straightforward way. The proposition was carried by acclamation. Mr. Horwood expressed the pleasure he had received in seeing so fine an exhibition, and he hoped they would continue to prosper.

FARNBOROUGH.

THE LOST RING.—The gentleman who in crossing a corn field late in the evening on his return from the High Elms Races, lost a valuable ring, and in his anxiety to find it nearly set a field of corn on fire—which was only saved by the timely assistance of one of Messrs. Fox's draymen—is informed that a lad employed by Messrs. Fox in keeping the birds from the corn searched for and found

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the ring next day. The lost property will no doubt be restored to the owner on his describing it satisfactorily. We may hint that as the gentleman set great value on the ring he will not forget to reward the boy.

GREEN STREET GREEN.

On the 3rd ult. the quiet hamlet of Green Street Green was decorated with banners, and enlivened with the merry voices of the school-children, who held their annual treat in a meadow adjoining their school-room, the owners of which take much interest in the welfare of the young people. The heat of the afternoon did not appear to lessen their enjoyment, and the boys of the night-school, who number twenty, joined heartily in a game at cricket. The leaping, racing, and games, occupied the afternoon, and in the cool of the evening the usual finale of the fire-balloon ascended with more than ordinary success. Some of the youngsters ran like hares over the hills to see it descend, but were disappointed, and still more so, on their return, at finding the fruit, with which they hoped to refresh themselves, all gone. We are happy to say that this was the only *contratemps* of the evening. The opportunity was taken the same day to lay the foundation-stone of the new class-room, adjoining the school, now in progress of erection.

HAYES AND KESTON COMMONS.

Fires.— Frequent fires have occurred on these commons during the past month, some accidentally, no doubt, and some intentionally it is believed. On one spot the fire, after consuming all on the surface, penetrated the earth, which was of a peaty nature, and for nearly a fortnight defied all efforts to extinguish it. A magnified report appeared in some of the the London papers, which caused the locality to be besieged with sight-seers, who must have been much disappointed as to the seeing; it being in the ground, and the great heat prevented their going near. Fortunately it was effectually extinguished by the heavy rain on Tuesday the 9th.

On Sunday evening, the seventh, the Furze on Hayes Common was set on fire, and was with great difficulty extinguished. Fears were entertained that the fire would reach some cottages on the border of the common, but by the efforts of the inhabitants of the village, the great with the small, the houses were saved, but about three acres of the common was cleared. The furze and heath where this fire originated were very thick, causiug more than ordinary extent of flame, the light from which was seen for many miles. Three lads were arrested, and brought before the Magistrates at Bromley on suspicion of having wilfully set it on fire, and one of them was committed for trial.

A fire broke out on Friday morning, the 26th, at the mansion known as Hayes Place, Hayes. It appears it originated in some woodwork in one of the chimneys, but was fortunately discovered in time to save the building. There being no fire-engine nearer than Bromley, and that an innocent one, not capable of doing much harm or good, the whole would most likely have been burnt down, had the fire once got a good hold. The damage is estimated at about £40.

More Fires.—The parching weather which prevailed through most part of July to the present time (Aug. 19) with the exception of one day (the memorable 9th) has so dried up the grass that it has been like chaff, and the least spark would set it alight. The consequence has been that crops near railways have been in great danger from the sparks that fly from the engines. A field of barley near Beckenham was set on fire in this way on the 5th. Fortunately it happened in the daytime, and was put out by workmen in the neighbourhood before much mischief had been done, but not without great exertion and danger risked by the men, some of whom got severely burnt.

A field of Rye, near Bickley Station, belonging to Mr. Coles Child, would have been burnt down but for the fortunate circumstance of the fire being seen by Mr. Hurlock, of the Bird-in-Hand, Widmore, who got to it, and succeeded in putting it out just as it had reached the top of the railway bank. On Sunday July 31, a fire spread over nearly an acre of grass stubble near Widmore Lane, belonging to Mr. Coles Child, through, it is supposed, a piece of cigar, or a lucifer being thrown down by some person passing along the path. The fire extended to the hedge in Widmore Lane, which is considerably scorched in some parts.

KNOCKHOLT.

A Girl Lost.—Gossip has been more than commonly busy during the past month in Knockholt and the adjacent villages, accounting for the mysterious disappearance of a girl named Mary Field, about sixteen years of age. She was servant to Mr. Veal, farmer, Cackets, near Knockholt. It appears she went away about 11 o'clock at night, on the 19th of July, with only her under-garment, stockings, and shoes, and, strange as it may seem, she has not been seen or heard of since. A reward of Five Pounds is offered to whoever gives information that may lead to her being found. She is about 5 ft. high. Eyes, eyebrows and hair, black.

There is no spare water in that neighbourhood, so that she could not drown herself; and as it is not believed that she could bury herself

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alive, the general opinion is, that it is a case of "Elopement Extraordinary."

Most of our readers have heard of Knockholt, and have had the beeches, bearing the name, pointed out to them; but perhaps few know that they have no wells there, and that all the water used is caught from the clouds, and kept in large tanks. For several weeks this summer their water-supply has failed, and much inconvenience and suffering has been the consequence. To remedy this in future, the Rev. J. Hall, incumbent, is soliciting subscriptions to construct additional public tanks. Should he succeed, he will be the means of removing a great cause of alarm, and securing one of the greatest necessaries of life to his parishioners.

ST. MARY CRAY.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—The children of the day and sabbath schools with their mothers, in number together about 600, had their annual festival on Wednesday, the 24th ult. Amusements of various kinds were provided for the children in meadows adjoining the Rookery; toys were also distributed among them, and at 4 o'clock they partook of tea in the playground. At 5 a tea was provided for the mothers in the Institute, Mrs, Joynson honouring them with her presence. The children afterwards assembled on the lawn where they were supplied with fruit, and Mr. Featherstone read some poetry composed for the occasion. Appropriate hymns were sung by the children, and three cheers for Mrs. Joynson, by whom all the expenses were defrayed, closed the proceedings.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—We find by the Police Reports that the following tradesmen in the Bromley District have been fined for having light weights in their possession: Samuel Jerram, grocer and coal-dealer, 1*l.* and costs; Charles Cook, baker, 3*l.* and costs; James Alderton, grocer and cheesemonger, 3*l.* and costs; George Snowden, grocer and cheesemonger, 3*l.* and costs; James Garret, grocer and general dealer, 2*l.* and costs. The four first in the parish of Bexley, the other at North Cray.

BROMLEY ACADEMY.—We see by the "Educational Times," Nos. 40 and 41, that five Certificates were awarded by the College of Preceptors, London, to pupils from the above school, and amongst them one special first class certificate. Another pupil stood highest in book-keeping by obtaining the greatest number of marks in that subject.

WANTED, 75,000 YOUNG WOMEN.—A California paper states, "We want 75,000 women to co-mate off the extra male population." It does not state whether the bachelors over there have homes, nicely furnished, ready for their fair companions, or whether they inhabit houses at all, and not a word about whether the men are black or white. We advise the young men here to look out for partners, for, safe as a gun, some of them will be off for California, and chance it; and even dispense with their crinolines if the fashions over there require it.

HARVEST.—The unusually fine weather in July, and to the 19th of August, so facilitated harvest operations that very little of any grain was out in this immediate neighbourhood at the latter date. The crops are not heavy, but moderately good, and nothing appears likely to prevent this country from enjoying a good and cheap loaf another year.

LITERARY INSTITUTE.—Edith Palmerston will appear before a Bromley audience for the first time on the 21st. Fame says she is one of the cleverest young ladies of the day; but fame is not always to be relied upon, so we recommend the lovers of fun to go and see and hear, for themselves. *See Advertisement.*

YOUTH'S COLUMN.

The long evenings now coming on will offer opportunities for the young to improve their education. The most useful part of the instruction to be obtained in evening schools is that of writing, always supposing the scholar has already learned to read. We believe a great part of the time spent in reading now a-days, if not entirely wasted, could be better spent in writing. Writing-books can be bought, with copies set, so that those who choose can practice at home. We subjoin a few maxims and mottoes, which, if written, will be more likely to be remembered.

An idle brain is the devil's workshop.

Abundance, like want, ruins many.

A wager is a fool's argument.

A young man idle, an old man needy.

A good word for a bad one is worth much, and costs little.

Avoid that which you blame in others.

Sin and sorrow cannot long be separated.

So long as you are ignorant be not ashamed to learn.

Sands form the mountain; moments make the year.

Sluggards cause their own misfortunes.

Truth is the basis of all excellence.

The conquest of evil habits is a glorious triumph.

The loquacity of fools is a lecture to the wise.

Sloth wears out the body, while it corrodes the mind.

Industry is never unfruitful.

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SECOND EDITION.

THE CAPTURE OF MULLER.

The long-looked-for intelligence of the capture of FRANZ MULLER, the supposed murderer of Mr. BRIGGS, has at length arrived from New York by the steamer which was intercepted at Greenock on the 6th inst. The information is conveyed in a very few words, but it is nevertheless ample. The hat and watch of the murdered gentleman were found in the possession of Muller, so far justifying the great exertions made for his capture; for whether guilty or not, the safe custody of the man who possessed these witnesses of a horrible crime was an end worth attaining at any cost and trouble. The supposed murderer has been brought before the authorities at New York, and some necessary but tedious formalities will probaly have to be gone through before he can be definitely handed over to Inspector Tanner for conveyance to this country. It appears that he denies the crime with which he is charged. It is to be hoped that no mistake will be made, or has been made, in the hasty getting up of the case, and that—always supposing the man to be guilty—sufficient evidence will be forthcoming to satisfy the New York magistrates, and justify them in acting upon the terms of the extradition treaty with this country.

Evening Standard, Sept 6th.

HOPS.—It would be difficult to imagine a prettier sight than a hop-garden in the picking season, when, as it is this year, the golden crop is hanging in profuse festoons on either side, and from whatever point you look. This picture, by the kindness of Mr. Coles Child, can be realized in a field near Bromley, on condition that visitors do not take any. The names of every person who is known to break that rule will appear in the *Bromley Record* if sent to us for insertion.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—I think every one must regret to see our beautiful Estates consigned one by one to the hands of the speculative builder. I allude more particularly to the Beckenham Park, Bickley Park, Camden Park, and Shortlands Estates, a portion of the latter has just been sold in lots for building purposes, and when the houses are erected on the estate, it will have the effect of marring the beautiful view from Martin's Hill, which the inhabitants of Bromley have enjoyed for so many years. Then there is the Camden Park Estate; a great portion of this has been let out for building purposes, and I should not be surprised to see, in a few years time, the fine historical mansion, Camden Place, pulled down to make room for the erection of villa residences. It is a pity that greater store is not put upon these beautiful estates, to hand them down in their original grandeur to the rising generation, for if they are allowed to be cut up and built upon, a great portion of the beautiful scenery of Kent will be doomed.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, A. H.

BROMLEY DIRECTORY.

The unexpected success attending their first endeavours has induced the proprietors to commence another edition of the Bromley Directory, which will be published as early as possible. New Residents, or those whose names or addresses might have been incorrectly stated in the present edition, will greatly oblige by sending the necessary information to the publisher, so that the next edition may be as accurate as possible. Advertisements, which were excluded in the present edition, on account of the limited number printed, will be inserted, now that a much larger sale is expected. Only those from tradesmen residing in the parishes comprised in the Directory can be admitted, as London advertisements would occupy more space than we can command.

*** *Advertisements should be sent early to secure insertion.*

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Hoe winter spinach; pull up your onions if the tops appear to be dying, otherwise the bulbs will be injured by the shooting out of fresh roots; pick out cabbage plants; plant brocoli and winter greens; earth of celery; sow cauliflowers and early purple brocoli for frames; make mushroom beds. Nail up fruit trees: protect the ripe fruit from ants and birds.

Births.

On the 4th ult., at Chislehurst, the wife of F. H. Janson, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th ult., at Chislehurst, the wife of G. F. Denny, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 15th ult., at Spring Hill, Bromley, the wife of Captain Satterthwaite, of a daughter.

On the 15th ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr. W. Isard, of a son.

Marriages.

On the 9th ult., at St. Mary's, Lewisham, B. H. Griffiths, Esq., of Lewisham, to Sarah, daughter of the late William Carpenter, Bromley.

On the 11th ult., at the parish church, Brighton, by the Rev. H. M. Wagner, assisted by the Rev. T. Trake, incumbent of the Chapel Royal, Brighton, W. L. Brookbank, Esq., of Bromley, only son of R. C. Brookbank, Esq., of Sydenham Hill, to Mary, daughter of R. Wilson, Esq., of Molesworth House, Brighton.

Deaths.

On the 8th ult., at Bromley, Benjamin, son of Joseph Green, Esq., late of Denmark Hill, Camberwell, aged 43.

On the 24th ult., at Beddington Rectory, Surrey, in the 90th year of his age, the Rev. W. Marsh, D.D., Rector of Beddington, fell asleep in Jesus, "the life of them that believe, and the resurrection of the dead." On the last day of his life, when no longer able to speak, he wrote, with trembling hand, the following words:—"Tell the clergy to preach Christ, to live Christ, to serve Christ, and they will joy and praise in eternity." Thus closed the sixty-six years of his faithful ministry.

August 24th, at Barming Heath Asylum, Mr. George Walters, of Bromley, Kent, in the 77th year of his age.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny.

These Cards cannot always be ready for delivery with the *Bromley Record*, but can be had on and after the 1st of the month.

To Correspondents.

St. Mary Cray.—The trains that have no third class are denoted near the bottom of the L. C. and D. Time Table on the first page. It may be convenient to many to know they can take Tickets at the Victoria Station and proceed by rail from that station to any station on the Great Western Line.

MOON'S CHANGES—OCTOBER.

First Quarter ..... 8th day, at 37.3 after.
Full Moon ..... 15th day, at 15.6 morn.
Last Quarter ..... 22nd day, at 27.11 morn.
New Moon ..... 30th day, at 28.3 after.

The Bromley Record.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

In our August number we briefly noticed a cold-blooded murder in a railway carriage, attended with circumstances as mysterious as they were inhuman. The supposed murderer was followed to America, and after examination before the authorities in New York, was handed over to the custody of the English Police. The information of his capture arrived in this country too late for the first edition of our last number. The hat and watch belonging to Mr. Briggs, the murdered man, were found in his possession, which, together with other striking circumstantial evidence, appears to leave no doubt of the guilt of the party accused. There is, however, in his manner and general conduct, a lightness and cheerfulness which seems incompatible with a guilty knowledge of the horrible crime. He has since been examined at Bow street, and committed to Newgate to take his trial at the next Old Bailey Central Criminal Court. Great efforts are being made by the Germans in London, to save their countryman Muller, which efforts are commendable inasfar as providing the best counsel to defend him and to prove his innocence, if that be possible. —Or even if a reasonable doubt can be thrown on the transaction, the prisoner must be allowed the benefit. The affair has caused more excitement throughout the country than anything that has happened besides since it occurred.

American intelligence bears signs of a general dislike to the war, and symptoms of a desire on both sides to procure by diplomacy what they have failed to accomplish by war, are becoming more and more apparent. But a disposition to modify their demands, must greatly increase before much hope of their differences being settled can be entertained.

Kentish Rambler.

Continued from Page 47.

WEST WICKHAM.

A pleasant walk, on a bright summer's morn, from Farnborough, through Keston—over the picturesque common of Hayes—and through fields — some teeming with luxuriant crops of corn indicative of an abundant harvest—others redolent with the refreshing perfume of new-mown hay,—brought me, at length, to the village of West Wickham, so called from its situation to the extreme westward adjoining the county of Surrey; and also to distinguish it from two other parishes of the same name in this county, viz.; East Wickham, near Woolwich, and Wickham Breaux, near Canterbury. The name of Wickham itself is derived from the Saxon words *Wic*, a street or way, and *Ham*, a dwelling or homestead.

THE MANOR

is appurtenant to the Duchy of Lancaster, the liberty of which also extends over the messuage and lands called Spring Park, Old Park, Frith Wood, and Chambers' Grove, as being within the jurisdiction of the Duchy Court of Farnborough, the descent of which has been already deduced in our former notice of that parish.

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In the time of Edward the Confessor, West Wickham was held of the King by Godric. William the Conqueror afterwards granted it to his half-brother Odo, the great and potent Bishop of Bayeux, and Earl of Kent, of whom Adam Fitzherbert held it, as we are informed by the survey of Doomsday in which is the following entry, under the general title of the Bishop of Bayeux's lands :—

"Isde' Ada' ten' de Epo' Wickeha' p. uno Solin' se defd. Tra' e' .....In Dnio sunt 2 Car' et 24 Villi' hnt 4 Car. Ibi 13 servi et una œccla' et un' molin' de 20 den' et una Silva de 10 pore' T. R. E. valeb' 8 lib' et post 6 lib' et nu' 13 lib' Godric tenuit de rege E."—that is—"The same Adam holds of the Bishop *Wickham*. It was taxed at one shilling. The arable is.....In demesne there are two caracutes, and 24 villains having 4 caracutes. There are 13 servants, and 1 church, and 1 mill of 20 pence yearly value, and 1 wood for the pannage of 10 hogs. In the time of King Edward the Confessor it was worth 8 pounds, and afterwards 6 pounds, and now 13 pounds—Godric held it of King Edward."

Phillpott informs us that this manor came, afterwards, into the possession of a branch of the eminent family of Huntingfield, who held large possessions in this county and made both Wickham and Huntingfield in Eastling, their principal seats. By the Roll of Knights' fees, taken throughout England in the 7th year of King Edward the 1st (1278) it appears that Peter de Huntingfield was then Lord of West Wickham. He was Sheriff of this County in the 11th, 12th, and 13th years of that reign, and kept his Shrievality at his manor house of Huntingfield. His name is enrolled on the list of those brave Kentish gentlemen who attended that monarch in his victorious expedition into Scotland in the 26th year of his reign. He his therein described as "Sir Peter de Huntingfield of West Wickham," and was one of the gallant Knights who assisted at the seige of Carlaverock. He died in the 7th year of King Edward the 2nd (1313.) His son and heir, Sir Walter de Huntingfield in the 11th year of the same reign, obtained a Charter of Free-warren to his manor of West Wickham, a market weekly on a Monday, and a fair yearly on the vigil and day of St. Mary Magdalen; at the same time he had license to impark his wood here called the Frith. His son Sir John de Huntingfield, in the 20th year of King Edward 3rd, on the occasion of dubbing the Black Prince a Knight, paid aid for his lands here as "3 knights' fees which Peter de Huntingfield before helde in Wickham of Ralph Fitznichols." This Sir John was summoned to sit as a Baron in Parliament in the 37th, 38th, and 42nd years of the same reign, but dying before the end of it without male issue—the family terminated in two co-heiresses Joan, and Alice, the former of whom married John Copledike, and the latter Sir John Norwich, Knight.

On the division of their inheritance the manor of West Wickham was allotted to Joan, whose husband John Copledike thus became entitled in her right, and so continued in possession of it until his death in the last year of the reign of king Richard the 2nd (1399.) He seems to have assumed the arms of Huntingfield, as he bore—*Argent a fesse, between 3 cross-crosslets, gules.* The manor, however, did not long remain in this family name, as in the 17th year of King Henry the 6th, Thomas Squerie, whose ancestors had been seated at Squerie's court in Westerham since the time of Henry the 3rd, died possessed of it. To him succeeded his son and heir John Squerie, who, dying without issue in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward the 4th (1463), his two sisters became his co-heiresses, viz.: Margaret, the elder, who married Sir William Cromer, Knight, of Tunstal in this county, and Dorothy, the younger, who married Richard Mervin, of Fontels, in Wiltshire, Esq., who, upon the division of their estates became in her right possessed of this manor. He, shortly afterwards, passed it to Richard Scrope who in the 7th year of the same reign alienated it to Ambrose Creseacre, and he, not long after, sold it to Henry Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, in the county of Norfolk, Esq., whose ancestors, for many generations, had been seated at Heydon in the same county. Here he completed, at a great expense, the building of a stately mansion commenced by his father, besides which, he purchased land of the

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yearly value of 300 marks, a portion of which amounting to a rental of 100 marks, was in the parish of West Wickham; "where," says Leland "he built that right fair Manor place, and fair Church, now remaining." He bore for his arms—*Quarterly, argent and gules, a cross engrailed, countercharged,* and dying, left issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Bullen, Knight, 1 son and 5 daughters, one of whom, Dorothy, married Thomas Brooke, Lord Cobham. The son, Sir John Heydon, married Katharine, daughter of Christopher Willoughby, Esq., by whom he had three sons and four daughters; and at his death this manor passed to his eldest son Sir Christopher, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Heveningham, Knight, by whom he had issue a son, Christopher, and two daughters. This Christopher, who was a man of considerable note in the reign of queen Elizabeth, had three wives:—1st Anne, daughter, of Sir William Drury, Knight, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Sir Wm. was his eldest son and successor. 2nd Temperance, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew. of Cornwall, Knight, and widow of Thomas Grey, Esq. 3rd Agnes, daughter of Robert Crane, of the County of Suffolk, Esq., and widow of Francis Clayton, Esq., by whom he had a daughter Anne.

His son and heir, Sir William Heydon, had livery of this manor in the 22nd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1579); the same being then held of the Crown by Knight's tenure as of the manor of Albermarle, within the Duchy of Lancaster; and he some few years later, alienated it to John Lennard, of Chevening, Esq., Custos Brevium of the Court of Common Pleas, who purchased it for his second son, Samuel, to whom he also bequeathed, by his will, 500 marks per annum The armorial bearings of the Lennard family are *or, on a fesse gules, 3 fleurs de lis,* of the first.

Samuel Lennard, who was born at Chevening in 1553, upon the purchase of this estate, seated himself at West Wickham and was afterwards knighted. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Slanie, of the city of London, knight, by whom he had four sons and eight daughters; and dying on the 1st of April, 1618, at the age of 65 years, was buried in the church at Wickham. The manor then descended to his eldest son, Stephen Lennard, who was created a Baronet by letters patent, dated 15th of August, 1642. He left issue by his 3rd wife Anne daughter of Sir John Oglander, knight, Sir Stephen Lennard Bart., his successor, who married Elizabeth, widow of John Roy, Esq., and daughter of Delaline Hussey, of Dorsetshire, Esq., who died in 1732. He was Knight of the shire for the county of Kent, in the 7th year of the reign of Queen Anne, and died on the 5th of September, 1709, leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, one son Sir Samuel Lennard, Bart., and three daughters. Sir Samuel died on the 9th of October, 1727, without lawful issue, but leaving two natural sons, Samuel and Thomas, to the former of whom, by his will dated 16th of November, 1726, he devised the manor, and to the latter the advowson of the church, of West Wickham. Samuel Lennard, the eldest son, died possessed of this manor, leaving his widow surviving (who in 1758 re-married Francis Austen, of Sevenoaks, Esq.), and an only daughter Mary, who carried the estate by marriage into the Farnaby family, in which line it continued until the death, without issue, of the last lineal male descendant, the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart., in the year 1861.

I shall now trace the pedigree of the late Lord of the Manor.

To be continued.

FARNBOROUGH.

An interesting lecture on Indian Missions was delivered the 30th August last, by the Rev. David Fenn, in the Greenstreet-green school, which was as follows:—My Christian friends, I have been asked to address you on Missionary work in India, which has been the scene of my labour for the last twelve years, and it will most interest you, I think, if I tell you what I myself have seen and done there, than if I were to launch forth into subjects that I know only through reading and hearing. I am going to take you with me into Tinnevelly, the most successful seat of mission labor, from Peshawur to Cape Comorin Tinnevelly is about one hundred miles from North to South, and eighty miles from East to West, and bounded on the western side by the lofty range of the Ghauts, containing mountains twice the height of Skiddaw or Snowdon. This vast tract of country forms an extensive plain with gentle undulations, and intersected by long avenues of trees which mark out the roads. The land is well cultivated,

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the products consisting of Paddy, Indian Corn, Maize, and the Cotton Plant; and in the more Southern parts the Palmyra tree is also grown, from which sugar is extracted. The climate, as you know, is not like that of England, often cold, foggy and rainy, but very fine and hot during six months of the year, when it is more pleasant to sleep out in the open air; but during the remaining half-year the rainy season lasts. There are no pretty homesteads scattered here and there over the country as in England, for the natives live in little clusters of mud huts, forming small towns. The price of labour is very low, a working man getting fourpence half-penny per day, and in some parts only threepence, and food is also purchased at a very low rate. The principal animal food in use is Sheep and Fowls, (oxen are never eaten) a sheep costs seven shillings, a fowl, sixpence, and eggs may be bought at a farthing each. A cart with a yoke of oxen may be hired to go ten miles for one shilling, and a man will carry a parcel ten miles for threepence. The climate being very hot, the natives wear little clothing, their common labouring dress consisting of two cloths, which the men wrap round their shoulders and body; the women have one long cloth about nine yards in length in which they completely envelope themselves. The religion of the Indians is one of idolatry, they erect large temples of magnificent structure for the habitation of their gods, the entrance to which is called Gopuram, consisting of a building half pyramid and half tower, and very imposing in aspect. In the interior of these temples are large tanks of water, which, though often very dirty, are considered sacred, and in which the natives bathe and the Brahmins or priests wash their clothes every day, part of their religious duty. The people bring offerings of fruit and flowers, and sometimes fowls and sheep, which they slay, leaving the blood as an offering. The population of India is one hundred and eighty millions, equal to all the countries of Europe, Russia excepted, and all with a few exceptions, bowing down to idols of wood and stone. To these people, through the goodness of God, I have been preaching the Lord Jesus for the last eight or nine years, and have been carrying on the mission work in the following way: I rose as soon as it is light (the twilight lasting only half-an-hour, dressed quickly, in order to reach a village before sun-rise, that I might find the people before going to their work. I think you will all like to hear the description of my last meeting with them before leaving for England. I rose as my custom and went to a village where I found two persons sitting together, I went up and spoke to them, and, seeing a shed on the opposite side of the road, drew them with me beneath its shelter, and before many minutes had elapsed I had quite a crowd round me. I then began to talk to them on a subject in which they always seem to be interested, viz., —the giving the ten commandments by the Lord from Mount Sinai, three thousand years ago. I then repeat the commandments and say, now you have broken these and are you not afraid? The fifth commandment is the one that seems most to go home to them and very often a mother will come forward and say, "oh sir, do speak to my son, he has broken that command, he does not honor his mother." Satan ever tries to mar the work of the missionary, so that the subject upon which I would speak is often turned aside by the frivolous questions of the natives, for instance they ask about the cotton and why it is so much dearer, for they know nothing about the American war, and suspect the English of treachery towards them. I then moved on, and crossing a dry water-course came upon some men sitting under a tree, and finding one could read Tamil, their native tongue, and the language in which I always read and talk to them in, I gave him a Bible and made him read some verses which I afterwards explained. This is an account of our ordinary meetings, I must next tell you of our extraordinary ones which take place at their annual festivals, to which all the natives habited in their gayest costumes, come from a hundred miles round. When these festivals take place their idol cars, drawn by many thousand natives, are brought out of the temples and placed in front and occasionally a few devotees throw themselves down in front of the cars, that they may be crushed by them: others think to propitiate their Gods by holding an arm or leg in a particular position for years; another makes a vow to wear a triangular iron collar round his neck so that he can never lie down, till he has collected money enough to build a small temple to one of his gods. I myself at these festivals have seen them perform a very painful feat, viz., that of measuring their length on the ground, which they do by extending themselves at full length and then gradually working themselves round till their feet touch the place where their hands first rested; this they will sometimes do for a mile, though before a quarter is over they are utterly exhausted. At these festivals I with fellow labourers pitch our tent near the temple, and as we are considered part of the show, the natives come round and look at us, and when a sufficient number is collected we preach and talk to them—and God has been pleased to bless our labors with telling results; there being now fifty thousand natives calling themselves Christians, thirty thousand of whom are baptised, five hundred are catechists and teachers, and eighteen natives Christian ministers—all of which has been effected during the last eighty years. The mental capacities of the natives are by no means inferior to those of Europeans, they often pass better examinations for ordination than the English. The native Christians support their ministers liberally, bringing their contributions principally in rice or other products. Their subscriptions for religious purposes in the Tinnevelly district, amounted the first year to £19, second year £33, fourth year £47; which, taking into consideration the low rate of wages might be estimated in English money at six times as much. The armlet I now show you was amongst the contributions raised upon one occasion in North Tinnevelly, its value is twelve shillings, which I willingly paid in order to bring it home to shew my friends in England. It is supposed to have been given by a Catechist's wife who had been educated at the Elliot Tuxford School, Mengnan apuram, Tinnevelly, about which I shall presently

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tell you; she was the only woman of the Shanar caste in that part of the country. Before leaving India I again visited the Elliot Tuxford School, under the able superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Thomas and his wife, where the little girl, Ayah Hough Marial was educated, at the expense of the Green-street-green school. I often saw her whilst in Tinnevelly. She was a quiet gentle, and I think a really good girl; she is now married to a catechist, and also teaches in a school at Jerusalem in the Nazareth district. Another girl now takes her place in the school. And now that I am able in person to tell you the results of your money, would you not like to increase your subscriptions from £3 10s. to £7, and so educate an Indian boy in the Christian religion as well as a girl, there being now a boy's school in North Tinnevelly established. One of the children at the Elliot Tuxford School was seized with small-pox, and there being no hope for her recovery the catechist told her she must die, and asked her if she were afraid, "Oh no," she replied, "for Jesus Christ has died for my sins." Let me ask you present, men, women, and children, have you seized hold of the truth in Christ Jesus? Can you say, Jesus has died for my sins? I will tell you of another instance where missionary labor has been blessed with telling results. A farmer heard the gospel preached by a missionary in his village, and his curiosity was aroused to know if Christians really lived a different life to the heathen. To find out this he determined to visit the catechist of this missionary, which he did, and at the same time asked permission to remain some days with him. His request was granted, and during his stay with the catechist, he was so struck with his truly consistent and pious conduct that he resolved to give up his former ways and become a Christian. On returning to his native village the farmer was met with a storm of opposition. "What do you mean," his friends said, "you a respectable farmer of good caste, lowering yourself to associate with a low caste Christian?" The poor farmer went again to the catechist to consult him what he should do. He was told to "fear not them which kill the body, but rather fear Him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell. During this time one of his relatives died, and on the 15th day after the decease, when all the friends and relatives were met together to mourn, he was much urged to return to his former faith, & one man said, "We know what you lose by associating with these low-caste Christians, now tell us what you gain?" The farmer was thankful for this opportunity of speaking, & said, "I will tell you what I gain: the sins I once loved I now hate." He has quite given up his heathen practices, and for the last five years has been living a consistent Christian man, so much so that a Brahmin said to a missionary, "I have often watched that man and I have never found him out in telling a lie." This surely shows the power of the gospel. In conclusion, let me urge you to give yourselves up to Christ, for indeed there is nothing else worth living for but to live to Christ. Study diligently God's Holy Word, that you may be enabled to live a consistent Christian life, so that it may be said of you, such an one is very different from what he used to be, and then through the mercy of Jesus Christ you may look forward to a peaceful and happy end. The .ecture was listened to by a crowded and attentive audience.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

An interesting lecture was delivered in the rooms of this association, on Tuesday evening, the 27th, the lecturer being Mr. Mumford, of Dalston, and his subject "The History of a Postage Stamp."

The lecturer first glanced at the gradual progress of the postal system, from its origin in Germany in the fourteenth century for the purpose of communication between the States, to the present period when places within 12 miles of London can have communication with that city four times a day, and most of the great towns of England, with Dublin and Edinburgh, have mails from London twice a day. The lecturer alluded to the former high rates of postage and the various tricks resorted to by the public in order to obtain information without paying the postage of a letter; then came the introduction of a uniform rate of 3*d*. within 12 miles of London, and 2*d*. within 3 miles, till at length the penny postage system was inaugurated; then came the increase of letters and increase of labour, till at length to facilitate dispatch the penny postage stamp was introduced on the 6th of May, 1840. The lecturer then fully explained the manufacture of a stamp from the preparation of the paper until the beautiful impressions are produced. Many particulars of much interest were brought forward relative to the introduction of stamped envelopes, etc.

The lecture was listened to with marked attention, and the crowded audience appeared very much pleased with "The History of the Postage Stamp."

VESTRY.

On Thursday the 15th ult. a vestry was held in the vestry room of the church, for the purpose of taking the opinions of the inhabitants in respect of the abolition or continuance of the New Cross Roads Acts; in other words to ascertain whether they were willing to rate themselves to the amount of £600 annually to maintain in repair the four-and-a-half miles of turnpike road which lies in this parish. Notwithstanding the Overseers sent out printed bills in order that all should be informed of the meeting, the attendance was not more numerous than usual. A fact which deserves to be noticed, in connection with the vestry, was the absence of nearly all the tradesmen of the town who use the roads most, and who would consequently be great gainers by doing away with the turnpike gate. Mr. White, churchwarden, occupied the chair, and briefly explained that the vestry

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was called to express an opinion only, which would be forwarded to the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, in reply to a communication from him to the Overseers respecting this road. The abolition of turnpikes was ably advocated by J. White, Esq., who felt somewhat surprised on finding he stood nearly alone. Mr. Robinson Latter, on the other side proposed the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Morum—"That this meeting deprecate the abolition of the New Cross Turnpike Trust Acts, and do not feel justified in taking upon themselves the expense of the repair of the road," which was carried, fifteen voting for the resolution and two against. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

On Wednesday the 14th ult., the Annual Prize Meeting of the 1st Battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers, took place at Milton, near Gravesend, when the whole of the first prizes in each competition were won by members of the 18th, Bromley company, as also some minor prizes.

Sergt. White, Challenge Cup: Pt. Brister, second for do. Pt. Ralph, first prize in 1st class: Pt. Brister, fourth prize, 1st class. Corp. Buster first prize, 2nd class (afterwards disqualified.) Pt. Brown first prize, 3rd class. Pt. Wells, first prize, a Turner Rifle, value £15 15*s*., given by Alderman Salomons, M.P. Sweepstake prizes—Pt. Dunn, two; Pt. Ralph, one; Pt. Wells, one.

Corpl. Buster, after obtaining the highest score, was unfortunately disqualified in consequence of his rifle being under regulation pull, and the prize passed to the next highest on the list.

The above shooting is really extraordinary and highly creditable to the corps, when it is considered, that the best men from the eleven companies forming the 1st Battalion, were present, and competed for the above.

The prizes won by the 18th company will be distributed at Bromley on Tuesday evening next, the 4th inst., on which occasion the Adjutant will inspect the Corps.

Sanger's Circus.—This extensive establishment visited Bromley on Saturday the 17th, and exhibited on spare ground near New Bromley. The display as the procession passed up the town requires the adverb gorgeous, to fitly describe it. The principal carriages, also the trappings of the camels, dromedary, elephant, horses and horsemen, were truly mangificent. The band rather disappointed the public, inasmuch as a prominent line in the bills, created the belief that the town would be woke up on that occasion by the most delightful soul-stirring strains ever heard. There was a band it is true, but like another band which we will not name, they were very sparing with their music, or else they were afraid of blowing out the bottoms of their instruments The day was not favourable, nevertheless they had a crowded audience in the evening, who speak very highly of the performance. The daily outlay for such a number of animals must be something enormous. It is evident from the condition of them, especially the beautiful horses, that no expense is spared in regard to them.

Cricket.—On Tuesday the 27th, the closing match of the season was played between the Up Town and Down Town players. For several years past the Up Town carried off the laurels, but on this occasion the Down Town gave their opponents the go by, scoring 56 in the first innings and 74 in the second. Up Town first innings 25, second 29.

Bromley Races—The Races announced in our last, to come off at Bromley Common at the end of last month, have been indifinitely postponed, but we are informed they will come off either this month or early in November. Particulars will be duly announced as soon as the arrangements are completed.

Revising List of Voters.—The revising Barrister held his annual court at the White Hart Hotel, on Monday the 26th. Mr. Lewis supported the conservative side, and Mr. Hall that of the liberals. The following is the result of the revision relative to the Bromley District:—Liberals struck out 16, Conservatives struck out 21; Liberal claims admitted 47, Conservative claims admitted 20; Lib. gain 30.

Mason's Hill School.—An interesting lecture was delivered in the School-room, Mason's Hill, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. A.D. Salmon, a converted Jew, on the Tabernacle of Israel, its furniture, high priest, holy vessels, &c. The lecture was illustrated by excellent dissolving views, descriptive of the tabernacle and its appurtenances. The talented lecturer, being an Israelite, and well read in the history of his forefathers, had no difficulty in rendering his subject highly amusing and instructive to his hearers, who were more numerous than is usual upon such occasions. At the close of the lecture, a vote of thanks was proposed by the chairman, J. Richardson, Esq., and cordially responded to by the audience who were highly pleased with the lecture.

Blackberries.—These berries, which old and young alike are delighted to see in a ripe state and to gather and eat them too, are more plentiful this year than for several years past. The most famous places for them hereabout is on Hayes and Keston Commons, to which places the Cockneys who know the secret will no doubt soon pay their annual visit.

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Bickley Church. — This church was opened on Sunday the 18th. There was a full attendance both morning and afternoon. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Incumbent, the Rev. J. P. Alcock, son of the reverend gentleman of the same name, vicar of Ashford, who assisted in the lessons and administration of the Holy Communion, and preached in the afternoon. The text in the morning was from Exodus xxxiii, and 7th verse; that in the afternoon from Psalm cxxii, and 1st verse, both appropriate to the opening, as were also the two very eloquent and practical discourses delivered by the rev. gentlemen. The echo of the building, seems too much for preaching, inasmuch as the articulation becomes indistinct at the far end from the pulpit, but is well adapted for singing, which was very effective. There is no organ at present, but an excellent harmonium supplies the place of one very efficiently. We are informed that the building which is really beautiful inside and out, cost about £18,000, the greater part contributed by G. Wythes, Esq., proprietor of the Bickley Estate.

S. Mary's Church, Plaistow. — The first anniversary of the consecration of this church, and thanksgiving for the harvest, was celebrated on the 15th. A small sheaf of wheat was placed on the altar. There were also two poles of hops, one on each side, and flowers tastefully arranged in various parts of the church The attendance was larger than was expected in the morning, and still larger in the evening. A school in connection with this church is about to be established, on a plot of ground adjoining, which has lately been purchased. The building will shortly be commenced.

Fire.—About half past one o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the 20th ult., the house lately built and opened as a beer-house, near the turnpike gate, Bromley Common, was discovered to be on fire, and so rapid did the flames spread that it was with great difficulty the inmates were rescued. The landlord, whose name is Reed, had taken the house only about three weeks before, and had at the time of the fire £175 in notes in a drawer, which, together with his clothes, excepting his shirt and trowsers, were all lost. The Bromley engine was sent for a little before two o'clock, but did not arrive till nearly four, drawn, we are told, by a three-legged horse; but as the fire had then done its work and left nothing but the bare walls, we cannot say much about the great assistance and important services rendered by it. The neighbours rendered all the assistance in their power, but their efforts were fruitless. Fortunately, by carefully watching the adjacent premises and throwing water on the half-burnt sparks as they fell near a wood stack, no further mischief was done.

Ploughing Match.—The Annual competition of Ploughmen in the employ of members of the West Kent Agricultural Association, will take place this year at Spring Park, West Wickham, on grounds belonging to Lewis Loyd, Esq., on Tuesday the 11th inst. The Ploughs to be on the ground by eight o'clock in the morning. Not more than five hours is allowed from the time of starting to complete the work. After the distribution of the prizes the members and their friends will adjourn to dine at the Bell Hotel, Bromley, Lewis Loyd, Esq. in the chair.

While on the subject of agricultural pursuits we may mention that, the Emperor of the French has just conferred the rank of Knight of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour upon M. de la Trehonnais, of Bickley Park, as an acknowledgement of the services rendered by that gentleman to agriculture on the continent, by spreading a knowledge of the principles of English husbandry in all its branches. About three years since M. de la Trehonnais had a similar compliment paid to him by the Queen of Spain, who made him a Knight of the Royal Order of Charles III.

Edith Palmerston.—The entertainment advertised by the Literary Institute to take place on the 21st ult., proved far less attractive than was expected. Whether the fault lay in the proverbial disinclination of the Bromleyites to patronize a "newcome," or whether they had been drawn off to the Crystal Palace, or had spent all the spare cash at the Hippodrome, or whether all these combined produced the unfavourable, result is not known. The young lady did her best to please, but one drawback to her perfect success is that the *effort* is seen in the overacting of some parts. Nothing, however, could be better done than the Doctor's Boy. Most of her varied entertainment was well received as was evinced by the hearty applause of the company.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

11th Ploughing Match.

24th Lecture in aid of the funds of the Institute, at the White Hart Hotel, by George Grossmith, Esq., entitled "Adam Bede."

Railway Accident. — On Monday last the London, Chatham, and Dover 7.30 a.m. express train from London to Dover, went off the line between Penge and Beckenham. The engine toppled over the small embankment, bringing the carriages, two 1st and one 2nd class after it, and embedded itself in the earth. Much anxiety, and not a little ill temper was manifested at the various stations on account

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of the delay, the cause of which the Railway Officials, as in duty bound, knew nothing. The up passengers, by the morning trains, were an hour and a half behind time on their arrival in London, and the traffic, in consequence of the rails on the down line being damaged, was irregular throughout the day We regret to add that a gas-fitter, in the company's service, in a second class carriage, had a leg broken and is otherwise seriously injured: a soldier also in the same carriage was slightly hurt. The engine driver was also slightly hurt, but the stoker escaped, as did the passengers in the first class carriages, who proceeded on their journey by the next train.

Death from Lockjaw.—A lad about nine years of age, named Wingfield, of Widmore, died a few days since from lockjaw. The circumstances of the case being of a complicated nature it was considered advisable to hold an inquest, which commenced the investigation on Monday, and adjourned to Monday next. It appears that the child had been struck near the eye with a stick a few days before in some larking with another boy, and had slightly recovered when he got another blow in the same place, which ended in lockjaw.

Model Houses.—A short time since the Rev. E. Davys, Vicar of Peterboro' offered a premium of £20 for the best design for a pair of semi-detached Villas, suitable as residences for tradesmen retired on moderate means, or clerks with small but certain incomes, the cost of which should not exceed the sum of £800 the pair. A large number of designs were submitted, and the premium was eventually awarded to Mr. T. C. Sorby, of 15 Bedford Row, known now as the architect for our New Town Hall, erecting for Mr. Coles Child. This design with a pleasing exterior provides, on the ground floor, an entrance hall, with drawing room and dining room, each 15 by 13 ft.; a good staircase screened off from the Hall; kitchen, scullery, and the requisite offices. On the first floor are five bedrooms, conveniently and compactly arranged with a good supply of cupboards and closets, giving adequate accommodation at a moderate sum for the class of tenants proposed.

Light Weights.—At Sidcup Petty Sessions on Monday, September 12th, the following tradesmen were fined for having light weights in their possession:—Alfred Littlejohn, grocer, St. Mary Cray, £3 and cost; William Dove, baker, Foot's Cray, £3 and costs; John Townsend, butcher, Orpington, £2 and costs; John Hill, grocer, West Wickham, £3 and costs; Thomas Wilson, grocer, Beckenham, £3 and costs.—It appears surprising that any honest shopkeeper should continue to use weights without having them tested, or considering that by constant wear they must get lighter. The remedy being so easy and the penalty and disgrace so heavy, would, one would think, induce even a dishonest tradesman to keep his weights and measures up to the legal standard. We are quite willing to suppose that inattention rather than dishonest intentions led these tradesmen into the trouble, which paying the fine does not shake off, and for the benefit of those who are anxious to trade fairly and keep their weghts and measures correct, we may state that according to 5 and 6 William IV, cap. 63, they must all be stamped or they will not be considered legal, and may be seized by the inspector. A copy of all standard weights from 7lb. to a ½oz. inclusive; also measures from a quart to half a gill is kept by Mr. Churcher, Market Place, Bromley, the appointed Inspector for the district, whose fee for stamping such weights or measures is one half-penny each. This information, coupled with the knowledge that to use unjust weights and measures is contrary to the laws of God as well as of man, will leave no excuse for any tradesman to be guilty of perpetuating it in this neighbourhood. Heavier weights and larger measures than those named are charged a little more, but all fees go to one common fund, out of which is paid the inspector's salary.

Our Churchyard. — We have waited patiently for a report of the committee appointed to examine into the state of our churchyard. Will they be silent till the present burial ground will hold no more? We have heard, but not officially, that a piece of ground has been selected for a cemetery. The population of this neighbourhood is rapidly increasing and we have two new churches with ground attached. If these are not intended for burial grounds, no time should be lost in setting about a cemetery, as it must be apparent to every one that the old church yard is getting indecently full.

Poaching.—On the night of Saturday the 17th ult., as P.C. John Wood was on duty in plain clothes in Burnt Ash Lane, Lee, he apprehended three men named *John Kemp*, alias *Swan*, labourer, *William Hill*, shipwright, and *John Williams*, boiler-maker, all of Poplar, Middlesex, they having in their possession three pheasants and three partridges, together with three guns, shot and powder flasks: the poachers were also accompanied by a dog. They were charged before Inspector Kent, at the Lee Police Station, with unlawful possession, and on Monday morning the 19th, were taken before J. Traill, Esq., at the Greenwich Police Court. The megistrate, to enable Inspector Kent, to get further evidence, remanded them till the following Friday, when they were again brought

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up, and convicted in the penalty of 20*s.* each, and the guns, &c. to be forfeited. The guns and flasks were valued at £6, for which sum they were afterwards sold and the money handed over to the magistrate.

A Dead Donkey.—It is so seldom that we hear of a dead donkey that the question has been asked, Do they ever die? One instance of their life being terminable has lately occurred, Poor Neddy came to an untimely end by drinking some water which held white lead in solution. It was a nice donkey, not like the generality of donkeys, obstinate and averse to speed, but really a good one, and much respected by its master who had it carefully buried.

Suspected Murder. — On Monday the 19th an alarm was created in the neighbourhood of New Bromley by some boys who discoverd some hair and slight traces of blood in a field close by. Information was given without delay to a policemam who happened to be taking his rounds that way, and upon further search they came upon a spot where the earth appeared to have been lately disturbed, and more hair and more suspicious signs were visible. The policeman thought it advisable to send immediately for further assistance also for Mr. E. Ilott, Surgeon, as there appeared no doubt that some foul deed had been committed. In the mean time he procured a spade and began digging when further evidence, of a fetid kind, increased his suspicion. He had not preceeded far before he discovered the remains of the donkey.

Bromley Station — We are pleased to observe that a commencement has been made at this Station to construct a foot bridge over the line. The inconvenience of not being able to cross from one platform to the other will thus be removed. We hope soon to be able to inform our readers that a remedy has been found for the delays that frequently occur at Beckenham Station, and when that is satisfactorily accomplished, and the fare reduced a little, we will begin again to praise our Railway accommodation, as we are not satisfied with the price nor the time.

COUNTY COURT.

13th September.

Before J. Espinasse, Esq., Judge.

The Cause list for this month—no sitting having taken place in the month of August—was rather heavy. The cases for hearing were—Interpleader 1, Adjourned Summonses 1, Original 87, Judgment 7.

In the case of the Interpleader, *Worship* v. *Allcock*, an execution had been issued from the Sevenoaks County Court, against the goods of the defendant, to which the defendant's son had made claim, and the present proceedings were taken to determine his right to them. Messrs. Edwards, of Chancery Lane, appeared for the claimant, and Mr. Gibson, of Dartford for the execution creditor. The case occupied the court some time, when it was ultimately decided in favour of the Execution Creditor.

The only case of any importance was No. 207—*Smith* v. *Jordan*—the claim being for £49 3*s* 6*d*., in respect of work alleged to have been done by the plaintiff for the defendant, in the erection of two houses in Bromley. Mr. Gibson represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Carttar, of Greenwich, the defendant. After some discussion, the case was referred, by consent, to Mr. Thomas Dann, of Bexley, whose award will decide the matter in dispute.

Many of the other cases which presented no features of interest, were arranged between the parties, and the court rose at an early hour.

PETTY SESSIONS.

Bromley, September 5th.

This being the General Annual Licensing Meeting, the whole of the licenses were granted in the several parishes throughout the division, except to the Wheat-Sheaf, at West Wickham, which was adjourned. It should be noticed as a matter of much credit to the Inn-keepers, that there was but one case in which it was necessary to make any complaint whatever. Applications for new Licenses were made, by Mr. Gibson, on behalf of Mr. Goodacre, of Brick-kiln Lane, which was refused; by Mr. James Joyner, to the White Hart, Chelsfield, lately in the tenancy of Mr Booker, granted; and by Mr. Russell, of Dartford, in favor of Mr. Christopher Twitchen, of the Windmill, Chislehurst Hill: in this case the application was adjourned to the 26th, at Bromley, on which day the license was granted.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Sow frame peas and beans upon a warm south border; lay into the ground purple and white broccoli within a few inches of their lower leaves, letting their heads face the north. Transplant cauliflowers, and purple brocoli under frames and hand glasses; cabbages, garlic, shalots, black-seeded Gosse and Bath Lettuces under frames; lay up carrots, potatoes, and red beet for winter use; tie up endive and celery. If asparagus is required for winter it must be forced by hotbeds, which should now be made, and re-made every three or four weeks; make up the mushroom beds. Gather the fruit for the fruit room; trench borders; transplant wall fruit trees; plant out cuttings of gooseberries and currants.

Births.

On the 10th ult., at Bromley Lodge, Kent, the wife of Charles F. Devas, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 15th ult., the wife of Charles Pulham, Mason's Hill, Bromley, of a daughter.

On the 15th ult., the wife of Mr. W. H. Cooper, London House, Bromley, Kent, of a son.

Marriages.

On the 1st ult., at St. Paul's, Rusthall, near Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Francis Pott, of Brasenose College, Oxford, curate of Ticehurst, Sussex, fourth son of William Pott, Esq., of Wallington House, Surrey, to Frances Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. John Alexander Wilson, of Childwall, near Liverpool.

On the 3rd ult., at the parish church, Erith, by the Rev. E. T. Butler, B.A., cousin of the bride, Jeremiah Crafter, of Alfred-place, Brixton, Esq., to Lucy, eldest daughter of the late William Allen, Esq., of Stone, Kent.

At the same time and place, George Cheatle, of Belvedere, Kent, second son of the late Thomas Cheatle, of Burford, Oxon, Esq., to Mary Ann, widow of the late George Crafter, Esq., and second daughter of the late William Allen, Esq.

Also, at the same time and place, George St. Pierre Harris, of Rose Cottage, Amersham-road, New Cross, youngest son of J. A Harris, of Goddington, Chelsfield, Kent, Esq., to Julia, youngest daughter of the late William Allen, Esq.

On the 13th ult., at the parish church, Bromley, Kent, T. N. Debenham, Esq., of 7, Queen's-road, West, Regents Park, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Ezra Dalton, Esq., of Ipswich.

Deaths.

On the 31st August, at his residence, Bromley-common, Kent, Richard Barrett, in the 81st year of his age.

On the 13th ult., at Greenwich, James Fuller Maddox, Esq., late of Foot's Cray Kent, aged 75.

On the 18th ult., at Bromley, Kent, William Richard, eldest son of Mr. W. Isard, Grocer, aged three years and one month.

On the 2nd ult., at Farnborough, Kent, Thomas Stow, aged 25, much respected and deeply lamented.

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B. WOOD,

PIANOFORTE TUNER,

PARK ROAD, NEW BROMLEY.

The Church of England Right.

She and her Clergy vindicated against the assaults of the Rev. W. Landel in his defence of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and against the renewed attack of Mr. Spurgeon, contained in his defence of himself, in his letters to the Evangelical Alliance and the Christian public,

BY THE

REV. JOSEPH BARDSLEY, M.A.,

Superintendent and Secretary of the London Diocesan Home Mission.

E. STRONG, PRINTER, BROMLEY.

FRENCH.—A gentleman, having some knowledge of French, would be glad to meet with a native of France, for the purpose of improving his acquaintance with the language by means of study and conversation. The advertiser being a professional Short-hand writer, the benefit might be rendered mutual, if desired. Address, B.D., Printing Office, Bromley. o

LEFT at a shop in Bromley—An Umbrella. The owner can have it by giving description and paying for this advertisement.

BENEFIT.

The members of the A. O. F Court St. George of Kent, No. 2009, respectfully announce that they have made arrangements with the manager of the New Greenwich Theatre for an entertainment, on Thursday evening, October 13th, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Br. William Burgess, of Bromley Common. Tickets 1*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.*, & 6*d.* can be obtained of Mr. Mewitt, Bromley; Mr. Gearey, Widmore; and Mr. Sheppard, near the Plough Inn, Bromley Common, by whom subscriptions will be thankfully received.

LOST from Plaistow Lodge, about 3 months since, a Large Scotch Deer-hound, colour white, height about two feet six inches, answers to the name of "MONA." A reward will be given to any person affording such information as may lead to its recovery, either to the Police Station, Bromley, or Mr Amos, Plaistow Lodge.

WANTED— A Situation as Game-keeper, by a pensioner from Metropolitan Police, can be highly recommended. Good breeder of birds by hand. Wife no objection to take charge of poultry or laundry work. Address B. K., 10, Victory Street, New Town, Deptford, Kent. o

TO LET at Keston.—A small semi-detached 4-roomed cottage, with cellar, wash-house, two sheds, and garden. Good supply of excellent water. Rent £14. Apply to Mr. Foord, near the "Mark," Keston. o

TO LET, at Widmore.—A Workshop suitable for Wheelwright or Carpenter. Apply to Mrs. James Harbar, Palace Place, Widmore, Bromley, Kent. o

AS GARDENER.—A single-handed place. Age 25. Single. Two years good character. Apply A. S., Nightingale Cottage, Widmore, Bromley. o

WANTED by a single gentleman, 2 rooms, within about 15 minutes walk of Bromley Station. Address S. T., Printing Office, Bromley. o

FOR SALE.—Two handsome gelding Colts, nearly thoroughbred—one rising 3 and the other rising 2 years. Can be seen at Mr. J. White's Hook Farm, Bromley, Kent. o

TO LET, a Seven roomed Semi-detached VILLA, near the New Church, Plaistow. Garden back and front.— Apply J. S., Mr. Wood, baker, Farwig, Bromley, Kent.

FOR SALE, a handsome PONY rising six years, Price £15 15*s.*— Address M. B., Printing office, Bromley.

AS GARDENER (married) or to attend to Horse and Chaise, can have good recommendation.—Address C. H., Fox inn, Keston, Kent. o

THE harmony of St. Paul, Athanasius, and Swedenborg, on a subject that should occupy the supreme region of the mind, demonstrated. Paul.—"In Him" (that is Christ) "is all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." Athanasius.—"As the reasonable soul and flesh is *one* man, so God and man is *one* Christ." Swedenborg.—"Jesus commanded the apostles to baptize into the name of the Father, and Son, and Holy Spirit. And the apostles baptized into the *Name* of Jesus, showing that this was equivalent to the name of *The Three*.—Acts ii. 38; xix 5. In the *person* of Jesus is the Triune God. He is, therefore, the *only* object of Christian worship.

J. YEATES & G. S. DOUBLE,

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS,

CABINET MAKERS,

Undertakers, Blind Manufacturers, &c.

Orders received at

2, FREDERICK PLACE, BECKENHAM

Park and Palisade Fencing. Shop Fronts of every description made & repaired.

Estimates given for general Repairs

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Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny.

These Cards cannot always be ready for delivery with the *Bromley Record*, but can be had on and after the 1st of the month.

MOON'S CHANGES—NOVEMBER.

First Quarter ..... 6th day, at 11.53 after.
Full Moon .....13th day, at 5.33 after.
Last Quarter .....21st day, at 7.17 morn.
New Moon .....29th day, at 7.17 morn.

The Bromley Record.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

A bursting open of doors and windows, together with alarming noises, attended the introduction of the last month; a long account of which will be found in the following pages, under the head "The Gunpowder explosion." Nothing of public interest has occurred to call for special notice since then, excepting the trial of Müller for the murder of Mr. Briggs, which commenced on Thursday last at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, and occupied the court till Saturday 3 o'clock, when the jury found the prisoner Guilty. The judge on pronouncing the sentence of death held out no hopes to the prisoner. At the conclusion of the sentence Müller declared he was not guilty of the crime.

American Affairs—The word America naturally brings to the mind's eye all that is to be deplored. The only consolation attending the state of things there, is, that they cannot be worse, but when they will be better is as doubtful now as when their quarrel began. Fighting continues and success now appears on one side and then on the other. Paper money is plentiful but according to the latest accounts the value is less than half the sum it represents, in other words gold is 115 premium. Taxes are being quadrupled, and provisions alarmingly dear. This being the present state of the model Republic those who wish to escape rates and taxes must find some other promised land wherein to sojourn. What may be worthy our attention in the matter is that their Government is formed on the very same principle as some great orators have tried to persuade us that ours ought to be. The working men of this country are beginning to know better.

Our Time Tables. It will be seen that considerable alterations have been made in the times of the trains; also six journeys less up, and eight less down. We have to state our regret at being disappointed last month in not getting the Mid Kent Time Table; our time table of that line was incorrect in consequence. We issued notices as soon as this came to our knowledge, calling attention to the important alterations, which we trust, prevented any inconvenience that might have otherwise occurred. We have now made such arrangements at the Time Table Department in London as will tend to make our time tables more correct for the future.

THE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

Notwithstanding the greater number of our readers were made aware of the explosion by being *woke up*, and by experiencing a severe *shaking* on the morning of the first of last month, and have since read various accounts of it in the London papers, our journal would be incomplete if we omitted to give some account of so terrible a catastrophe; especially as the Bromley Record, being registered for transmission abroad, can be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, and, we believe, to any of the British colonies, by attaching a penny postage stamp. Bromley has scarcely been noticed in the accounts we have seen, therefore we shall try to describe some of the effects of the explosion in the town and neighbourhood. About twenty minutes to seven o'clock a rush of wind impelled by quadruple tempest power burst open every door and window in the town that happened to be insufficiently fastened, hurling shutters down and breaking several panes of glass. Along

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with it came three distinct reports as if of heavy artillery close at hand: a violent trembling of the earth and shaking of the houses and every thing in them was alarmingly perceptible throughout the time, even preceding the wind and continuing after the reports. The falling shutters in various parts of the high-street at the same time, caused a continuation of the alarm, and every one or nearly so believed they had felt the shock of an earthquake. Those who were in the high-street ran towards the market place thinking it might have been the tower of the new Town Hall toppled over, but that was found to be safe, and soon a round dense cloud, spreading in the shape of a huge mushroom, was visible high in the air, which left no doubt as to the cause—Dartford powder mills were first spoken of as the scene of the explosion. Various conjectures, as may be supposed, became current during the day, and Purfleet and Woolwich Arsenal were each in turn named as the desolated spot. Towards the evening Mr. Atkins, of New Bromley, who had set out in the morning in search of the whereabouts, returned with authentic intelligence and several relics of the destruction which he picked up half a mile from where the explosion took place. Among which were a six-inch iron bolt an inch in diameter, bent as if it were a piece of thin wire; also part of a cover of an entry book with label "Sporting Powder" on it. He informed us he saw fragments of lead more than a man could carry; also a large piece of timber big enough for a beam of a house, with many other portions of heavy material lying, most of them half a mile or more away from the ruins.

The explosion occurred in a gunpowder depot belonging to Messrs. John Hall and Sons, and almost simultaneously in a magazine of smaller size used by Messrs. Daye & Barker, both of them located in the Plumstead marshes on the margin of the Thames, two miles west of Erith, and about an equal distance from the village of Belvidere, on the North Kent Railway. George Rayner, who acted as storekeeper in the depot of Messrs. Hall, and who was a married man with a family, and another man named Walter Silver, also married, acted in a similar capacity under Messrs. Daye and Barker. Each had a cottage to himself about 100 or 200 yards from the magazines, and the rest, who were men employed in the larger depot, occupied a cottage in common. The Messrs. Hall have been engaged in the business of fabricating gunpowder for more than 50 years. They have a large gunpowder manufactory in the neighbourhood of Faversham, occupying about 200 acres of ground, part of the works at which were erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Their magazine at Belvedere was a substantial building, about 50 feet square, and consisting of two floors. It was erected five or six years ago, at a cost of about £3000, and around it were 18 acres of land, with a view to isolate the building. For miles at that part of the river there is an embankment, which protects the low lying marshes from inundation. Both their depot and that of Messrs, Daye and Barker stood close behind the embankment, and each had a wooden jetty projecting into the river to facilitate the loading and unloading of gunpowder. The quantity of gunpowder in Messrs. Hall's magazine at the time of the explosion and in two of their barges which lay off the jetty, is estimated at 1000 barrels, each barrel containing 100lb.

A clock in the house of Mr. H. Hall, at South Darenth, about three miles from Dartford, and seven miles from the powder magazines, was stopped by the explosion itself at precisely 18 minutes to seven. There were three distinct explosions immediately following each other, and the belief of persons conversant with the powder trade is that the first took place on board one of the barges; that the terrific concussion produced by it tore assunder the larger magazine, and some of the burning fragments alighting in it caused an explosion infinitely more appalling, and which was instantaneously followed by the explosion of the smaller depot. At Erith and Belvidere, where the shock was most felt, the feeling produced by it was awful beyond description. At Woolwich, about four miles off, the first impression was that the powder works in the Arsenal had exploded, and the wives and families of the artisans at work there rushed to the spot in a state of consternation. They were not allowed to enter the place, and they stood terror-stricken in the square in front. Shortly after the explosion showers of letters, invoices, and other papers, which had been borne on the wind a distance of four miles, fell within the precincts of the Arsenal, and clearly indicated the scene of the catastrophe, but it was long before the people outside could be persuaded that their relatives were safe. Immediately after the calamity an immence pillar of smoke rose from the spot high into the air, thick, black, and palpable, with a huge spreading top, and about a quarter of an hour elapsed before it died away. So soon as it was supposed to be safe to do so people from Erith and Belvidere proceeded to the spot and ventured to explore the ruins in search of anyone that might be living Of the magazines themselves not a single stone remained upon another, the very foundations being torn up, and the site of that of Messrs. Hall was marked by huge fissures and chasms in the earth, immense lumps of which had been scooped out and hurled about the adjacent fields The barges, with the jetty, had been split into fragments and blown into the air, and an enor-

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mous rent had been made in the embankment itself, exposing miles of country to the peril of inundation. Of the cottage of the foreman Rayner, nothing was left standing but a bit of brick wall and a doorway. The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate man himself and of his son, a boy, were found close by, and his wife and a child were dug out of the ruins alive, but very much injured. A child, niece of Silver, the foreman at the other depot, was killed, while he himself escaped with some slight injuries. His wife, fortunately, had gone on a visit to some friends at Maidstone a few days previous and had not returned. The cottage in which they lived is simply a ruin, and the whole immediate neighbourhood is covered with the *debris* of the fallen buildings.

Those of the sufferers, nine in number, who were still living were conveyed with as much care and speed as possible to Guy's Hospital. One of them died shortly after admission.

There are also a few others in and about Erith, who are more or less injured. One of these, John Simms, a boy of eleven, was gathering mushrooms, with an elder brother, at the time of the explosion, about 100 yards from the principal magazine. He sustained serious injuries, but his brother escaped unhurt. He was struck on the head with what he thought was a brick, and which tore off the scalp at the back and depressed a portion of the skull partly upon the brain. He is now under treatment by Dr. Tipple, of Erith, and hopes are entertained that he may recover William Yorke, aged six years, a younger brother of the boy John Yorke, who was killed, was picked up among the ruins just after the explosion, severely injured. Three children, between eight and eleven years of age were staying with Walter Silver at the time of the explosion. One of the three, Samuel Fletcher, his nephew, he had sent to post a letter. The boy had just left the cottage when the explosion was heard, and he was thrown down and had two of his ribs broken. He was at the time passing the man Hubbard, who was killed on the spot. Another of the children escaped with a few scratches, while a third, Elizabeth Osborn, with whom it was playing, received injuries from which she has since died. The escape of Silver himself was little less than miraculous. He was straining milk through a sieve just within the back door of his cottage when he was startled and thrown down by the first explosion in the barge, while the second and still more appalling one in the magazine shattered the house about his ears. He was afterwards dug out of the ruins with a few bruises about the head and body.

The yawning in the embankment, about 100 yards in width, next demanded attention, and most fortunately Mr. Lewis G. Moore, an engineer connected with the Thames Embankment, and who resides at Erith, at once perceived and appreciated the emergency. Luckily it was dead low water at the time of the explosion, but still only about four hours were available for the rough repair of the damage against the approaching tide. A message was sent by Mr. Moore to Mr. Houghton, one of the contractors under the Metropolitan Board of Works, at Crosaness Point, and within twenty minutes afterwards he had arrived upon the scene with 400 navvies, with all their tools and barrows. A communication was also forwarded to the garrison at Woolwich, and by half-past nine o'clock detachments of Sappers and Miners and Artillery, to the number of about 1500, under the command of General Warde and Colonel Hawkins, reached the spot with all the necessary implements, and set about the repair of the breach with great good will, and after the true method of military engineering. They were followed speedily by the 5th Fusileers, who kept the ground from intrusion, and later in the day by the Marines, both from the garrison at Woolwich. Before the troops arrived, the navvies, acting under Mr. Houghton and Mr. Moore, wheeled large masses of clay in front of the breach, while others puddled it into a solid bottom, by which means the subsequent military operations were greatly facilitated. On their arrival the Sappers and Miners made horizontal arches at the back of the breach with bags filled with clay one upon another, and with layers of earth intervening, these arches presenting a formidable front to the advancing tide, while the rest of the gap was being filled up and puddled by the navvies. Time was precious, and there was a scarcity of barrows; but the troops, adapting themselves to the emergency, formed themselves into lines from places where clay was available and passed it along in lumps, from hand to hand, to the point of operations with great ease and rapidity. About half-past one o'clock, when near high-water, the work became extremely exciting. The whole force contended with the advancing tide inch by inch, knowing that if it once made a breach, the repair of the mischief would be vastly more difficult than the work in which they were engaged. By three o'clock the embankment was restored in this rough and ready but most efficient manner, and the crisis had passed. It withstood the succeeding tide, and was exposed to a severer trial in that of Sunday, which, with a stiff north-easterly breeze beat heavily against it for about a couple of hours. At one time apprehensions as to its safety existed, and a party of Sappers and Miners, who had been telegraphed for, arrived from Woolwich to assist in the emergency. In case of failure, Mr. Moore had taken the precaution to send for about a dozen barges,

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with a view to have them loaded with clay and then scuttled in front of the breach as a kind of breakwater; but fortunately occasion did not arise for the experiment being carried into effect.

The force of the explosion may be inferred from the fact that loose sheets of paper were blown as far as Greenwich, and by some charred fragments of the powder kegs found at Abbey Wood. Everything within a radius of half a mile —trees, houses, barns—have been utterly destroyed, except two haystacks, and the *debris* jumbled in a most extraordinary manner. Fenders, chairs, bedsteads, and other household goods are mixed up with brickwork, fragments of beams, and wreck of all kinds, and prove but too surely the misery and destruction that has been caused. One cottage was swept entirely away as with a broom, leaving no heaps of ruins but the ground floor only to mark its site. Erith church, about a mile from the magazines, has had its ceiling blown in, and partially the roof also. The windows and some of the mullions lay scattered over the pews, and the shock was so great as to snap off one of the massive free stone gergriles inside. The Pier Hotel, which faces the river, and is distant upwards of a mile from the scene of the catastrophe, had almost every window broken, most of the panes in the front being of plate glass of considerable thickness. The shock caused the decanters of wines and spirits in the bar to fall from the shelves, the sashes of the windows were blown away, and other loss occasioned. The Yacht Tavern, kept by Mr. Fownes, and the Coach and Horses, which face the river, also sustained considerable damage. In the fields some 200 yards from the site of the stores, lies a heavy beam, perhaps twelve feet in length by one and a half square. This had evidently pitched upon its end, ploughed up a considerable space of ground, made a deep hole, and then jerked itself four or five yards further. Again the chain cable of one of the barges, torn away from the anchor, and still attached to the ring of the anchor-stock, is lying in the middle of a ploughed field, at least 500 yards away.

Upwards of two tons of glass were conveyed by the South Eastern Railway in the course of the afternoon, that the damage done to the windows might be repaired, and hordes of glaziers, carpenters, and other artizans were to be seen in every direction in full employment. The effects in the garrison and town of Woolwich were very destructive. The windows in the official department, at private residences and shops were shattered; frames and sashes were dashed in and several persons were severely injured. In many houses ceilings and portions of the walls were shaken down, and people rushed from their houses in dismay. The whole of the medical staff of the garrison and town hastened to the scene to render their assistance. In the Arsenal and Dockyard serious fears were entertained that the large workshops would fall in, so great and violent was the concussion felt by the shocks immediately following each other. In connexion with the showers of paper a remarkable circumstance occurred. A lad named Eaves was standing near the Royal gun factories, in which he is employed, and picked up one of the torn pieces of paper which fell around him. He found it to be part of the page of a ledger, in which his uncle, a foreman in the employment of Mr. Hall, had that morning entered a memorandum. He had attached his signature at the foot, together with the date of the entry—namely, October 1, 1864.

The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt in every part of Chatham and Rochester, which are about 25 miles from the scene of the disaster. In Chatham dockyard the windows of nearly every part of the building were shaken and doors were forced open. The cloud of smoke which followed the explosion was distinctly visible from Fort Pitt and the Chatham Lines.

A report made by police constable Wood, 107, of the R division, who was on the river at the time of the explosion, is important. The officer states that a part of his beat extended along the river bank, from Erith to the powder magazine of Messrs. Hall. On Saturday morning about half-past six o'clock, he left Erith and had walked along the bank, about half a mile, when the accident occurred. To the best of his recollection the time was about a quarter to seven o'clock. He had got to within about half a mile of the magazine when all of a sudden he observed a great body of smoke rise up in the direction of the stores, and the next moment he saw an immense mountain of fire burst up as if from the earth and rise to an enormous height. The sight was just like what he had seen in pictures of the great eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, and while he was looking up with wonderment at the great height to which the "mountain" of flame rose he was lifted off his feet and hurled headlong into the marshes. For a moment he was appalled by the great noise, and on recovering his thoughts, he ran along the bank to render assistance, feeling convinced that the magazines had blown up. On approaching the spot he found that such had occurred, both the lower and upper magazines had vanished, and the cottages of the workpeople were a heap of ruins and on fire. He could hear the shrieks and screams of the poor creatures buried in the ruins. The first person he met was Walter Silver, who had apparently just extricated himself from be-

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neath the ruins of his house. He seemed much hurt, and was bleeding from a wound at the back of his head. His house stood in the marshes, about 80 or 100 feet from the lower magazine. It was blown to the ground a gable end wall alone remaining. He (the officer) then ran across to the spot where Mr. Rayner and family lived. The house a six-roomed one, which stood about 120 feet from the store, was also a mass of ruin. In making his way through the garden he saw the body of a man lying on the ground. He immediately recognized it to be that of Mr. Rayner, who appeared to have been killed on the spot.

Having given the pith of the papers, we must now briefly notice our own locality. In doing so, we may mention that the little girl Osborn, whose death was the latest announced, was grand-daughter to Mr. Charles Barrel, who till within the last few years resided at Bromley, and was well known to all its old inhabitants as a cricketer; and daughter of Mr. Osborn, painter, now, and for several years in the employ of Mr. Brister, Bromley. The little girl was on a visit at Erith when the accident happened.

The effect of the shock, though not so great at Bromley as at many of the places above-named, was, nevertheless, of an alarming character. At the White Hart Hotel the noise of the numerous doors was such as would be produced by a man at each shaking it with all his might, while another was thumping with his fist or knee. All the windows at the same time seemed to be undergoing similar treatment. Two panes of glass were shattered on premises adjoining, while the effect on the opposite corner was such as to render it necessary to take the front out to prevent its falling.

As an amusing incident attending the catastrophe we may mention that a man attending the cows on Mr. Pawley's farm on seeing them take to their heels, also took to his heels, and ran to his master to tell him the cows had gone mad. His own sanity, however, was as doubtful as that of the cows, as he seemed quite as frightened as they were.

In a first floor at Mr. Bush's, in the Market Square, the window being open, a watch and a teapot were blown off the table. A plate-glass window at Mr. Soar's, near Bromley Railway Station, was broken. At Orpington and the Crays, the shock was felt as severely as here. The first impression at St. Mary Cray was that the large boiler at Messrs. Joynson's paper mills had blown up. The flash was seen at Orpington by some lads who called out, a fire! a fire! Mr. Carpenter, who was on his extensive watercress grounds, on hearing the shout looked up, but instead of fire, he saw a dense black cloud ascending, and spreading in the shape of a huge mushroom. He believes it was quite two minutes afterwards when he heard the reports and felt the shock. The people about Widmore at first imagined the explosion could not be further off than Camden Park.

The following letter which was picked up between three and four miles away, and which was identified as the hand writing of Rayner, foreman to Messrs. Hall, was read at the inquest; but it had no date to it, and was therefore no evidence as to the explosion:—

"Mr. Monk—Sir, for some time past I have witnessed the leakage of casks to a very unpleasant degree. In fact, it amounts to this, some of the "quarters" in particular are not fit to put powder in. Not only the "F. F. F." but "C." "F. O." and "B. C." In fact, the hoops are falling off the casks as they are handled, and heads falling in. I have not complained to any one else, but if this growing evil is not remedied, I must of necessity do so. It appears that the wood is not properly seasoned, or the workmanship must be very inferior. I hope you will do something to alter this, so that we may get them in reasonable bounds. I can drive a hoop on so as to get another on in some cases."

WEST KENT QUARTER SESSIONS.

William Sinfield, gamekeeper, was charged with trespassing on land belonging to G. Wythes, Esq., Bickley, on the 26th of August last; also with assaulting Robert White, gamekeeper. Six weeks' hard labour.

Charles Evans was indicted for house-breaking and stealing 14s. 6½d. the money of Mary Ann Dowman, at Beckenham, on the 23rd of July last. Seven years' penal servitude.

George Sales, gardener, was charged with stealing three linen shirts and a cotton shirt, the property of William Hillier, at West Wickham, on the 26th of July. Six months' hard labour.

ADVICE GRATIS.—It is not our wish to alarm our neighbours, but on the principle that prevention is better than cure it will be as well if they look to the fastenings of their doors and windows now the evenings are closing in early. If the races pass off without somebody losing something, we shall be happy to record the unusual circumstance in our next.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 5th C. J. Carttar Esq., held an inquest at the Crown Inn, Plaistow, on the body of William Goss. It appeared that the unfortunate man was engaged in excavating clay at the railway cutting. About half-past two he was with other men proceeding with his work, when the earth above was observed to shift. All except deceased escaped. A piece

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of clay struck his heels, knocked him over upon the line, when a massive lump fell upon his back, crushing him in a frightful manner, and causing instant death. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." On the following Sunday his remains were deposited in Bromley churchyard. About 100 of his late fellow-workmen attended the funeral.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The distribution of prizes won by members of this corps at Milton, took place in the National School-room on the 4th ult. Captain Satterthwaite, after a few complimentary remarks, handed the silver cup to Private White, 23 marks, and expressed a hope that he would be able to retain it. The second prize, 7*l.* was given to Private Ralph, who scored 21 marks; and a prize of 1*l.* was awarded to Private Brister, for 13 marks. The captain said Corporal Buster had won a prize, but was disqualified because his trigger did not pull 6lbs., and impressed the necessity of having their rifles tested before they went into competition. In the 4th prize Private Brown was the winner, 16 marks, prize 2*l* 10*s*. Alderman Salomon's rifle, won by Private Wells, 19 marks, and Mr. Angerstein's was presented to Corporal Greenaway, 18 marks.

Those interested in our volunteers as well as the volunteers themselves, will be pleased to know that the new Rifle Butt is now in progress. The Adjutant will inspect the Corps at Bromley this evening, the 1st, and at St. Mary Cray on Saturday the 12th. The certificate of efficiency will be witheld from those who neglect these opportunities to obtain it; and as a given numnumber of efficient members is required by war office regulations to entitle a corps to the Government grant, there is no doubt every member will endeavour to place himself on the efficient list, in order that the corps may obtain it.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—On Thursday the 27th ult., a friendly contest came off at the range in Knowle Park, between eight members of the 35th, Westerham, and eight of the 18th, Bromley corps, when, after an exciting contest, the 35th were the victors by 12 points. Distances: 200, 500, and 600 yards—5 shots at each distance. At the 200, and also the 600 yards ranges, the numbers were equal; but at the 500 yards range the 18th were less fortunate.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The second lecture of this season in conjunction with the above society, was delivered on Monday evening the 24th ult., by George Grossmith, Esq., the subject being Miss Evans' well known work "Adam Bede." The audience was small, which, considering the popularity and well known talent of the lecturer who had twice previously appeared before Bromley audiences, is greatly to be surprised at. The smallness of the numbers, however, did not at all affect the wit and humour of the lecturer, whose depicture of most of the characters was excellent; indeed his idea and delineation of Mrs. Poyser in several places, would have greatly charmed the authoress. The lecturer remarked that one of the great beauties of "Adam Bede" was its faithfulness to real life, in not painting its heroes and heroines without a fault, nor robbing the darker characters pourtrayed, of every trace of virtue. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Robt. Latter, and unanimously responded to. We are sorry to say that the lecture will result in a loss to the funds of the Institute.

BROMLEY CHORAL UNION.

A Second Concert by the above-named union is announced to take place on the 3rd inst., at the White Hart Assembly Room. The programme is already in the hands of most of the residents and *elite* of the locality, who, we hope, will see in it a promise of a musical treat, and lend their assistance to make it a success in a pecuniary as well as harmonious sense: by so doing they will encourage a science which produces more real pleasure both to young and old than any other we know of. In addition to which, the practice of it and the associations in connection, cannot but be morally advantageous to society. Should the Bromley Choral Union be the means of increasing the taste for vocal music among the young people of our town, it will deserve to be ranked as one of our first class Institutions.

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.

We are requested to state that two rooms have been opened—one at No. 1, Prospect Place, Mason's Hill, and the other at No. 1, Ebenezer Place, New Bromley, for the purpose of affording working men an opportunity of reading the papers, &c. The rooms are open every evening from 6 to 10. Coffee may be had at a moderate price. Subscriptions towards the necessary expenses will be received by John Leatherdale, Esq., Treasurer.

MR. BATTERSBEE.—The relatives of the late Mr. Battersbee desire to convey their best thanks to the tradesmen of the town for the very general marks of respect shown by them on the day of his funeral.

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MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

3rd Concert by the Bromley Choral Union.
3rd and 4th Bromley Races.
11th Sale of Underwood by Mr. G. B. Baxter, at the "Bell Hotel," Bromley.
11th Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition at the National School Room, Chislehurst.
15th County Court.

CONCERT.—On Monday the 17th ult., a concert by Albert Cramer and company, from London, took place at the White Hart Assembly Room. As usual here, the expenses far exceeded the receipts. Should they pay us another visit it is to be hoped they will not have to complain of patronage. It cannot, however, be said that every part was perfectly performed but with few exceptions the whole was very creditably done. The comic part by Mr. Thomas was the feature of the evening, and was deserving of all the applause awarded to the artist, and something more.

THE NEW TOWN HALL.—The scaffolding was removed from the upper part of the tower on Wednesday 26th ult., when the four new polished vanes shone brightly on the top. The lookers on who were numerous during the day, were unanimous in admiring the effect, which will be still further improved when the ornamentation is completed at the spring of the spire.

ANNUAL DINNER.—On the 15th ult., Coles Child, Esq., gave a dinner to all in his employ, to the number of about 140, in the large room at the farm buildings, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, with the words "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," in large letters in the centre. Mr. and Mrs. Child, with ladies and gentlemen visitors attended on the numerous company, who might have imagined themselves ladies and gentlemen for the occasion, as there was no stint and nothing neglected that would add to their comfort. Mr. Child proposed the health of his workmen, in a short but very appropriate speech, in which he expressed his wish to meet them all again next year; he also assured them it was his study to give as much employment as possible. Mr. Browning foreman at the Brickworks, responded on behalf of his fellow-workmen in a speech in which he expressed their appreciation of the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Child, and a wish that the work done may continue to be mutually remunerative, and concluded by proposing "The Heir to the estate, may he as he increases in years take the same interest in and be as much respected by the working classes as his parents." The company continued to enjoy themselves till near ten o'clock, when three hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Child terminated the festivities.

CHANGE RINGING.—On Saturday evening 22nd, at Holy Trinity Church, Dartford, four members of the Dartford, and four of the Chislehurst Society of Change Ringers, rang a complete peal of Grandsire Triples, containing 5040 changes in six parts, with 130 Bobs and 110 Singles, in the space of three hours and two minutes.

The following were the ringers: — G. Hicks, Dartford, *treble*; T. Durling, 2, Chislehurst; D. Dendy, 3, Dartford; T. Everson, 4. Dartford; C. English, 5, Chislehurst; T. Dalton, 6, Dartford; G. Sheppard, 7, Chislehurst: G. French, *tenor*, Chislehurst. Conducted by D. Dendy.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Sunday the 23rd, the house occupied by Mrs. Porter, Sen., opposite the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, was entered through the front way, and property in money and plate, value about £40 was missing when she returned from chapel about eight o'clock. It appears a resident in the town was passing at the time of the entry being made, but as the stranger took out a key from his pocket and made no difficulty of opening the door, he took no further notice, thinking he might have been a lodger.

THE BROMLEY RACES & STEEPLE CHASES will take place on Mr. Pawley's ground, Bromley Common, on Thursday and Friday next, the 3rd and 4th.

THE NEW TEAPOT.—We are not disposed to set up in the prophetic line, nevertheless were we hard up, even that may not be a failure seeing that our predictions in likening the old habitations around the new Town Hall to a set of odd tea things set on the table with a new teapot, is being fulfilled. Signs of some of them being restored and very expensively refitted, are amongst the indications of improvement. By the bye, it is usual when a new teapot comes home, to celebrate the occasion by a large tea party. Somebody must see to this.

NOSE-BAGS.— It has often occurred to us that a great cruelty would be prevented if a nose-bag could be invented which would allow a horse to breathe freely while feeding. The bag now in use it is true, is commonly made of horsehair, but not always, and we have seen them mended, or covered with leather from the botton half way to the top, thus excluding the

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air, which we are taught is necessary to the existence of all animals. How a horse can breathe at all has often astonished us, when, as we have seen the bag tied up nearly to its eyes, and its nose buried in the corn and chaff. Being anxious to be enlightened on this subject, we made some enquiries of a ploughman on the day of the ploughing match, whose horses were being subjected to the above treatment. He seemed astonished at our questions, also at our idea that a horse wanted more air than he could get through the half leathern bag tied up as described. This much, however, he was quite satisfied about. "It kept him from catching cold." A horse, according to his long experience, was never known to catch cold while it had a nose-bag on. This, then, seems to be the advantage, but is it certain that a differently constructed bag that would not interfere with a horse's breathing, would be less effectual a preventative of cold? Perhaps some of our readers will turn their attention to it, and send us further information.

WEST KENT PLOUGHING MATCH.

The annual competition amongst ploughmen in the employ of members of the West Kent Agricultural Association took place on Tuesday, the 11th ult., at Spring Park, West Wickham, on the grounds of Lewis Loyd, Esq. The day being fine, a numerous company more or less interested in the day's proceedings had assembled by two o'clock, about the time the task was nearly completed. The work this year, owing to the late dry weather, did not present the smooth and finished appearance we have generally observed in former years; nevertheless some of it could not be surpassed for straightness.

G. W. Norman, Esq., president of the association, accompanied by the judges and other officers, proceeded to their usual platform the waggon, about three o'clock.

Previous to distributing the prizes, Mr. Norman commenced his annual address by observing, that it could hardly be expected he could say anything new, as he had met them on so many similar occasions before. He, however, felt great pleasure in meeting them again. He would take the present opportunity of calling the attention of those having the care of horses to the practice, he thought too prevalent, of keeping tight bearing-reins, as he was strongly of opinion that a horse while drawing a load required its head to be at liberty, otherwise it was subjected to unnecessary irritation. He hoped and believed the time would shortly arrive when bearing-reins would be dispensed with altogether; they had been out of use by London omnibus drivers some time. In adverting to the remarkably dry summer of this year, he stated it to have been the dryest since 1818, whilst the latter summer was even dryer than the present. This year's crop of wheat had been about an average, but some crops such as peas and beans had been almost a failure. Potatoes, although not a large crop, were good, and there was less complaint of disease this year than in any year since this blight first appeared. He next alluded to the fearful struggle still going on in America, contrasting their condition with the peaceful and happy state of our own country, and concluded by complimenting the ploughmen, assuring them that the decision of the judges had been honestly and impartially given.

Class One.—To the best ploughman with any description of plough (not being turn-rise) with two horses, without a driver:

	£ s. d.	*Ploughman.*	*Master.*
First Prize .	3 10 0	J. Austen	H. Gibbons.
Second ditto	3 0 0	J. P. Blackwell	T. Scott, Esq.
Third ditto .	2 10 0	H. Killick	L. Loyd, Esq.
Fourth ditto	2 0 0	N. Nelson	A. Houston.
Fifth ditto .	1 15 0	H. Cronk	S. Scott, Esq.
Sixth ditto .	1 10 0	J. Banham	S. Loyd, Esq.
Seventh ditto	1 5 0	J. Price.	Col. Lennard.

Class Two.—To the best ploughman with any description of plough (not being turn-rise) with three horses and a driver:

	£ s. d.	*Drivers.* £ s. d.		
First Prize	3 10 0	0 10 0	J. Perry	T. Covell.
Second ditto	3 0 0	0 9 0	Dockwell.	T. Covell.
Third ditto	2 10 0	0 8 0	J. W. Roberts.	S. Scott.
Fourth ditto	2 0 0	0 7 0	T. Coo.	J. Allen.

For Class Three there was no competition.

Class Four.—To the best ploughman with three or four horses, with the turn-rise plough.

First Prize	3 3 0	0 5 0	E. Wells.	G. Church.
Second ditto	2 2 0	0 3 0	T. Colgate.	W. Pawley.
Third ditto	1 1 0	0 2 0	J. Underhill.	A. Smith.

Class Five (Lads not exceeding 18 years).—To the lad who shall be adjudged the best in this class with any description of plough, and with any number of horses, and either with or without a driver:

First Prize	2 2 0	0 3 0		
Second ditto	1 1 0	0 2 0		
Third ditto	0 10 6	0 1 6		
To the unsuccessful lads	0 3 0	0 1 0		

J. Old was the only competitor in this class, to whom a present was given; though creditably performed, the work was not good enough to merit a prize.

Champion Class.—This class to be composed of the ploughmen of any preceding year, except turn-rise ploughmen, to whom the first premium in any of the previous classes shall have been awarded:

1st Prize	4 0 0	0 10 0	G. Bartholomew.	R. Sheppard.
2nd ditto	3 10 0	0 7 6	J. Tasker.	W. Pawley.
3rd ditto	3 0 0	0 5 0	T. Dray.	Col. Long.

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CHAMPION CLASS FOR TURN-RISE PLOUGHS.—This class to be composed of the ploughmen of any preceding year, to whom the first premium in the 3rd and 4th classes has been awarded:

3 3 0 0 5 0 J. Belcamber. A. Smith.

The following were the judges:—Messrs. Purvis, Croydon; Walker, Addington-lodge; Russell, Otford; Arnutt, Carshalton; Page, Coombe farm, Kingston; and Snow, Down.

After the distribution of the prizes the members of the association and their friends, about 60 in number, adjourned to the Bell Hotel, Bromley, where an excellent dinner was served by Mr. and Mrs. Sutton. Lewis Loyd, Esq. occupied the chair, and C. Norman, Esq, the vice-chair.

The usual loyal toasts having been given and heartily responded to, "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers" was proposed by the Chairman, and appropriately acknowledged by

Captain Satterthwaite, who thanked them for the kind manner in which the toast had been received. He also thanked them on behalf of the yeomanry. He was glad to see that the services of the volunteers were recognised upon all public occasions. It must be a matter of gratification to all connected with the volunteers, whose numbers he was glad to see were gradually increasing.

The Chairman next gave the toast "The West Kent Agricultural Association." In an eloquent and practical address he observed that agriculture was one of the great industrial institutions of the country. He did not claim for it a position independent of other great industries, or suppose it was more than a link in the great chain of the world's operations. They were too well aware of the relation of class upon class, to suppose that any one could exist separately; each in their turn was essential to human progress, but agriculture was the foundation of all. Capital, industry, and a knowledge of the business were all requisite. Investments in land was greatly increasing. The purchasers, he found, generally effected improvements: farm-houses were rebuilt, cottages remodelled and fences repaired. A farmer must also know something of machinery. At the present time there was formed in West Surrey an institution to give to farmers a good sound, practical education. The building would shortly be opened, and he hoped they would send their sons there; and the labourer also whenever possible, to qualify him for the use of machinery. Progress was the order of the day. Economy was the first thing and energy the next. (The toast received all the honours.)

Mr. G. W. Norman said it was necessary to fill the vacancy of vice-president, lately held by Mr. Hugh Johnston, of whom he could not speak too highly. He moved that Colonel Lennard (who was unavoidably absent) be elected to the office. He eulogised his qualifications as an intelligent man and a large local landholder.

Mr. Pawley seconded the nomination, and Colonel Lennard was unanimously elected.

The Health of the President, G. W. Norman, Esq., having been proposed by the Chairman.

Mr. Norman said, that for more than twenty years he had had the honour of being their president, and had received from all the greatest kindness and support. He called the attention of the members to the subject of grass lands, as he was satisfied it could be made the source of profit. He next brought the now much agitated question of labourers' cottages under the notice of the meeting. In some cases he thought labourers did not seem to care what sort of houses they occupied; but in too many their wages were insufficient to pay the builder for better accommodation. Something more was required on either side.

Mr. Pawley was of opinion that landlords should erect proper dwellings.

Many other toasts and speeches appropriate to the occasion, including that of the Chairman, the Judges, &c., were given in the course of the evening, interspersed with some excellent singing by vocalists from London.

ST. MARY CRAY.—At the Horticultural Gardens, London, on the 15th ult., certificates for "Apples" were carried off by Messrs. G. and J. Lane, of this place.

A FACT.—The early part of the past month a grand wedding or two took place at each of the three churches, Bromley, Beckenham, and Chislehurst. At all of these three places curiosity led numbers of Females to witness the ceremony. At one of them a child was lost—the nurse had let it out of her hand for a moment and the

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next it was no where to be found. This happened at the church door while a crowd was waiting for it to be opened. The squeezing to get first caused some merriment behind, as there was no help for the superfluous drapery sticking out in a rather ungraceful manner; indeed some matronly dames do not hesitate to denounce the fashion as DIS graceful—but that is neither here nor there—every one to their taste. The child was lost, and what had become of it was the important question. It was a pretty child, and its parents would be inconsolable at the loss. The whereabouts of the child was at length observed. Shall we say it had been caught and completely covered by one of those huge cages called crinoline. Trying to extricate itself drew the attention of those near, who found some difficulty in getting it out, as it was standing upright, quite out of sight.

ANOTHER. Among the christenings at Bromley church on Sunday the 16th, were an infant each of three sisters, whose maiden names were Burbridge. Two of the children were within a few hours of the same age.

BROMLEY POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Despatch of Mails and Delivery of Letters at and from the above Post Office.

ARRIVALS.—5.20 a.m., Cross Post from Croydon; 9.1 a m., 2.6 7.6 & 9.11 p.m. from London.

DESPATCHES.—9.0 a.m., 12.0 3.45 & 8.45 p.m to London; and 7.5 p.m. Cross Post to Croydon

DELIVERIES.—Town District, 7.0 & 930 a m. 1.30 & 7.30 p.m.

Bags are made up for Chislehurst, Foot's Cray, St. Mary Cray, St Paul's Cray, Orpington, Chelsfield, Cudham, Down, Farnborough, Keston, West Wickham, and Hayes, and dispatched at 6.0 a.m. The three last places have second deliveries at about 11 o'clock a.m. Bags are received from Cudham, Farnborough, Keston, Hayes, and West Wickham, in time for the 3.45 pm despatch to London, and from all the offices in time for the Cross Post to Croydon,

SUNDAYS.—Arrival, 5.20 a.m., Cross Post.—Despatch, Cross Post to London, 7.0 p.m.—Deliveries 7.0 a.m.

DESPATCHES OF FOREIGN MAILS.

To INDIA, CHINA, &c. *Via* Southampton each month 4th and 20th, Calcutta Line 12th and 27th Bombay Line *Morning*. *Via* Marseilles 3rd and 18th, Bombay Line 10th and 26th, Calcutta Line—*Evening*.

To AUSTRALIA. *Via* Southampton 20th of each month —*Morning*. *Via* Marseilles—26th of each month, *Evening*; Rates of Postage *Via* Southampton Under ½ oz. 6d.; 1 oz., 1*s*; 2 oz., 2*s*. *Via* Marseilles Under ½ oz., 9d.; ½ oz., 1*s*.; ¾ oz., 1*s*. 9*d*.; 1 oz. 2*s*.

Letters should be posted the previous day for Southampton; and by the 3.45 p.m. on the day of despatch for Marseilles.

MONEY ORDERS are issued from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on Saturdays to 8.0 p.m. Rates of Commission £2, 3*d*.; £5, 6*d*

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, Thomas Christopher, one of the workmen employed in making the new railway near Elmstead lane, was knocked down by a loaded truck, which passed over one of his legs. The man was brought to Mr. J. W. Ilott, surgeon, Bromley, but that gentleman on ascertaining the serious nature of the injuries, advised that no time should be lost in taking him to Guy's Hospital.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Earth up celery, remove parsnips and lay by for winter use. Plant out lettuces under hand glasses. Force seakale, by placing over them earthen pots on which horse dung is placed, and some of the young heads will be fit for the table at Christmas. Cover asparagus beds with mould at least three inches deep, after the stems have been cut down. Frame peas; sow magazan beans on warm south borders.

Births.

On Michaelmas Day, at Holy Rood House, Beckenham the wife of Bertie P. Cator, Esq. of a son.

On the 5th ult, at Tweed Cottage, Bromley, Kent, Mrs Walter Greenhill of a daughter.

On the 7th ult., at Beckenham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. I. C. Pinney of a son.

On the 20th ult., at Elmstead, Camden Park, Kent, the wife of George H. Daw, Esq., of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Farnborough, Kent, the wife of Mr. John Sawyer, of a daughter.

Marriages.

On Sept. 30, at the Congregational Chapel, Bromley, Kent, by the Rev. William Bevan, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. Bolton, Robert, third son of Richard Keeble. Esq., of Corn Hall, Bures, Suffolk, to Mary, youngest daughter of James Courtnall, junr, of Bromley, Kent.

On the 5th ult., at Orpington Church, by the Rev. W. Falcon, Dr. S. W. Poole, Surgeon, St. Paul's Cray, son of Dr. Poole, of Aberdeen, to Eliza, daughter of the late Mr William Alexander, of Bromley, Kent.

On the 5th. at West Wickham, Kent, by the Rev. M. T. Farrer, uncle of the bride, Henry, youngest son of William Dickinson, Esq. of Wickham Hall, to Henrietta Vansittart, eldest daughter of Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq. of West Wickham.

On the 6th ult., at St. James's Piccadilly, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guiana, assisted by the Rev. Joshua Nussey, vicar of Oundle, Northamptonshire, uncle of the bride, the Rev. George Booker, curate of St. Philip's Kensington, second son of Josiah Booker Esq., of Allerton Lancashire, to Rachael Elizabeth Nussey, third daughter of the late John Nussey, Esq. of Cleveland Row, St. James's and Chislehurst, Kent.

On the 6th ult. at the parish church, Bromley, Kent, by the Rev. J. C. Morphew, M.A., vicar of Crimplesham Norfolk, assisted by the Rev. Chas. W. Prichard, M.A. rector of Silvington. Shropshire, Thomas Woodward, Esq. of Hopton Court, Shropshire, to Mary, only daughter of the late Rev. Ambrose Goode, junr., Esq., of Terrington, Norfolk. No cards.

On the 6th inst., at Beckenham church, Kent, by the Rev. A. Perfect, curate of St. Peter's Brighton, assisted by the Rev. F. Chalmers, rector of Beckenham, James John Stokes, Esq. of Rotherhithe, youngest son of the late Michael Smith Stokes, Esq. of Roughton, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, to Agnes Beatson, of Springfield House, Lewis Park, Sydenham, youngest daughter of the late John Beatson, Esq. of Rotherhite, Surrey. No cards.

On the 12th ult., at Beckenham, by the Rev. A. Wilkinson, rector of St. James', Poole, Alfred Ayscough Wilkinson, Esq., second son of Josiah Wilkinson, Esq., of Widmore Hill, Bromley, Kent, to Emily Louisa, second daughter of Hubert Wathen, Esq., of Beckenham Lodge, Kent.

On the 12th ult., at Bromley Church, Fanny, second daughter of the late John Ashby, of Bromley, to Edward Blackman, of Bromley,

On the 13th ult., at Bromley Church, by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, James, second son of the late George Harris, of Clapham, Surrey, and Caroline Gibson Harris, of Park Villa, Mason's Hill, Bromley, to Annie only child of the late Samuel Scarr, of Birchin Lane, and niece of Richard Scarr, of Bromley Common, Kent.

Deaths.

On the 8th ult. at Bromley, Kent, Mr. George Battersbee, aged 93 years.

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Annual Subscribers are respectfully informed that their Subscriptions are now due. Those at a distance to whom it may be inconvenient to send cash, can send postage stamps.

W.M. Bradshaw's Railway Guide can always be obtained at the office of the Bromley Record.

Y.Z. The penalty for selling Playing Cards without a license is £20.

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny.

These Cards cannot always be ready for delivery with the *Bromley Record*, but can be had on and after the 1st of the month.

MOON'S CHANGES—DECEMBER.

First Quarter ..... 6th day, at 7.34 morn.
Full Moon ..... 13th day, at 7.12 morn.
Last Quarter ..... 21st day, at 5. 3 morn.
New Moon ..... 28th day, at 9.22 after.

The Bromley Record.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

IN collating foreign intelligence, the event which appears most prominent is a Cyclone, or violent hurricane, on the coast of Calcutta, on the 5th of October, which destroyed nearly every ship in that harbour, and drove the sea inland, causing the loss of about 12,000 lives, and totally devastating a large area of the country. A great portion of the city was also inundated, 110 ships are reported to have been wrecked. The total loss is estimated to be upwards of £8,000,000.

The re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidential chair, viewed politically, presents no hope of a speedy termination of the war in America, on the contrary, it may be considered to indicate unmistakably the determination on the part of the majority to continue the reign of fire and sword.

The most striking incidents in Home News are unhappily of a revolting nature. Another atrocious murder surpassing in barbarity the crime for which Müller paid the penalty of the law on the scaffold of the Old Bailey, on Monday the 14th. The scene of this murder was the Plaistow marshes, in Essex. Money seems to have been the inducement in this case as in that of Müller. Another case of brutal assault, which terminated fatally, will be found in our pages as having been perpetrated at Orpington, and for which the perpetrators are committed to Maidstone on the charge of Wilful Murder. This kind of news is doubtless unpleasant to our readers, who, with ourselves, would like to see "the good time coming" when such deeds will not be heard of. The remainder of our task is more pleasant, and will be more generally acceptable, relating as it does to prospects of permanent peace and reduced taxation, with regard to which we copy the following from a leading London paper:—

"We believe that, among the most prominent of the measures which the Government will recommend to the consideration of the House of Commons, will be one which will in a marked degree conciliate the good-will of the British is taxpayer. The period in which we are writing one of profound and uninterrupted tranquillity; and, as far as any human foresight can extend, it would seem that the year 1865 will be as peaceable as the present autumn. Whether we look to the policy and attitude of our own country, or to the condition of the Continent of Europe, the same happy augury for the future appears to present itself. It seems, therefore, that if every apprehension of a collision in Europe, or of our being ourselves required to take part in any differences that may occur elsewhere, is really at a end, there remains no sufficient reason for our maintaining extensive naval and military forces in actual service, at a great and certain cost, and with hardly even a contingent advantage in view."

Enjoying as we do the great advantages of peace and plenty to an extent probably unprecedented, and with such bright prospects for the future, we can welcome the coming festive season as an opportunity to show that we are not unmindful of the goodness of Providence, by endeavouring to make all as happy as ourselves. With this feeling we offer the hand of good fellowship to all our readers, and wish them A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

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Kentish Rambler.

Continued from Page 101.

WEST WICKHAM.

The first of the family of Farnaby, according to Hasted, that settled in Kent, was Thomas Farnaby A.M., who, in the reign of Charles I., purchased the estate of Kepington, near Sevenoaks, in this county. This Thomas Farnaby was the most eminent schoolmaster of his time; an excellent and accomplished scholar, famous in his method of teaching, and his academy in such high repute, "that more eminent men in Church and State issued thence than from any other school taught by one man in England." Indeed, the history of this gentleman is so extraordinary, that I shall sketch its outlines from a communication addressed by the Rev. Mark Noble to a periodical work, about 70 years ago. It appears from this writer, that the great-grandfather of Thomas Farnaby was an Italian musician, his grandfather was mayor of Truro, in Cornwall, and his father a carpenter in London, where he was born in 1575; it is not known at what school he received the early rudiments of his education, but, in the due course of instruction, he was removed to Merton College, in Oxford, where his pregnant abilities gained him the esteem and friendship of the learned Mr. French, one of the Fellows and Tutors of that college, who appointed him his post-master and servitor. Gay and volatile, he quitted England and Protestantism, for Spain and Popery. He there found an asylum amongst the Jesuits, but the restraint and austerity of their monastic life soon wearied him. Throwing off these shackles he joined Drake and Hawkins, and with them braved the dangers of the ocean. Again weary and sick of a sailor's life, he turned soldier, and fought against the Spaniards in the Netherlands. Neither the army or navy, however, suited his taste, and, eventually, learning bore away the palm. Turning his back on the disastrous glories of war, he landed, in the greatest distress, on the western shores of England, where he assumed the surname of Baynraf, the anagram of his own. At this period his poverty was so great, that he was obliged to wander from village to village, teaching the Horn-book to the cottagers' children, for a crust of bread and a drain of water. At length his wanderings carried him to Martock, in Somersetshire, where he settled down, and soon gained a respectable school, that, under his excellent tuition, flourished so greatly as to obtain the highest reputation for learning in the county. Thirsting to extend the sphere of his abilities he quitted Martock for London and opened an academy in Goldsmith's Rents, at the back of Red Cross Street, where his fame became so extended, that at one time 300 sons of the nobility and gentry were pupils of his academy. In such high repute were his scholastic acquirements at this period, that the University of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of A.M., whilst that of Oxford incorporated him into its own body. Owing to some peculiar circumstances which are not accurately known, he gave up his flourishing academy in Goldsmith's Rents, and, quitting the metropolis in 1636, proceeded to Sevenoaks, Kent, followed by numbers of his pupils. Here he established another school, as great and flourishing as its predecessor in London, and taught with such esteem that his labors were, in addition to scholastic honors, finally crowned with that success, which, in a trading community, is considered the highest—wealth. Riches, scarcely to be heard of in his profession, flowed in upon him so abundantly that he purchased estates at Sevenoaks and at Otford, in this county, as well as others near Horsham, in Sussex.

The civil wars, between Charles and his Parliament, so fatal to learning, at length broke out. Being a suspected Royalist he was persecuted by the Parliamentarians and imprisoned by them for some time in Newgate, from whence he was removed on board a vessel with the intention of being transported to the American Colonies. A motion to that effect was made in the House of Commons, but negatived, and his sentence commuted to imprisorment. He was confined at Ely House, in Holborn, where he remained for a year when he died on the 12th June, 1647, in the 72nd year of his age. His remains were conveyed to Sevenoaks, and interred in the chancel of that church.

"Such," concludes the Rev. Mark Noble, "was the sad fate of the most celebrated Grammarian, Rhetorician, Poet, Latinist, and Grecian, in the Kingdom, and only

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because he declared, when declining to take the Protestation, that it was better to have one King than Five hundred." Thomas Farnaby was twice married—first to the daughter of John Pierce—second to the daughter of Dr. Howson, Bishop of Durham. His grandson by the second marriage — Charles Farnaby, Esq., was knighted and afterwards created a Baronet by King George I.

To be Continued.

ORPINGTON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual Ploughing Match took place this year on grounds in the occupation of Mr. Gill, Chelsfield, on Wednesday, the 2nd ult. Forty-eight ploughs, thirty-seven of which were turnrise, were in competition. The ground was too dry to show off the work on the surface, nevertheless, very superior workmanship characterised some of the ploughing. The following is a list of the prizes and gratuities awarded:—

PLOUGHING.—*Class* 1. For turnrise ploughs, with three or four horses—1st prize, John Mitchell, servant to Mr. George Mitchell; 2nd, John George, to R. B. Berens, Esq.; 3rd, Jonathan Crawford, to Mr Jewell; 4th, W. Wickenden, to Mr. H. G. M. Harris; 5th, Wm. Keeler, to Mr. C. Bath; 6th, Edward Wright, to Mr. George Mitchell. Gratuities were also awarded to George Emery, servant to Mr. W. B. Fox: Thos. Johnson, to Mr. Griffin; Jonathan Rich, to Mr. Phillips; Wm. Hayes, to Mr. S. Brooker; John Sims, to Mr. George Petty; and Henry Hills, to Mr. George Phillips. *Class* 2. For any plough not turnrise, with two or three horses—1st, George Gladwell, servant to T. W. Smith, Esq.; 2nd, James Kibble, to Viscount Sydney; 3rd, John Fenner, to Mr. W. English. *Class* 3. For any servant of a subscriber not employed with the horses—a gratuity to Stephen Turner, in the service of Mr. Saml. Brooker. *Champion Class.* Wm. Johnson, in the service of Mr. Waring; Richard Stacey, with Mr. W. B. Fox: and a gratuity to Alfred Wickenden, with Mr. B. Spain.

LONG SERVITUDE.—To the male agricultural servant, between 30 and 50 years of age, who has served the greatest number of years on land in the occupation of a subscriber —William Crafter, to Mr. J. W. Fox, 24 years 8 months. Ditto, between 20 and 30 years of age—Thomas Price, to Mr. W. B. Fox, 10 years. Ditto, under 20 years of age—Mous Bristow, 7 years. Ditto, exceeding 50 years of age—George Johnson, 59 years. To the female domestic servant between 20 and 30 years of age—Esther Heaver, to Mrs. Philips, 5½ years. Ditto, under 20 years of age—Emily Howell, to Mr. F. S. Fox, 3½ years. Ditto, exceeding 30 years of age—Frances Bennett, to Mr. F. S. Fox, 12½ years. A gratuity was given to Ellen Smitherson, to Mr. B. Spain, 12½ years.

BRINGING UP A FAMILY.—To the agricultural labourer who has brought up the largest family without relief—G. Davis, 9 children, the youngest being 15.

OLDEST MARRIED COUPLE.—William and Mary Ann Hancock, aged respectively 70½ and 71 years, married 51 years.

SHEPHERDS.—To the shepherd who has had the management of a dry flock of not less than 100, and at the least loss to every 100 sheep, for 12 months continuously, during 1863 and 1864—George Friend, with Mr. George Colgate, 214, no loss. To the shepherd who has had the management of a dry flock of not less than 100, and at the least loss to every 100 sheep, for six months, between Michaelmas, 1863 and 1864—James Crafter, with Mr J. W. Fox, 100, with loss of two. To the shepherd who has reared the greatest number of lambs, in proportion to the number of ewes, from an ewe flock of not less than 100, and has had the least loss of ewes, from September, 1862, to the present time—Wm. Lee, 260 ewes, 282 lambs, no loss.

OUR CHURCHYARD.

A vestry was held in the Vestry room of Bromley Church, on Thursday, the 24th, at 9a.m., to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at Easter last, relative to the crowded state of the Bromley churchyard. Mr. Churchwarden White in the chair.

The Report was read by Mr. R. B. Latter, the vestry clerk, and was as follows:—

The Committee appointed on Easter Tuesday last, to consider and report upon the crowded state of the churchyard attached to the parish church of Bromley, Kent, have met from time to time, and have agreed to the following report.

1.—That the churchyard of the parish church, containing an area less than one acre and a half, although nearly surrounded by land lately belonging to the See of Rochester, is at present incapable of extension for churchyard purposes (except to a very limited extent in one direction) in consequence of such land being encumbered with long leasehold interests granted by Walter King (formerly bishop of Rochester) and others.

2.—That in consequence of the growth of the population still rapidly increasing and notwithstanding the separation for Ecclesiastical purposes of the Bromley common district, the present parish churchyard is so occupied by frequent and recent interments, as to render it difficult to find a spot for future burial without disturbing recently interred remains—this evil has been aggravated by the long illness of the sexton.

3.—It is obvious, considering the fast increasing population of Bromley parish (even if the Bromley-common district be excluded from consideration), that an enlarged burial ground must at once be sought; and with this view the committee have endeavoured to point out by way of suggestion one or more of the convenient sites at present unoccupied by building arrangements that the inhabitants may place themselves in a position to purchase the selected spot according to their estimate of the general convenience of the projected site—the inhabitants will probably agree in the unanimous views of the committee that the area of a new interment ground of the extent of Eight acres, at least, will be required—the following sites offering a suitable dry soil for the purpose have been examined by the committee.

Firstly. The arable field approached and intersected by footways near the Bromley National schools (Glebe); owners, the Bishop of Rochester and Ecclesiastical Commissioners; lessees, the Rev. James King's

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trustees and others; containing 10 acres and a half, No. 380 on the enlarged Ordnance survey.

Secondly. An arable field approached by new roads laid out on the Aldemary estate, late Wm. Stidolph's nursery, and Plaistow road, N.E. of the London and Tunbridge turnpike road; owners, Colonel Long and family; containing in the whole field about 11 acres and a half, No. 209 on the same Ordnance map.

4.—Should the inhabitants approve either of the above sites, the acquisition of the land for interment purposes will involve so large an expenditure that in order to raise the necessary funds the inhabitants will consider whether they will resort to the powers of the Burial Board Acts for that purpose, unless the inhabitants, considering that "drainage" and other important works must shortly engage their attention, shall resolve to adopt "The Local Government Act."

5.—On the other hand, should the inhabitants be of opinion, after due deliberation, that the question of drainage can be advantageously delayed, the matter of a new interment ground appears to the Committee, nevertheless, of pressing importance; and it has been ascertained that arrangements can be made for the present emergency with the incumbent and the present tenant for the immediate possession of the land adjoining the church on the south-east, called the Bell garden, in order that that garden may be added to the existing churchyard, if it should be thought advisable; this would involve an expenditure of a comparatively small sum, to be raised under the powers of Acts of Parliament already passed, and to be invested in the public funds—the income of which would be receivable by the present and future incumbents of Bromley.

On behalf of the committee,

(Signed) Chas. F. Devas, Chairman.

Mr, Latter was of opinion the piece of ground adjoining the churchyard, now in the occupation of Mr. Sutton, may be had without much difficulty, but the great question was, would it be of any use for the purpose? He thought in a few years the parish would find itself in a similar position to the present, and would then have greater difficulty in procuring land near the town.

Mr. S. Harris, an ex-gravedigger, objected to that part of the report which related to the illness of the sexton, and gave such a description of the unavoidable desecrations going on in our present burial ground as left no doubt, if any had previously existed, in the minds of those present that no time should be lost in taking decisive steps to remedy the evil.

On a motion being made by the Rev. G. Verrall, "That this vestry consider the Bell garden adjoining the churchyard totally inadequate for the largely increasing requirements of the town, and is otherwise objectionable as a burial ground,"—

Mr. Richardson rose and said, I am very pleased indeed to find there are some things in which I can agree with Mr. Verrall,—this is one. As a member of the committee I am desirous of stating why I prefer a cemetery to any enlargement of the churchyard. Any such enlargement would be only a temporary expedient, and from the proximity of houses less advisable for the health of the town. I believe that the temporary saving in first cost would be dearly purchased, as ten years hence a site for a cemetery will be obtained with still greater difficulty and, of course, at a larger cost. There is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish—and saving your money and losing your children; but I hope that is not the plan upon which the parishioners of Bromley intend to act. So many substantial houses have been recently built in Bromley, and so many more will be raised here, that I think the parishioners need not be afraid of the increased poor rate, especially when we bear in mind that the repayment of the money will be spread over many years. There is, however, another reason why I am in favour of a cemetery, and that is because many of the dissenters feel they have a grievance in connection with our parish churchyard. It is quite needless for me to discuss the question whether this grievance is real or imaginary; it is enough for my purpose that some think they have a grievance. Being a man of peace I am glad to get rid of this difficulty, because I am able to do so without any injustice or compromise of principle. I cannot, however, help saying—and I hope my remarks will, even if unpalatable, be received in the same friendly spirit with which they are offered—that were I a conscientious dissenter, a dissenter on principle, by which I mean a dissenter who objects to all compulsory payments for religious purposes I could not accept a

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cemetery from the parish; my abstract principles would not allow me. That, however, is a matter for the dissenters to consider, and for no one else. I am truly glad that they see no objection, as it appears to me to be a step in advance, and having taken one such step I hope they will take others in the same direction. If we examine what a funeral is, we shall find it consists mainly of two parts—interment of the body which is sanitary—and a service which is religious. If not a religious service it is nothing. For the one purpose funds are provided out of the poor rate to pay for the land, and for the other purpose funds are provided in the same way to build the cemetery chapel. We have then a compulsory rate for a religious purpose. I only hope that when Easter comes round our dissenting friends will bear in mind that they have sanctioned by their own practice the principle for which we contend —the principle of compulsory payment for religious objects.

After some further discussion relative to whether the expense would fall equally upon the whole parish, or whether some portions would be exempt, and which seemed to be a question not easily answered, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That the report be received.

That the site of the Bell garden is undesirable and unfit for the purposes of addition to the existing churchyard, on account of limited space, as well as by reason of its proximity to the town.

That the committee be requested to continue their labours, and to communicate with the owners of the sites suggested by the report, so as to obtain information as to the terms on which the owners may be disposed to treat with the inhabitants for the sale to them, of either of the sites to be selected, and that the committee be requested to present a further report accordingly to the adjourned meeting.

That this meeting on its rising stand adjourned to this day three weeks (15th Dec.) at the Bell inn, Bromley, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and that in the meantime copies of the received report with the above resolutions be printed and circulated by the parish officers, for the information of the inhabitants.

Admitting our churchyard has existed as a burial ground for 200 years—and in all probability for a much longer period—and if we estimate the funerals at 100 a year only, it will be found that 20,000 bodies have been deposited there: and again, presuming that perfect decay takes place in fifty years, those who have been buried there within that time would not be less than 5000. It is not to be wondered at then, that it is getting more and more difficult to find a spot where a grave can be dug without disturbing the remains of the parents of the present generation.

A London daily paper of November 7th, publishes the following paragraph.

"MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG GIRL.—Considerable excitement is experienced just now in Knockholt, Yorkshire, in consequence of the sudden disappearance of a young girl, Mary Field, under singular circumstances. The girl, who has now been missing for some weeks, is about 16 years of age, and disappeared from her place of servitude shortly before midnight, with no other apparel than an unbleached cotton night-dress, stockings, and shoes. She was servant at a lone farm house at Lett's Green, in Knockholt parish, a thickly wooded and thinly populated district. The parents and relatives are still in painful suspense, and not in a position to offer a large reward. Five pounds have been offered, without effecting any good."

A very similar paragraph appeared some time ago in the *Bromley Record* relative to the disappearance of a young woman of the same name, at Knockholt, Kent. We are told she is still missing.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.—In a week or two from this time, the Butchers' Shops in Bromley will begin to show signs that Christmas is coming. We shall also see the tempting fruit displayed in all kinds of fanciful forms in the Grocers' shops. Who will make the best show? Some of our friends, perhaps, will favour us with their opinion, for insertion in our next.

CAUTION TO CARMEN AND BOYS.—On Thursday, the 10th, a lad named Gootch, about 14 years of age, in the employ of A. Jackson, Esq., Orpington, came by his death through trying to get on to a waggon while it was in motion. The lad had just been told by the carman to drive on, after stopping to take up some collars from a harness-maker there, and had not got more than 20 yards when, in trying to get on to the shafts, he fell and the wheels passed over him. He was taken up immediately by two men and placed on the bank, while others went for Mr. Matthews, surgeon, who was in attendance within five minutes, but life was extinct before he arrived. The carman was giving further instructions to the harness-maker, and not wishing to detain his horses sent the

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lad on with them, and a minute had not elapsed when he found him scarcely alive. Verdict, Accidental Death.

On Tuesday, 22nd ult., eight members of the Chislehurst United Society of Ringers, rang a true and complete peal of Grandsire Triples, containing 5040 changes, on the bells of the parish church, Chislehurst. The following were the performers:— Messrs. J. Blackney, *treble*; T. Dirling, 2; W. Young, 3; C. English, 4; G. Shepherd, 5; T. Rose, 6: W. Rose, 7; G. French, *tenor*. The peal was conducted by Mr. W. Rose, and is the first rung by the Chislehurst Society. A dinner was afterwards given by Mr. Whomes, of the "Bull Inn," in performance of a promise he had previously made conditionally on the above very difficult task being accomplished by the Chislehurst ringers. The Rev. F. H. Murray, and several gentlemen of the village, honoured the ringers with their presence on the occasion, and highly complimented them on their performance.

Doings of Swindlers.— A few weeks since a man representing himself as a reduced tradesman of Bromley, whose misfortunes, brought on by ill health, had compelled him to give up his shop and take to hawking, was plying his trade in Chislehurst, carrying hair brooms, brushes and ware of that description, not of the very best material. His plausible story, however, helped him to victimise several customers, one of whom in passing the shop soon afterwards, and seeing the name up and the business going on as usual, thought she would change the brush, which, by the bye, was made of grass instead of hair, for one of a better kind, which she did shortly after, and was very much surprised to find that the whole of the story of the misfortunes of the master of the shop was a fabrication. He was also a little surprised and as may be imagined not a little annoyed to find his name had been used so badly.

Robbery.—A respectably dressed man entered the shop of Mr. Dunn, upholsterer, Market square, on Saturday afternoon, the 5th, and asked to see some dressing-glasses. After looking at one or two which did not appear to suit him he left, saying he would call again on Monday, when Mr Dunn might be at home. About 5 minutes afterwards Mrs. Dunn, who had waited on the customer, missed her purse containing 17*l*. Information was immediately given to the police, but the thief escaped.

Mid-Kent Railway. — An accident, which occasioned considerable inconvenience to the public, occurred on Saturday evening, the 12th ult., through the breaking of a coupling chain of a goods train which became detached running into the other with considerable violence, and shattering the goods over the line. So much delay was occasioned by the insufficiency of hands to clear the debris, in consequence of the accident happening on Saturday evening, after most of the men had left work, that passengers who should have reached Bromley at 9.41 p.m., did not arrive till three o'clock on the Sunday morning. We have not heard that the servants in charge of the train sustained any injury.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

It will be seen by the advertisement that the members have arranged their usual Christmas Entertainment, which is now looked forward to by old and young. We hear of extensive preparations to make "a long evening short," and we doubt not that the promoters will reap an ample reward for all their labours by the usual crammed audience and a handsome addition to the funds of the society.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The Rifle Butt or rather, Butts as there will be two, are in active progress—one is nearly completed, and about 20 men are at work on the other.

The only other matter of interest connected with our Volunteers, this month, is one that must be very gratifying to the Corps and their supporters, viz., the splendid Silver Challenge Cup, won at a competition between the Kent and Sussex Volunteers, on the 17th June, at Eastbourne, by Kent men, is now to be seen in the window of Pt. Gordon, Jeweller, High-street, Bromley—Private Ralph is the owner *pro tem.* It will pass into other hands at the end of this month, when the next best shot will become possessed of it for a month.

The Battalion Challenge Cup is also in the hands of the 18th Kent, won by Sergeant White, and is to be seen together with the County prize, in Pt. Gordon's window.

Bickley Cricket Club.—The members of this club finished the season by a dinner at "Oak," Widmore, on Monday, Oct. 31st, on which occasion a handsome silver pencil case was presented to their secretary, Mr. Jeary, who, in returning thanks, assured the members that the affairs of the club were

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going on satisfactorily, and they were well supported by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The healths of the president and the officers were drunk, and everything passed off with great satisfaction.

OUR TIME TABLES. — We must again claim to be heard respecting an error in the 8.14 Sunday evening Up train from Bromley, which led to much inconvenience, and to exonerate the Bromley Record by stating, the time given in it was the same as published by the Mid Kent Company. It would be well, however, for travellers by the Mid Kent to look to the London, Chatham, and Dover Time Table as well, and see if the times stated in one corresponds with the other.

OUR RAILWAYS.— It would be a great convenience to the public if the return-ticket of one company could be available for the other, so that anyone may get out at London Bridge or Charing Cross, and return by the Victoria or Blackfriars, or *vice versa*, thus having the choice of four stations at the London end to return by. A little influence brought to bear on the subject, would no doubt lead the Companies to consider it, and give the public the benefit. The price being the same there appears to be very small reason why it should not be granted.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

13th County Court

15th Adjourned Vestry on the Churchyard question, at the Bell Hotel, Bromley, at 7 p.m.

28th Christmas Entertainment in aid of the funds of the Bromley Literary Institute.

BROMLEY CHORAL UNION.—The members of the above gave their second concert at the White Hart Assembly Room, on the 3rd ult. Conductor, Mr. E. Griffiths, of Chislehurst. Accompanyist, Mr. Rycroft, organist of Christ Church, Greenwich. Our goodwill would induce us to award unqualified praise, but as there were a few imperfections, we must write down "Very well indeed considering." The prominent features and those which were most warmly applauded by the audience, were "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls," by Misses Palmer and Ashby, and Messrs. Kimble and Bush; the choruses "Love's Fascination" and "All among the Barley;" "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," by Miss Mary Read; "Katey's Letter," by Miss Ashby; "Old Soldier's Daughter," by Mrs. Arnaud; and the part song, "Good night thou Glorious Sun." The Pianoforte Duets, by Mr. Griffiths and his pupil, Miss Wightman, were said to be perfection. We must admit, however, that we could not understand them at all, and what tended to make it worse, the piano seemed to be afflicted with acute rheumatism, if we may judge from the discordant noise it made when touched in a particular place. These performances may be all very well in their way as displaying the ability of the operator, but are too elaborate to be appreciated by the general public who would prefer "The May Moon," "Ninety Five," "King of the Cannibal islands," "Biddy the basket woman," "Jim Crow," "Jack Robinson," "Rory O' More," or any one of a hundred other national and familiar airs. The only danger attending the execution (we don't mean capital punishment) of these airs is the chance that the gentry may possibly forget themselves, and by the magic power of music involuntarily find themselves doubly happy, dancing with the humbler classes. This is an extreme view of the case, and it is always in the power of the pianist to stop before it comes to that.

BROMLEY RACES.

The fact that flat races and steeple chases took place on Mr. Pawley's farm on the 3rd and 4th of November, 1864, is fresh in the memory of all in this neighbourhood, nevertheless some account of it will be expected to appear in our journal. Some of our friends would like us to condemn the whole affair as barbarous cruelty, and to denounce those who countenance it as no better than they should be; in short, they seem to think that if those who patronize such sports, could be summarily disposed of, the world would be all the better for the riddance. "Handcuff the lot and send them to the back of the backwoods of the Antipodes, or on board the hulks and sink them," is the humane desire of some good people.

Without, however, adopting such extreme views, a good deal maybe said about the dangers, both to horse and rider which attend Steeple Chasing. If proofs were wanting they would be supplied by the accidents that happened on the second day, respecting which *The Field* gave the following account:—

"On reaching the fence by the wood Princess ran past her horses and cleared it several lengths in advance of The Rogue, The Don, and Telscombe, who took it nearly together, Ironsides following next; but as they reached the flight of hurdles Telscombe quitted her company, and came on in attendance upon the leader to the last fence but one from home, which Mr. Price's mare got safely over; not so, however, Telscombe, who struck the top binder so heavily as to throw Johnny Land a complete summersault in the air, and he fell to the earth with an awful crash, and from the rebound rolled over on his back. While in this defenceless state, his

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brother, who was following, being unable to pull off, jumped over him, fortunately without inflicting additional injuries, and followed on in the wake of Princess, who through this mistake had increased her lead to fifty lengths. On her taking the rop fence into the winning field (which she did sideways) she overjumped herself and came to grief, and broke her leg so badly, as to require her immediate destruction."

With regard to the light-fingered gentry and sharpers of every shade of colour and character, who found their way on to the ground and off again, many of them with a good booty—we would suggest for the consideration of Railway Directors, the desirability of appointing a professor of phrenology at every principal station, with full power to stop all persons possessing prigging propensities, and to allow none but honest people down next year, if the races should be repeated. We throw this out as a hint which might be tried, if only to encourage phrenological science, the perfection of which is expected by its advocates to produce a new and improved feature in future editions of the world's history. Leaving the practicability of our suggestion to heads of the right measurement and the proper number of bumps perfectly developed, we must proceed to give a summary of the races.

FIRST DAY.

THE VOLUNTEER CUP, a silver cup value 15 guineas, for horses the property of members of the Chislehurst Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, or 18th Kent Rifles; 13 st. each; 1¼ miles on the flat,

Mr Moss's Old Surrey	...	...	1
Mr Jackson's Harkaway	...	...	2
Mr Ingerso'l's Lady Well	...	...	3
Mr Pawley's, jun., Fun	...	...	0

THE BROMLEY PLATE of 40 sovs., for all ages; about five furlongs,

Mr Graham's Land of the West	...	...	1
Capt. Rennie's Starbeam	...	...	2
Mr Saltmarsh's Confusion	...	...	3

Eleven others also ran.

A SELLING STAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added; about half a mile; 11 subscribers,

Mr Wales's Lady Warwick	...	...	1
Mr La Mert's Ballverne	...	...	2
Mr Marsh's Mysterious Lady	...	...	3

Six others also ran.

THE TRIAL STEEPLE-CHASE of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added; about 3 miles,

Mr Barter's Ironsides	...	...	1
Mr. J. T. Shepherd's Beechnut	...	...	2
Mr. H. Pickering's Alcibiades	...	...	3

Two others also ran.

A SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added; about 2 miles; 3 subscribers,

Capt. Rowley's Stays	...	...	1
Mr Brooks's Grafton	...	...	2
Mr J. Read's Lord Stanley	...	...	0

THE HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE CUP; gentleman riders: about 2 miles,

Mr Henry's Lady Blanche	...	...	1
Mr W. Mortimer's, jun., Corban	...	...	2
Mr R. Shepherd's Pet	...	...	3

Two others also ran.

SECOND DAY.

THE BICKLEY STAKES (handicap) of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added; about five furlongs,

Mr Wales's Lady Warwick	...	...	1
Mr Shrimpton's Diploma	...	...	2
Mr Burbidge's Chicot the Jester	...	...	3

Four others also ran.

THE KENT OPEN HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE, of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added; about 3 miles; 11 subs.

Mr J. Reed's Balleycasey	...	...	1
Mr Nugent's Sir Bobby	...	...	2
Mr J. Reeves' Fitz Ruyter	...	...	3

Three others also ran.

A SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added; about 2 miles,

Mr B. Land's The Don	...	...	1
Mr Rayne's Remunerator	...	...	2
Mr G. Hill's Gin Sling	...	...	3
Mr Tomkin's Stays	...	...	0

A STEEPLE-CHASE PLATE (handicap) of 50 sovs., about 2 miles.

Mr B. Land's The Don	...	...	1
Mr G. Egerton's The Rouge	...	...	2
Mr Barter's Ironsides	...	...	3

Five others also ran.

THE BROMLEY CUP, value 20 guineas, for horses the property of gentlemen, farmers, or tradesmen, residing within five miles of the town; gentlemen riders; 1¼ miles on the flat,

Mr Beaumont's Queen Mary	...	...	1
Mr Henry's Lady Blanche	...	...	2
Mr Neville's Robin	...	...	3

Two others also ran.

ORPINGTON.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—At the Farnboro' Petty Sessions, held on Monday 21st ult.—R. B. Berens, Esq., and W. Waring, Esq., present, *Edward William Staples* and *James Turner* were charged with violently assaulting James Fisher, of Orpington, who died on the following day from the effects of the injuries received.

P. C. Jones, 113 R, said, I was on duty in Orpington, on Saturday night last, when I saw the prisoners and the deceased come out of the Artichoke Inn, about five minutes past twelve o'clock. I heard Fisher say that he had worked on the line fifteen years ago; Turner said "you are a——liar," when Fisher said "If you say that, I will hit you," and then pushed Turner. Another constable then came up, and I went up to Fisher and advised him to go home. He said he would go, and bade me good night, and went towards Green-street Green. The two prisoners stopped for about one minute, and then walked slowly away in the same direction. I noticed that they afterwards started off in a great hurry, when I and my brother constable followed them. We did so for about 100 yards, and when about 50 yards from them I heard some one say "get up you——" several times. I then left my brother constable and ran up the road, when I saw Turner holding Fisher by the neck and Staples holding him by the legs. I then said "What game do you call this, using the man like this;" when Turner said, "We are only picking the —— up, as he has fallen down." I found Fisher was insensible. I could not recognize his face as it was covered with blood, which seemed to flow from the eye. I said to the deceased "why don't you get up," to which he made no answer' I then said to my brother constable "take care of the

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risoners and I will go for a doctor." I then went for Dr. Fulcher, who immediately attended, and I took the prisoners into custody.

Mr. Fulcher said: I am a surgeon, and reside at Orpington. On Sunday morning about a quarter-past one, I was called to see the deceased, and found him insensible and bleeding profusely from his eyes, nose, and mouth. I went home and got some bandages and applied them, but found no other injuries than the wounds upon his head. There was a severe wound over his eye, which was swollen as large as an egg. I last saw him at a quarter-past six last night, and I then expressed my opinion that he would not live.

By the Bench: A fall would not inflict the injuries. It must have been caused by a direct blow, as the orbit was completely destroyed. I thought at first that the blow had been given by the fist, but I cannot positively say whether it was given by the fist, or a kick, or from a blunt instrument. The wound was sufficient to cause death.

P. C. Jones re-called: Fisher had had a little too much to drink, but the prisoners were perfectly sober.

The prisoners were remanded for a week.

THE INQUEST was held at the Artichoke Public House, Orpington, on Friday night, before C. J. Carttar, Esq, and at the request of the Coroner, a respectable jury of 15 were empanelled, of whom Mr. Wells was foreman, and a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned.

On Monday the 28th, the prisoners, who had been in Maidstone Gaol under remand, were brought before C. Lea, Wilson, Esq., and a full Bench of Magistrates, when the result of the hearing was the committal of the prisoners on the Capital charge.

The case has created great excitement in the neighbourhood. A large number of persons assembled in the town to catch a glimpse of the prisoners.

BURGLARY.—At the Petty Sessions, Sidcup, on Monday, the 14th, a labourer, named James Beecham, was charged upon remand, with stealing the sum of 50*l.* 14*s.* from the house of Daniel Driscoll, at Sidcup. It appears that on the previous Monday morning Mrs. Driscoll left her house about 7 o'clock, locking the front door and placing the key in her pocket. Upon her return home she found that her bed room door had been forced, and a box broken open and the money missing. The prisoner and another man had been lodging with her. Information was given to the police, and the prisoner was brought to the station the same evening. On being told that the house had been broken into, said he had left it at 7 o'clock in the morning and had gone to Woolwich and enlisted for a soldier, and had returned in the evening. Sergeant Dilks believing this statement to be false detained him. He afterwards examined the premises and found that the bed room door had been forced with a knife similar to the one in the prisoner's possession and a poker belonging to the prosecutrix which was lying in the kitchen fireplace. Several witnesses were examined, who proved that the prisoner was upon the door step of the house about 10 o'clock on the morning of the robbery. It was also proved that the prisoner had taken a pair of boots, which were found upon him, belonging to the prosecutor.—Committed for trial.

CHRISTMAS DAY

will have gone and passed ere the publication of our next number, and may it prove a Merry and a Happy one to the numerous readers of the *Record*; for so holy was the earth said to be on this day by our forefathers, that the angels from heaven came down to keep Christmas upon it. Reflect on this ye rich and powerful, on whom the bounteous hand of divine Providence has showered the world's wealth, and give, with no niggard hand, some portion of your riches, to make the "poor man's Christmas day," happy and cheerful too.

The evergreens with which at Christmas time, according to ancient custom, we still deck our churches, and our houses, are not only beautiful ornaments, but fitting emblems of joy and gladness. The prophetic bay, whose sacred branches are a sure protection from devouring fire, or the lightning's vivid flash; and whose leaf, when held in the mouth, will protect the wearer from misfortune or pollution. But far above the bay, the ivy, or the mistletoe, in christian estimation, ranks the red-gemmed holly tree, which, tradition says, was unknown until it sprung up in perfection and beauty beneath the footsteps of the Saviour when he first trod the earth, and which, though man may have forgotten its attributes, the beasts all reverence. and are never known to injure. Brand, in speaking of the misletoe, says:—"this sacred plant of the Druids was not admitted with the evergreens into churches, but had its place assigned it in kitchens, where it was hung up, in great state, with its white berries, and whatever female chanced to stand under it the young man present either had a right, or claimed one, of salu-

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ting her, and of plucking off a berry at each kiss." Mr. Archdeacon Nares adds "there was this charm attached to it, that the maid who was not kissed under it at Christmas would not be married the next year."

A plant possessing such wondrous charms necessarily forms a prominent feature of the "kissing bunch," which is still suspended from the rafter of the kitchen on "Christmas eve"; and, as if participating in the honey sipped "from maiden's ruby lips," on this eventful eve the bees even are heard to buzz and sing, as if it were a bright and sunny day in June.

So, at least, says tradition, and further adds, that bread baked on this eve will not become mouldy.

From a Correspondent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday, 16th ult., an interesting and instructive Lecture was delivered in the Rooms of the Association, by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar. The lecture was entitled "Lessons from Jewish History." The Rev. E. Bolton presided on the occasion, and at the close, presented a vote of thanks to the esteemed lecturer. A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. Shillcock.

A CHRISTMAS PRAYER.

Oh! ye who keep glad Christmas time
With merriment and mirth,
Remember there are suffering ones
And poor upon the earth.
Give with a free unsparing hand
To those who need it most,
Without a thought of recompense,
Without a word of boast.
Thy bread upon the waters cast,
And oh! give God the praise,
For he has said that "surely thou
Shalt find it after many days."
So shalt thou dry the mourner's tears,
And comfort those who grieve—
Be sure it is more blessed far,
To give than to receive.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Earth up the cardoons and celery, so as not t require that operation again; force asparagus, a rhubarb and seakale; lay in as early as possib purple and white brocolis; if the weather be seve cover the ridges of celery with litter; the tops the celery should be occasionally examined, for they decay it is sure to proceed through the wh of the plant. Cover your mushroom beds thick with clean dry straw. Allow the plants und glasses to be exposed to the sun every fine day.

Births.

On the 4th ult., at Heathfield Lodge, Chislehurst, t wife of John Allan, Esq., of a son.

On the 20th ult., at Laurel Bank, Bromley Common, t wife of Longdon M. Rogers, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr. W. Baxter, of a daughter.

Deaths.

On the 13th ult., at Bromley, Mr. James Kemp, aged

BROMLEY CHORAL UNION.

President—C. F. DEVAS, Esq.
Treasurer—R. LATTER, Esq. Honorary Secretary, Mr. BUSH,
Conductor—Mr. GRIFFITHS (Organist of Bickley Church.)

This Society was formed in October, 1863, for the practice and developmer of local talent. Two Concerts have been given during the past year, whic have been well patronized. The Committee have much pleasure in reportin the state of the funds for the past year, and desire to express their thanks t those ladies and gentlemen who have so liberally assisted to promote the objec of this Society, and feeling as they do, that Music is an important means i promoting the Social Improvement and elevation of the masses, they earnestl invite the co-operation of all those who have such object in view.

Total Receipts for the past year - - - -	29	2	0
Expenses - - - - - - - - - - - -	27	5	10
Balance in hand of Treasurer - -	1	16	2

Practice Meetings are held on Friday evenings, at the National School Roon at 8.15. The Elementary Class has now re-commenced for the Winter Seasor offering a favourable opportunity for New Members. Members for this Clas meet at 7.30.

S. BUSH, Hon. Secretary, Market Square.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page.....	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those of our Subscribers who are in arrears, will greatly oblige us by forwarding their subscription up to December, 1864, inclusive. The reasons which induce us to press this favour, are to enable us to check our accounts more easily, and thereby avoid mistakes, and because postage is a very considerable item with us. The Time Table Cards which have been sent with the Record the last six months to addresses in Bickley Park and neighbourhood, will be continued, and will be charged for in future, unless where instructions shall be sent to the publisher to discontinue them.

All communications intended for the Bromley Record, should be directed to the Editor, Printing Office, Bromley, Kent.

NO INFORMATION.—We find it necessary to explain the meaning of "No Information," as applied sometimes to the Time Tables in the Bromley Record—and we simply do so by saying that whenever we do not receive the Company's Time Bills before we go to press, we leave the figures as they stood the month previous, and put "No Information" at the top of that particular time table to which it applies—Bradshaw does the same.

GLADIATOR.—Your strictures on Mr. B's Lecture are much too long for our columns. Lengthy Gladiatorial exhibitions, in which the combatants do nothing but throw the Bible, Prayer Book, Church Service, Rubricks, and other missals, and the 39 Articles belonging to the Church, at each others heads, would not be excused by the readers of the Bromley Record.

Press of local matter compels us to omit Kentish Worthies again this month.

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny. These Cards cannot always be ready for delivery with the *Bromley Record*, but can be had on and after the 1st of the month.

MOON'S CHANGES—JANUARY.

First Quarter	4th day,	at 3.42 morn.
Full Moon	11th day,	at 11.0 after.
Last Quarter	20th day,	at 2.36 morn.
New Moon	27th day,	at 9.30 morn.

The Bromley Record.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1865.

IN commencing a new year it is customary for the Editor to appear before the curtain, not expecting, however, to have showers of Bouquets thrown onhim, but for the purpose of assuring his supporters, that he, with the Proprietor, greatly appreciate their kindness, and to solicit for the future, the same good feeling which has hitherto been manifested towards them. In our endeavour to keep pace with the requirements of the neighbourhood, we have permanently enlarged our journal, and should further enlargement be necessary, we shall be found ready to do our part towards it. We are not without hope that we shall be favoured with greater assistance from literary gentlemen in the town, and, by that means, make the Bromley Record more worthy of the extensive and distinguished patronage with which it is at present honored. Our modesty, as Editor, forbids our taking any credit to ourselves, for like most other Editors, we never do any work unless we are downright compelled. The only thing we can boast of is, the enormous circulation of the Bromley Record; but of course the Proprietor takes all the benefit of that, which, to use a vulgar phrase "sarves him right:" for although it may be flattering to him, and although he very often throws our work into the fire, we must say he is a most indefatigable fellow. The same may be said of the printer and publisher; at least, we know this much, that he is always worrying for copy. But there is a perfect understanding between us; neither has yet fallen out with the other to any very serious extent, and while we continue to work together as we have done, and do our best to please, we confidently anticipate our readers will wish us, as we heartily wish them, A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

OUR Budget of foreign news is of very scanty dimensions this month, if we except America, which is still in the midst of war. At Home everybody seems to have been keeping Christmas, not allowing themselves to think of much besides enjoying themselves and helping others to do the same.

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INDIGNATION LECTURE.

"For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right."
Pope.

A large poster appeared about the end of November, containing the following announcement:—

"RELIGIOUS EQUALITY. A Public Lecture, on the two Church Principles—the compulsory and voluntary—their comparative merits and their practical results, will be delivered at the White Hart Assembly Room, Bromley, by the Rev. Stewart Williamson, on Wednesday, December 7th 1864. Chair to be taken by Archibald G. Brown, at 8.15 p.m. Admission free, no collection. The friends of religious equality are earnestly invited to attend."

On Monday, the 5th ult., two more bills, one directing attention to the other, were conspicuously posted, and were as follows:—

"COURAGE AND COWARDICE. A Public Lecture, on the above subject, will be delivered by Archibald G. Brown, at the White Hart Assembly Room, Bromley, on Wednesday, December 7th, at 8.30 p.m. Admission free and no collection."

"NOTICE. Carnal Policy has forbidden the lecture on 'Religious Equality' to be delivered as announced, in consequence of which a Public Lecture, on Courage and Cowardice—their comparative merits and practical results in the Church of Christ—will be delivered by Archibald G. Brown, at the White Hart Assembly Room, Bromley, on Wednesday, December 7th, 1864, at 8.30 p.m. Admission free and no collection."

Curiosity was on the tiptoe to discover the meaning of all this to do, and the question "What is it all about?" was repeatedly asked, but nobody seemed able to answer it; the result, however, was that a numerous audience filled the Assembly Room at the hour appointed.

The lecturer was punctual, and a hymn having been sung, and a prayer offered by him, he commenced his lecture by briefly stating the cause of his appearing on the platform. He then gave various historic examples of courage, illustrating his subject by sketching scenes in which ladies are waving their handkerchiefs in honour of the victorious Gladiator, or the no less courageous Crusaders. After feats of daring, done in bygone days, had been duly held up to the admiration of the audience by the lecturer, he next introduced Martin Luther, the great German Reformer, as a hero worthy of imitation. The enthusiasm of the lecturer while reading extracts from, and commenting on, Luther's works, could scarcely be accounted for, excepting by the supposition that he must be labouring under the delusion that the work before him, the overthrow of the Church of England, was really as necessary at the present time as the upset of the Roman Catholic system was in the days of Martin Luther, and that its accomplishment would secure him the highest honour among his countrymen. John Knox, the Scottish Reformer, also came in for a large share of commendation for his courage. The lecturer in his desire to show that courage such as existed in the days of the burning of heretics still exists, and only waited to be brought out, said he could almost wish that time to come again, if only for the sake of testing it. The cheer which followed this remark was, nevertheless, scarcely audible—far too timid to encourage the idea that a desire existed on the part of any one there to figure at a stake to be made a bonfire of, for the sake of being immortalized in a future Martyrology. Having established the axiom that courage is a virtue of the highest order, the lecturer contrasted it with the conduct of those who had been the cause of stopping the proposed lecture, which conduct he denounced as cowardice, and described that, as one of the most despicable qualities a man could be possessed of. The conduct of the Rev. Mr. Bolton and Mr. Scrutton, by taking the unwarrantable step they had done in suppressing a public meeting which had for its object the destruction of the abuses of the Established Church, was not only an infringment on the rights of Englishmen, and cowardly, but totally unworthy of *Dissent*. It came out, however, that the time for the proposed pitching into the Church was not well chosen, as it was very desirable that Church and Dissent should acknowledge a truce till the question of burying the dead shall have been decided—at least, so thought those who suppressed the meeting—but not so Mr. Brown. His courage was unyielding, and his dislike to the Established Church was too great to allow him to lose one opportunity of displaying it, and if need be, singlehanded.

The lecture, which was frequently interrupted by loud applause, and of which we have given but a very brief summary, was delivered in a lucid and masterly manner, and with an earnestness worthy of a better cause. There was, however, scarcely an appreciable moiety of what we believe to be the essence of religion—viz.: Christian charity—in it, and the lecturer has yet to learn that *Discretion* is not only the better part of valour, but the perfection of reason, and is one of the principal elements in social economy. Taking the lecture to be a fair specimen of Mr. Brown's ability as a public speaker, there can be no question that he will attain notoriety. Whether or not, he may ultimately use it as a stepping stone to celebrity is a problem that time will solve. He will do well, however, to make the attempt, and begin by expounding the part of scripture which says "Blessed are the peace makers for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

We close our remarks by stating that we have been credibly informed the parties who

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re said to be only holding back, waiting for a etter opportunity of attack, do not admit the ccusation to be correct, and that the wish to ee more unanimity among those who profess hristianity, has been the primary inducement o their withdrawal from active hostilities.

NEW BURIAL GROUND.

A meeting of the rate-payers was held ccording to notice, on the 15th ult., at the Bell Hotel, Bromley, for the purpose of re-eiving and considering the report of the ommittee appointed to enquire into the ex-sting state of the churchyard. Mr. James White, churchwarden, in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting aving been read and certified as correctly ntered, the notice convening the meeting vas read as well as the report.

The Rev. G. Verrall suggested that if Mr. Leatherdale, who in his capacity of church-warden, at Islington, had successfully car-ied out a similar undertaking there, would give an outline of their proceedings, it may facilitate the business before this meeting.

Mr. Leatherdale said that the necessity for closing the churchyard having been acknowledged, an application was made to Lord Palmerston, and they succeeded in obtaining thirty acres of ground at Finchley, which was about two miles and a half from Islington. They could not then estimate the exact amount of money required, the estimate was £20,000, and the parish con-tained 20,000 inhabitants. A vestry meeting was called and great opposition was raised to it, and it was looked upon as a job, and was really laughed at. He felt at the time the cemetery would be self-supporting, and so it ultimately proved, for the money although it certainly came from the rates, went back again, and now he believed it more than pays its expenses.

Mr. Soar said the Islington Board went out of their own parish to obtain a site, and could they not obtain one out of the parish. He thought one could be obtained cheaper than the site proposed.

Mr. Morum did not think they would obtain a cheaper site by going farther away.

The Rev. G. Verrall considered it very desirable to obtain a site near enough for walking funerals. Cheaper ground may be had at Cudham, but he for one would object to going so far for a cemetery.

Mr. How enquired if the committee had not tried to get Martin's Hill for the purpose of a cemetery. He had heard such a thing spoken of.

Mr. Latter said every portion of Glebe land that side of the church was let out upon long lease, and houses were near it. The object of having a cemetery was to bury the dead as far as possible from the living population Martin's Hill had been a subject of discussion before a committee of the House of Commons some few years ago, and he believed a resolution was passed that the spot should be reserved for the health and recreation of the inhabitants of Bromley (cheers.) He thought the views of the committee were to give to the inhabitants a cemetery near to the town so that walking funerals could use it.

Mr. Ellis was of opinion that the proposed site was much too near the town, as it would ultimately become the centre of the town.

The Rev. G. Verrall said there was no building near it at present, and he was not aware of any building speculation that would affect it, but if people chose to build there we cannot help it.

Mr. Shillcock asked if the proposed cemetery would prevent persons from being buried in the family graves of the church, and that he thought to be a most important question.

Mr. Latter said they could at the next meeting, pass a resolution to the Secretary of State, desiring that the vaults might not be closed, and no doubt Sir George Grey would grant their request, and would prevent the interment of strangers.

A Ratepayer stated that in Lewisham no one was allowed to be buried in a vault but the owner, his wife and family, but should any of his family marry, they were excluded from the family grave.

The chairman, in reply to the question of cost, said that the site would probably cost in the purchase and walling in, about six or seven thousand pounds, which would be spread over 20 or 30 years, and that the repayment, including interest, would not exceed a 2d. rate.

Mr. Deane suggested that the time had now arrived when the town ought to form a "Local Board." It had quite outgrown the old parochial system. There were many other things that wanted looking to besides the cemetery, that of course must be obtained, but we all wished to keep out of it as long as we could, and the question of drainage was a most important one, and one that must be attended to before long. It was notorious that cesspools had been placed so near together in some instances that it would be difficult to tell one from the other. He thought that now was the time to form the Board, and then the Burial Board could be worked with it.

Mr. Latter said the inhabitants could at any time adopt the Local Government Act, which would, as a matter of course, when formed, take up the business of the Burial Board in connection with all other matters

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relating to the parish.

Mr. Starling was of opinion that the question was whether they should have a burial ground in the heart of the town, as it very soon would be. He would ask the committee to ascertain whether it was not possible to have a cemetery a little farther from the town. He also proposed a parish hearse should be kept, to enable persons who could not afford a carriage funeral to reach the cemetery. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman did not know any spot suitable near the town.

Mr. Latter said an excellent survey had been made of the parish, and the committee had come to the conclusion that the proposed site was the best.

Captain Satterthwaite thought that the adjoining field was about to be let for building purposes.

The chairman had not heard that such was the case.

Mr. Shillcock enquired if land could not be obtained between Bromley and Hayes.

Mr. Latter said the ground in that district was not suitable.

Mr. Verrall said the proposed site had been penetrated to the depth of eight or ten feet, and was found to be suitable: the well at the National Schools was 26 feet.

The report having been formally received, a requisition was signed by ratepayers present, calling upon the Overseers and Churchwardens to convene another meeting. The subjoined notice was printed and circulated on the following day:—

"We hereby convene a Meeting of the Vestry of this parish, to be held at the "Bell Inn," within the said parish, at seven o'clock in the evening of Thursday the 29th day of December inst., in pursuance of a requisition, signed by ten or more of the ratepayers thereof, requiring us to convene a meeting of the Vestry, for the purpose of determining whether a Burial Ground shall be provided for the said parish under the provisions of the Acts 15 and 16 Vic., c. 85, 16 and 17 Vic., c. 134, 18 and 19 Vic., c. 128, and 20 and 21 Vic., c. 81. And if it be resolved by the Vestry that such Burial Ground shall be provided, to appoint not less than three, nor more than nine persons—being ratepayers of the parish—to be the Burial Board of such parish."

A numerously attended Vestry Meeting accordingly took place on the 29th ult., when it was resolved, with one dissentient only, "That a Burial Ground shall be provided for the said parish, under the Burials (beyond the Metropolis) Act." The following ratepayers, together with the Rev. J. E. Newell, the Incumbent, were appointed the Burial Board of the Parish, viz.—

Chas. F. Devas, Esq.	Rev. H. C. Adams
Mr. John Nettlefold	Jas. Scrutton, Esq
Mr. George Gill	J. Leatherdale, Esq.
Rev. Geo. Verrall	Jas. W. Ilott, Esq.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The seventh annual Christmas Entertainment was given by the members of the Institute, and their friends, on Wednesday evening, 28th ult. The room as usual on these occasions was soon crammed with friends, who, if they were cold before, got warm, and still warmer as the entertainment progressed. The following Opening Address which was received with much applause was given by Mr. H. Deane, Jun., being written by himself:—

TWICE has it been before, my pleasing task,
On times like this, your suffrages to ask,—
I come a third, with my colleagues' commands
And leave it then to other—abler hands.
To his, perchance, whose place to fill I'm bold,
May he again a tale un-Nettlefold,
But tho' abstaining on our stage t'appear
His useful help and counsel still are near.
We're glad to greet this goodly company
Would we at other times the same could see,
Nor men of fame be left, despite our cares,
Discoursing sweetly unto empty chairs!
Is it alone that apathy you feel?
Is it that some think lectures not genteel?
That others for them have no need to roam,
Because so well they lectured are at home.
Or is it, and the inference seems steady,
That Bromley thinks it knows too much already?
Whate'er the cause, the sad effect to see,
You've but to ask "How's our poor Treasury?"
Yet we're not singular, perhaps we may
But here reflect the fashion of a day.
The well worn jest, and oft repeated "chaff,"
Which nowhere fail to win the eager laugh.
The minstrelsy of banjos and of bones
With old Joe Millers, told in nigger tones,
Still ev'rywhere the many shall attract
Who love amusements which no thought exact,
Whilst wit, sense, eloquence, and humour true
Must still be left for the discerning few.
But we're magnanimous! Yes we forgive;
At Christmas only generous thought should live.
We would not have that genial time forego
The little meed of honour we can show.
So for our Seventh Campaign we boldly come
With metaphoric flourishes of drum,
And as 'twill probably appear to you
Blowing, not softly, our own trumpet too,
And leaving little for our Choir to do.
Still we may feel some pardonable pride
Your favour's risen with so high a tide,
That Christmas scarcely would itself appear
Lacking *the* Entertainment of the year.
Of novelty, we have not much to boast,
Tho' of old themes we try to make the most,

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We follow but the genius of this place
Where nothing seems to go at railway pace,
Not even railways, which assert steam's pow'r,
In doing nearly their ten miles an hour.
And tho' we've two our traffic to contest,
A choice of evils, both are, at the best.
If by the one to journey you prepare,
There's never knowing when you may get there,
Then try the other, and 'twill prove, alack,
A perfect myst'ry when you may get back;
So in this state of things one much inclines
To say these are exceedingly "hard lines.
But happier trains of thought await—we hope
You will be pleas'd with our new Sterry's-scope
Parties his theme—and prove it well he can,
For this large party, he's a nice young man.
We trust our little drama as of yore,
May set our willing audience in a roar:
For—worthy scion of a famous Sire—
CROKER again comes forth, the mirth t'inspire,
Supported by a Company; that's one
Not "limited" in talent or in fun.
And our most worthy manager again
Beneficently has pursued his reign,
Then seeks to abdicate, but deep our debt,
We all well know we cannot spare him yet,
Who makes all smooth with tact & kindly feeling,
Not only ACTON is—so oft he's (h) Ealing.
Diff'rent perhaps next year—you now must [please
In th'Inn to take—but not, I fear—your ease,
In rows so packed that nothing it pretends,
When terming you my very warmest friends—
But is the prospect cheering to ourselves?
For those full seats replenish empty shelves:
And glad you'll be if this, our evening's spoil,
Cheers the scant leisure of some sons of toil:
For Books, as said by one of old, and wise,
Teach without scolding, without stripes chastise,
Science shall woo us—such as sheds renown
O'er Darwin's name, and lights on humble Down,
Of else by daring enterprise be won
Thro' Heroes, such as Speke and Livingston,
Or byegone times. Carlyle again, shall paint
In colours recondite, with pencil quaint,
Thence to romance, involves no contradiction,
For often what is History, but Fiction.
So may Miss Braddon secrets have in store—
Trollope's continuous character shall bore;
And Wilkie Collins, deeming all is fate,
"Horror on horror's head accumulate:"
Still may Miss Mulock, with her graceful pen,
Show us the type of truest gentlemen,
And all that's bright in thought, & brave in deed,
Be taught by her who gave us "Adam Bede;"
Whilst Dickens with a charm which knows no [end,
Shall boast a Nation as *his* "Mutual Friend."
And more than all, oh still may Poetry's voice,
The very inmost sympathies rejoice,
Such as when gravely tender periods flow
In thy harmonious verse—Sweet Ingelow;
Or Tennyson, from his ennobling page,
Endows with better Chivalry our age.
This Ladies, in your interest, we speak—
Your favour is the guerdon now we seek.
If you approve—we're careless of the rest—
Where Beauty smiles—Who would not do his [best?
And you, my little dears, whose delight
Is one important charge we own to night,
If you are pleas'd—don't be afraid to shout.
Of you, good men and true, we have no doubt,
And to sustain and cheer us thro' our parts,
Lend us your hands, and we'll give all our hearts.

The Vocal Concert followed, which gave the audience much pleasure. The singers were Messrs. Bristow, Bush, and Robinson Latter: Mr. Latter's "Sweet flower, good night," was charmingly rendered, as were also the glees & duets with his companions Mr. Croker at very short notice, gave the comic song of "Betsy Waring," with much humour. Between the parts of the concert, Mr. Deane recited with marvellous sensational effect, Hood's "Desert Born." Mr. Sterry, assisted by Mr Bayne at the Piano (who had kindly come from London to aid the entertainment) sang a Medley, composed by himself, entitled "Evening Parties." His humour, rapidity of utterance, and general bearing, reminded us forcibly of poor Albert Smith in his wondrous patter songs: Mr. Sterry "brought down the house" with a storm of applause that was never before, we think, heard in Bromley—a very Boxing night approval—Mr. Sterry very kindly responded to the urgent encore, by singing the "Belle of the Ball Room." The curtain then rose to (using the words of the programme) a seasonable, sensational, and semi-sentimental sketch. The large word *Mesmerism* in the posters and programmes, striking the eyes of our friends, fears were expressed, remembering the sable gentleman, who, a few years ago, magnetised and electro-biologised some of our neighbours, that a lecture was insidiously to be given, but the views, scenery, and accessories, which were presented, at once dispelled the gloomy forebodings of being bored.

We cannot afford space for the plot, and it must suffice to state, that with the well-known talent and humour of Mr. Croker, as an Irish adventurer, Mr. Burgess, as a Doctor, Mr. Acton, of course, "the old man" of the party, Mr. Cooper, as a young

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Oxford man, Messrs. Saunders and Weeks, as Flunkies—their uniforms were really imposing—the piece went right merrily, and the audience entered fully into the humour, wit, and point of the dialogue. We must particularly notice the concluding set scene representing an elegant drawing room with an open balcony looking into a garden, with splendid groups of Hollyhocks, entirely, we learn, of Bromley manufacture, with a charming bit of distant country. We missed the pianist, who has so kindly presided at the instrument in years gone by, unfortunately the lady was not able to attend. Whilst bearing testimony to the amusing character of the entertainment, we must say that the workers for this now established annual pleasurable evening (and there are those who are not seen by the audience) deserve our best thanks.

The entertainment, we believe, is considered the best of the series of home attempts, and we rejoice to learn that the pecuniary results have been greater than on any previous occasion.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The Corps having been without a Range during the past year, the Class Shooting was limited to the ten members, who competed so successfully for the Battalion prizes at Milton. Notwithstanding they had to shoot under great disadvantages, the following members passed into the First Class:—Sergeant White, Bugler Heaysman, and Privates Brister, Ralph, and Wells. In the competition for Marksmen's Badges, the following scores were made:—

Private Brister,	17 points (best shot) with	3	stars
Private Ralph,	14 ,, ...	2	,,
Sergt. White,	14 ,, ...	2	,,
Bugler Heaysman	10 ,, ...	2	,,
Private Wells	6 ,, ...	0	,,

Seven points being necessary to entitle the competitor to wear the Marksman's Badge, it will be seen that four out of the five were successful—Private Wells losing by one point only.

BROMLEY PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The officers of this society take the opportunity at the end of the year, to thank those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly contributed to the funds in the past year; and as the annual statement will be looked for, they trust those whose names appeared on the printed list of donors for 1863, will shew the same liberal spirit as heretofore, and that the list may increase in 1864, and show that none of the friends who have hitherto subscribed have withdrawn or relinquished their good will and sanction to the Society.

J. HALL, Treasurer. G. LEACH, Secretary.

S. MARY'S, PLAISTOW.—The celebration of Christmas was marked by an exceedingly tasteful floral decoration of the interior of this church. Tallis's Festival Service being taken by the choir. The anthem, "Arise, shine for thy light is come (Dr. Elvey), in the evening service, was admirably rendered, and reflects the highest credit upon the efforts of the Choir-master, Mr. G. Spooner, to whose exertions the success of the choir is mainly owing. We notice two Offertory Anthems in F, the composition of this gentleman, which are now being taken in the Morning Service at this church, and which appear to be well adapted.

A NOVEL SIGHT.—On Christmas day was to be seen from the roadside, a short distance from Bromley, a good sized apple tree, with its crop of about 4 or 5 bushels still remaining. Autumn had walked off with all the leaves nevertheless—and left the tree quite bare, excepting the fruit, which is as green as ever it was.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.—The preparations for the festive season have been carried out with all the energy and ingenuity characteristic of the butchers, grocers, and poulterers of this town, and the display of good things, outside as well as inside, has been equal in quality and exceeding any previous year in quantity. We have received plenty of verbal communications as to who had the best Show, but no one would venture to put their opinion on paper. Here is one way of giving information, but, we ask, who is to understand it? Butchers: H. first, C. second, E. third. Grocers: U. first, W. second, B. third, L. fourth. Poulterers: B. first, W. second. Now we know that to be partly erroneous but for our part we think it invidious to make distinctions where all endeavour alike, and the result as to merit is so nearly balanced, A prize ox, a magnificent animal, age five years, weighing 240 stone, graced (we were going to say greased) the shamble of Mr. Covell—it carried off the £15 prize in Class 26, No. 127, at the Cattle Show at Islington. Two prize sheep were also purchased by Mr. Heaysman. and with the very large quantity of Christmas fare exhibited on that side of the Market place induced a remark of admiration from every looker on. The show as to quantity at Mr. Eaton's was not so extensive, nevertheless the article was, as Mr. Eaton's always is, first class. The same may be said of Mr. Ellis's stock of Christmas fare.

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RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On the 16th ult., a terrible accident happened on the North Kent line. A train from Maidstone ran into a train of ballast trucks in the Blackheath tunnel. Several of the passenger carriages were smashed, five men in the company's service were killed, and several persons wounded. The coroner's inquest on the men killed was held at the Railway Tavern Blackheath, on Monday 19th. The evidence given was very important. It appears from the driver and the guard of the ballast train that when about half-way through the tunnel the wheels of the engine slipped, and the train came to a stand still. The guard then got down, and went to divide the train into two, and while in the act of uncoupling the waggons the collision occurred. The signal-man at the upper end of the tunnel was positive that he received signals, both from Charlton and from Blackheath, that all was clear, which was the reason of his signalling the express train to enter the tunnel.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—A further extension of this railway took place on Wednesday the 21st, when the line was opened over the Thames to Ludgate Hill. The station which is yet very incomplete, will be similar in construction to that at Blackfriars on the Surry side; and the lines and platforms will be covered in the same manner as the terminus at Charing-cross, with iron framework and glazed roof. There will be four lines of rail, but at present only two are in working order—the temporary platforms covering those at the extremity on either side. The opening of this station completes what is called the "Metropolitan Extension" proper; and, as there is much to be done to finish the work from this point to the Farringdon-road, and which is called the "City Extension," it is impossible to say when the entire length will admit of the traffic. It is, however, said that the bridge which crosses Ludgate-hill, will soon be completed, and that the final opening of this remarkable undertaking will take place about March next.

COUNTY COURT.—Tuesday, December 13th. The cause list for December contained 4 successive, 38 original, and 17 judgment summonses. Nothing of any particular interest arose, out of any of the cases, except to the parties themselves. No attorneys were present. and the business was concluded at an early hour,

CHRISTMAS WEATHER.—Frost had come on, a few days beforehand, and had made the roads firm and clean; having accomplished that very desirable task, it gave evidence of not wishing to be hard upon us; just taking care that *Thaw* did not spoil his work, and nothing more. With good roads, and air that had been purified by a good fall of snow, nothing remained to be desired on the part of the weather. The only drawback beyond the bounds of gas, was the want of a moon to light country cousins home at night.

The shops in Bromley, with one or two exceptions only, were closed on Monday, the 26th.

CRAKER *v.* SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

This was an action brought against the S.E.R. company for damages, for false imprisonment, and was tried before Sir William Erle, by a special jury, at the Guildhall, London, on the 8th and 9th ult. Mr. Serjeant Parry, and Mr. Woollett, instructed by Messrs. Latter, appeared for the plaintiff, who is a young man well known residing at Plaistow, and formerly in the service of the late R. Boyd, Esq. Mr. Lush, Q.C., and Mr. Poland, for the Company. The action arose out of the loss of a purse at the Folkestone junction station, where the plaintiff was porter, in the month of August, 1863; and it having been suggested that the plaintiff (who had given up the purse at the time to a gentleman by whom it was claimed) had appropriated it to his own use, although the General Manager of the Company had written to the owner of the purse, stating that he had no reason to doubt the plaintiff's honesty, a detective officer named Strickland was sent down to Folkestone to make enquiries and subsequently, upon his report, to apprehend the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, after having been taken from home, and been locked up all night without any food, was taken before the Borough magistrates at Folkestone, and admitted to bail to answer the charge at the ensuing Folkestone Sessions, when the grand jury immediately threw out the bill.

An application was then made to the Company to reinstate the plaintiff, for compensation for the false imprisonment, to which he had been subjected and for the loss of character he had sustained; that application being refused, led to the present action, which, after two days trial, terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff, Damages £85, and with this satisfactory addition from the foreman of the jury, "And we believe the plaintiff to be perfectly innocent." An opinion in which a London special jury and the grand jury at Folkestone appear to have fully coincided.

ORPINGTON MURDER.

On the 17th ult., Edward William Staples and James Turner were tried at the Kent Winter Assizes, Maidstone, for the murder of James Fisher, at Orpington, on the 20th of November last. The jury after a few minutes deliberation found both prisoners guilty of manslaughter. The Judge sentenced them to five years' penal servitude.

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BECKENHAM.

The Concert given by Mr. W. Nichols, jun., of Streatham, at the School Rooms, Beckenham, on the 15th ult., passed off in a highly satisfactory manner. The singing of Miss Linley, which elicited the greatest approbation of all present, was a complete success, her clear soprano voice was especially beautiful in her highest notes, which were sung with a natural ease and freedom that at once stamped her as a thorough musician. The pianist on the occasion was Mr. Oscar Beringer (of the Crystal Palace), who in his solo performance, as well as in the duett (Guillame Tell) with Miss Linley, created a perfect *furore*. We would add that the private band of Mr. Nichols, greatly added to the success of the evening, especially in the rendering the Delhi Battle March (Pridham) which was re-demanded and repeated. The singing of Miss Rosina Houghton, and Mr. Alfred Sinclair, was very good. The entertainment was varied by the Buffo singing of Mr. Nichols, which kept the audience in a complete round of laughter, his last song in reply to a vociferous encore being the "Norrible Tale," which was rendered, both in acting and singing, in a masterly manner. Mr. Robert Beringer conducted throughout with great ability, and the choruses passed off well under his baton. The only part that was unsatisfactory was the limited patronage bestowed on the performance.

[The following is inserted to oblige a friend. We give no opinion on its merits further than to state that we are assured the perusal of it will not fail to be instructive to the student in Vocal Music.—ED.]

MUSICAL NOTATION.—During the past month the attempt has been made in Chislehurst to form a Singing Class based on the "Tonic-Sol-Fa" system, and it suggests to us the opportunity of making a few remarks thereon. The leading feature of this system is that in whatever key the music may be, the notes are the same, Starting with the natural scale of "Do," its chord is Do, Mi, Sol, Do. Now, supposing we wish to sing in a scale the sound of which key-note would be Sol instead of making a new chord, which in the old system would be Sol, Si, Re, Sol, we now still call this Sol "*Do*" and its chord remains the same, Do, Mi, Sol, Do. For want of space we cannot dissect this new system in extenso, but it appears to us founded in error when contrasted with the correct system accepted by the Privy Council Committee of Education, and taught so successfully by Mr. Hullah, who elaborated the views enunciated with completeness by Wilhem, and is scientifically correct. The great stave of eleven lines show at a glance to the merest tyro the reason of treble and bass clefts, and we think is very easy to be comprehended by the dullest enquirer after musical knowledge, that *Do* in one position on the five lines is no longer Do, but Sol, suggests any notation as superfluous. Again, that the sound of a note in its place on the stave may be altered, and not arbitrary, puzzles the pupil, and should the class be so fortunate as to possess a piano or any instrument, directly the pupil looks over his master's shoulder he finds that he has to unlearn what before he accepted, and did with, so far and so far only, for music (vocal and instrumental) being a science, cannot be infringed without very soon leading the student into a maze of difficulty, which compels him to retrace his steps and begin again. Novelty appears to be the only merit, if any, of the Tonic-Sol-Fa system, But seriously, if the promoters of this novelty would look around and consider what has been done and is doing by the teaching of Hullah's correct system in Bromley and in the Valley of the Crays, and generally throughout the kingdom, we trust that they will admit its superiority and adopt it as a system capable of being apprehended by the humblest intelligences. We admit that some teachers can impart what they have to teach with more facility than others, but this remark applies generally to all branches of education. When the Tonic-Sol-Fa system is advanced by Verdi and Gounoud, by Balfe and Bennett, and Novello's and Cramer's publications are adapted to it, we shall modify our views, but at present the movement begins at the wrong end and we unhesitatingly write, there is nothing in it.

A HOLIDAY EPISTLE.

Master Peter Doddle to his Parents (very nicely written in small hand.)

My dear Parents,—I have written to inform you our Christmas Recess commences on Wednesday, December 14th, and our Vacation will terminate on Friday, January 20th. I trust you will find I have made creditable progress in the various branches of study I have pursued during the past half-year. Anticipating much pleasure in meeting you, believe me to remain,

My dear Parents,-

Apsley House Academy, Peckham. Your affectionate Son, PETER DODDLE

(Over leaf, in another hand, and apparently much hurried,)

Dear mother old Fuzzyscratch has gone Out of the Room and I rite this on the sly I writ the other fourteen Times Before the writing master let it Go and now he has Put all new Capitals in and painted every letter all Over I did'nt make it up we all writ the Same which was chalked by Mr. Splitnip on the black Board and we copied it except the orphans who did'nt Write holiday letters at All please I want a new Pair of trowsers by when I come home as These are all strips and no Buttons

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because the boys have cribbed the moulds out Of them to make teeto tums to spin on their Slates and I tie them up With string which cuts my shoulders and please all my socks are wore out and Have no tops nor bottoms and Only a band round my ancles and my shoes hav'nt no Soles which Lets in water and Young monk took the crown of my hat to make a target and then Borrowed my watch to Turn into a steam-engine which didn't do and now he can't put it Together again because he's lost some wheels which he says Wo'nt hinder it going At all I hav'nt got any money and Owe ninepence So I think I had better borrow some of Wimples Because he is'nt coming back again after the holidays unless you send me some so no more at persent from your dutiful son Peter doddles.

RACING

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the old saying, that "Good people are scarce," is true, at least with regard to such people as have no sympathy with those of their fellow travellers in this world of ours, who find pleasure in horse racing. I should not have troubled you with this, but for the fact that your report of the Bromley Races last month appeared to me to be unfair, inasmuch as it was one sided. The "good people" who object to some of the visitors on that occasion, must be aware that the gentlemen who promote this national pastime, are not more responsible for the doings of the waifs and strays of society, who will congregate wherever there is unusual public attraction, than is the Queen for the number of pickpockets who are always in attendance at the opening of parliament; or the Lord Mayor for the doings of artful dodgers on the 9th of November. Neither is it at all a matter of course that the aggregate of crime is necessarily augmented by these gatherings, inasmuch as each one of the class who obtain a dishonest livelihood would be following his vocation somewhere, if it were not at a race. Having disposed of some of the objections which "good people" (though not the best) make to horse racing, I would ask, is it an established fact, that cruelty is indispensible to its existence? I believe the evidence, such as we have, is all on the other side. It is too well known, to need repeating, that horses used to hunting, are with very great difficulty held in, whenever the hounds, or the huntsman's horn is heard, and this liking for the sport continues, as with huntsmen, long after their hunting days are over. Horses have frequently been known to follow the hounds without a rider, leap over all obstacles, whether hedges or ditches, and be in at the death. The race-horse, it is well known, is as eager for the race as the jockey, and with or without him, would try to be first at the winning post. The encouragement of the science of horsemanship may be put in as a plea, if such were wanted, to defend a custom which has become national, and which many of our best men, with noble natures as well as noble names, patronize. Gentlemen whose goodness is felt in every household within their domain, can well afford to smile at the crotchets of cantankerous curmudgeons about horse-racing, and if we look for a man in this neighbourhood, whose open hand and heart is acknowledged by all who know him, where will you find one, both as neighbour and employer, to surpass Mr. Wm. Pawley? In him is found a true type of the yeomen of old England. He does not forget that he was once a young man himself. I could extend the defence, were it necessary, of the gentlemen to whom Bromley was indebted for the races, but will conclude by asking, in justice to Mr Pawley, and his son, who not only bears his name, but inherits his excellent qualities, that this letter may be inserted in the Bromley Record of next month, and subscribe myself, FAIR PLAY.

Bickley, December 10th, 1864.

WHAT AN OLD GOOSE!—The *Salem Gazette* says:—"A young spring goose was exhibited in Salem market, by John Bradstreet, of Topsfield, on Tuesday, weighing 17 lb. This was one of four, hatched by an old goose 78 years of age. The average weight of the four was 14 lb."

QUESTIONS.

1 Which of the twelve Apostles wore the largest Hat?

2 Why should people marry in winter more than in summer?

3 Why is Hot Bread like a Caterpillar?

4 Why is a benevolent man like a Cart Horse?

5 Supposing a man to be at the top of the monument with a Goose under his arm, and the stairs were taken away, how would he get down?

6 Why does a Donkey prefer thistles to Hay?

7 Which of the English Authors ought to be considered the most industrious?

8 Why do young ladies put their hair in paper?

9 Why are dentists more entitled to confidence than ordinary men?

10 Why ought women to be employed in the Post Office?

11 How do we know that a dove is very cautious?

12 What is the difference between a mischevious mouse and a beautiful young lady?

13 Why is blind-man's-buff like sympathy?

14 Why is a halfpenny like an Ayrshire cow?

15 Why is an elephant like a brick?

16 Why is the last horse of a team like the acceptor of a bill?

7 Why is the letter T like your nose?

18 Why is a spendthrift's purse like a thunder cloud?

19 What tune can be made out of bank notes?

20 What fish would a captain name if he ordered his men to lift a lady on board?

21 Which side of a horse invariably has most hair on?

22 What military order is like a lady crossing the street on a wet day?

23 Why is a knowledge of grammar indispensable to a young man about to enter the church?

24 What do cats have which no other animal has?

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—As you usually make mention of seasonable gifts in your January number of the Record, I should like to see some mention made, which would be a pattern for others, of an annual gift made every Christmas, of beef and plums, by Mr Baskcomb, to all his cottage tenantry, and all workmen employed, which are numerous at Chislehurst and elsewhere, and which is considered a very noble gift, and acceptable at this season. I have always noticed mention of Christmas gifts in the neighbourhood, but have never seen this mentioned.

A LADY RESIDENT.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

16th Lecture on the Genius and Writings of the late W. M. Thackeray, Esq., at the White Hart Assembly Room, by G. M. Emerson, Esq., in aid of the Funds of Bromley Literary Institute.

16th County Court

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ANSWERS.

1 The one who had the largest head. 2 Because the gentlemen require Comforters, and the ladies Muffs. 3 Because its the Grub that makes the butterfly. 9 Because he always stops at the sound of Woe. 5 By taking it off the Goose. 6 Because he is an Ass. 7 Dickens, Bulwer wrote "Night and Morning," Warren "Now and Then," but Dickens "All the year Round." 8 To wake early (wake curly) in the morning. 9 They are such screw-pull-us fellows. 10 They understand how to manage the *males*. 11 It minds its pens and coos p's and q's). 12 One harms the cheese; the other charms the he's. 13 It's a fellow feeling for a fellow creature. 14 It has a head and tail and two sides. 15 Neither can climb a tree. 16 He's the endorser (end horse sir). 17 It goes before you (u). 18 It keeps continually light'ning. 19 A for-tune. 20 Oyster (hoist her). 21 The outside. 22 Dress up in front, and close up in the rear. 23 It leads to a(c)curacy. 24 Kittens.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Plant gooseberry and currant bushes. Prune apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, taking care to remove all dead wood and irregular twigs. Sow lettuce, radishes, carrots, and parsnips, towards the end of the month. Lay out new beds in the flower garden. Plant tulips and sow ten-week stocks and other annuals in hot beds for succession. Repair edgings in fine weather, and fork up empty beds, in order that the frost may destroy the eggs of vermin.

Births.

On the 4th ult., at Heathfield Lodge, Chislehurst, the wife of John Allan, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th ult., at Widmore, Bromley, S.E, the wife of Jameson Alers Hankey, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th ult., at Santry Villa, Bromley, the wife of Mr. Robert Cooper, of a daughter.

Deaths.

On the 16th of November, at Bromley, William Gearing, age 28.

On the 10th ult., at the Pines Bickley Park, Bromley, Edith Jane, youngest daughter of Chas. J. Hilton, Esq., aged 9 years and 7 months.

On the 29th ult., at Beckenham, Kent, Mr. Thomas Shaw, aged 24 years.

Marriages.

On the 17th ult., at St. Mary's Church, Lewisham, by the Rev. T. Sowerby, Thomas Verralls, of Chelsfield, to Harriett, youngest daughter of Robert Dunmall, Chelsfield.

On November 30th, at friends Meeting House, Croydon, William Briggs, of York, to Emma Cooper, of West Wickham, Kent. No Wine. No Cards.

MR. J. NETTLEFOLD has received instructions TO SELL BY AUCTION, at the King's Arms Inn, Westerham, on Thursday, 26th January, 1865, at one o'clock, a desirable FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE & SHOP now in the occupation of Mr. G. Lenney, plumber, situate near the Church. Weste.ham, Kent. Particulars and conditions may be had at the neighbouring Inns, of Messrs. Latter, solicitors, and of the Auctioneer, Bromley, Kent.

FOR SALE, a GRAND PIANO (by Broadwood), in handsome Spanish mahogany case—a bargain, owner having no further use for it.—Address W., Printing office, Bromley. c

FOR SALE, a useful DUNG CART, in good condition, fit for a cob,—Price £5.—Apply at the "Oak," Widmore, Bromley. o

TURF.—FOR SALE, a quantity of excellent Turf.—Apply to J. Twitchen, Windmill inn, Chislehurst.

TO LET FURNISHED, a Sitting room and Bedroom—suitable for a City gentleman.—Apply to Mr. Pritchard, 5, Gloucester terrace, Beckenham. o

WANTED, one or two FAMILIES WASHING.—Apply to Mrs. Podger. Page heath Laundry, Brick kiln lane, near Bickley. o

WANTED, by a Young Girl, aged 17, a Situation as Maid of All Work.—Apply A.B., Miss Mumford, Market square, Bromley.

FOUND, in the neighbourhood of Bickley, TWO UMBRELLAS. The owners may have the same by giving a description of them, and paying for this advertisement.—Apply to W. Lewis, Carpenter, Southborough. o

Direct, Post paid, 9, STORE STREET, W.C.

A W. A. COLONIEU, (a Native of Paris,) begs to inform heads of Schools and Families, that after years of experience, he gives LESSONS IN FRENCH, on the following Terms, per Quarter.

1 Pupil,	£1	0s.	From 6 to 10 Pupils 12s. each.
2 Pupils,	1	17	
3 ,,	2	13	From 11 to 20 Pupils 10s. each.
4 ,,	3	8	
5 ,,	4	2	

THE BEST REFERENCES GIVEN.

N.B. Schools attended at a fixed Sum, per Quarter, whatever may be the number of Pupils.

Mons. C. attends Mr. T. Morley's Pupils.

Piano, Singing, Organ, Harmonium, and Composition.

AN EMINENT PROFESSOR is open to give additional LESSONS at Beckenham, Bromley, Bickley, and neighbourhood.—References of the highest order given.—Address, Pomona villa, Pemberton road, East Moulsey.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as DAILY GOVERNESS, in Bromley or in the neighbourhood.—Address A.B., Printing office, Bromley. c

VISITING TUTOR.—A gentleman wishes to meet with Pupils for a few hours daily.—Y. S., Printing office, Bromley. o

WANTED, a respectable steady Young Woman as GENERAL SERVANT. must be active and obliging—a good character indispensable.—Apply "Queen's Head," Chislehurst.

COOK WANTED, in a small quiet family residing in Surrey, 25 miles from London. Washing put out. Age under 30,—Apply at the Printing office, Bromley. o

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page.....	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

We generally give the price of Advertisements on the top of the first page, and must request those who wish to advertise to look there, and spare us the trouble when they can, of answering letters respecting terms. Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed if twelve insertions are paid for in advance.

We have very reluctantly omitted several favors from correspondents this month in order to fulfil our promise of inserting the Kentish Worthies, which we have had by us several months.

"PAY THE PRINTER."—He begs to remind a few of the subscribers to the Bromley Record, that they have not yet done so, and that as postage is a heavy item in his expenses, they will oblige him by forwarding postage stamps, for arrears up to December, 1864: and also, that he does not now refuse payment in advance. His reasons for refusing pre-payment at first having vanished as the success of the Record became certain.

NO INFORMATION.—We find it necessary to explain the meaning of "No Information," as applied sometimes to the Time Tables in the Bromley Record—and we simply do so by saying that whenever we do not receive the Company's Time Bills before we go to press, we leave the figures as they stood the month previous, and put "No Information" at the top of that particular time table to which it applies—Bradshaw does the same.

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny. These Cards cannot always be ready for delivery with the *Bromley Record*, but can be had on and after the 1st of the month.

MOON'S CHANGES—FEBRUARY.

First Quarter	3rd day,	at 1. 9 morn.
Full Moon	10th day,	at 4.27 after.
Last Quarter	18th day,	at 9.38 after.
New Moon	25th day,	at 8. 3 after.

The Bromley Record.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1865.

Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page* 67.)

On the examination of Anne before the Privy Council, she asserted her innocence; the details of what passed are unknown, but, according to Strype, she was cruelly handled by the king's council at Greenwich, and the Duke of Norfolk had said: — "Tut, tut, tut," shaking his head three or four times. The other prisoners were then examined, not Brereton, it would seem, but Smeton, who must have been brought down from the Tower; also Sir Henry Norris and Sir Francis Weston, two young courtiers, both of whom had been the trusted friends of the king. Each day the shadow was stretching further—the worst was yet to come. On being first questioned, these three made general admissions, but strenuously denied that any criminal offence had been committed. Being further pressed on cross-examination, Smeton confessed to actual adultery, so says Sir Edward Boynton in his letter to the Lord Treasurer from Greenwich. Norris hesitated; being pressed, however, by Sir William Fitzwilliam to speak the truth, he also made a similar acknowledgment, although afterwards he is said to have withdrawn this statement. Upon this point Boynton's letter is not conclusive. Constantyne says, in a letter which will appear hereafter, that the King, when he left Greenwich, took Norris with him to London, and as he heard say, urged him all the way to confess, with promises of pardon if he would be honest with him. Norris persisted in his denial, however, and was committed to the Tower; but afterwards before the Council he confessed. On his trial this confession was read to him, and he said that he was deceived into making it by Sir William Fitzwilliam, "an accusation" says Froude, "against this gentlemen very difficult to believe." Weston still persisted in declaring himself innocent. The result was unsatisfactory, and it was thought, that it "would much touch the King's honor" if the guilt of the accused were not proved more fully. "Only Mark" says Sir Edward Boynton, "would confess of any actual thing," although he had no doubt that "the other 2 were as fully culpable as ever was he." They were however committed to the Tower, whither also, in the afternoon, the council conducted the Queen. She was brought up the river; the same river along which she had sailed in such splendour only three short years before. She landed at the same Tower stairs, and as if to complete the bitter misery of the change, she was taken "to her own lodgyngs at which she laie at the coronation." She feared that she would have been committed to a dungeon, and when Kingston told her that these rooms had been prepared for her, she said "It is too good for me, Jesu have mercy on me." She then kneeled down, "weeping a great space, and in ye same sorrowe fell into a great laughynge." She then begged that she might have the Sacrament in the closet by her chamber, so that she might pray for mercy, declaring, "that she

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was free from the companie of man as for sinne," and was the "King's true wedded wyfe." Such is the account given by Kingston in his letter to the Lord Cromwell.

Anne was aware that the other prisoners were in the Tower, or, at least, that Smeton, Norris, and Weston were there. Whether she knew, at that time, of the further dreadful accusation which was hanging over her, does not appear; but she asked anxiously for her brother, and had she suspected any thing, her fears must have been confirmed by Kingston's evasive replies to her questions. However painful it may be to dwell upon the words of a poor unfortunate woman in her moments of distress, the truth must be given in Sir William Kingston's own words, as recorded in the same letter to Cromwell; first premising that although Lord Rochfort had returned from Greenwich to London at liberty, he had been arrested on the same Tuesday as the Queen. "I pray you," said Anne, "to tell me where the Lord Rochfort is?" "I told her" Kingston writes "that I saw him afore dinner in the Court." "Oh! where is my sweet brother," she went on—I said, "I left him at York Place," and so I did. "I hear say," said she "that I should be accused with three men, and I can say no more but nay—without I should open my body;" and therewith she opened her gown, saying:—"Oh! Norris hast thou accused me? thou art in the Tower with me, and thou and I shall die together;—and Mark thou art here too—Oh! my brother, thou wilt die for sorrow." And much she lamented my Lady of Worcester, for because her child did not stir in her body—and my wife said, "What should be the cause?" She said, "For the sorrow she took for me." And then she said "Master Kingston, shall I die without justice." And I said, "The poorest subject the King hath, had justice." And therewith she laughed."

Lady Boleyn, her aunt, had been sent for, and also a Mrs. Cousins, with two other ladies selected by the King. This selection was very unpalateable to the Queen, and she complained of it to Kingston, who wrote to the Lord Cromwell, that she said:—"I think it much unkindness in the King to put such about me as I never loved." I shewed her that the King took them to be honest and good women. "But I would have had of mine own privy chamber," she said, "which I favor most."

Lady Boleyn and her associates were ordered to attend upon the Queen; but to observe a strict silence, and to hold no communication with her except in the presence of Lady Kingston. This regulation, it was found, could not be insisted on. Lady Boleyn and Mrs Cousins slept in the Queen's room, and conversation could not be prevented. Mrs. Cousins, on her part, undertook to inform Sir William Kingston if any thing were said which "it were meet that he should know." In compliance with this promise she told him the next morning that the Queen had been speaking to her about Norris. Anne said, that on the preceding Sunday, Norris had offered "to swear for the Queen, that she was a good woman." "But," asked Mrs. Cousins, very naturally, "how came such things to be spoken of at all?" "Marry!" the Queen said, "I bade him do it; for I asked, why he went not through with his marriage, and he made an answer that he would tarry a time. Then I said, you look for dead man's shoes; for if aught came to the King but good, you would look to have me. And he said, if he should have any such thought, he would his head were off." And then she said "she could undo him if she would, and therewith they fell out." But she said she more feared Weston; for on Whit-Sunday last, Weston told her that Norris came more into her chamber for her than for Madge. Afterwards the Queen spoke of Weston, that "she had spoken to him because he did love her kinswoman, Mrs. Skelton, and that he loved not his wife; and he made answer to her again, that he loved one in her house better than them both." She asked him, "Who is that?" to which he answered that it is yourself." "And then" she said "I defied him." Of Smeton she said, "He was never in my chamber but at Winchester, when I sent for him to play on the Virginals; for then my lodging was above the King's." Then she added "I never spoke with him since but upon Saturday before May day, and then I found him standing in the round window in my chamber of

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presence, and I asked why he was so sad, and he answered and said 'it was no matter' and then I said,—You may not look to have me speak to you as I should to a nobleman, because you be an inferior person; and he said—No, no, madam, a look sufficeth me, and thus, Fare ye well!"

To be continued.

BROMLEY RIFLE CORPS.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another part of our paper that a Public Meeting, in connection with the above corps, will take place at the White Hart Assembly Room, on the 7th inst. G. W. Norman, Esq., in the chair. The new range being now quite completed we anticipate a large accession of members to the corps. At the late battalion contest, notwithstanding the want of a range and consequent practice last year, the 18th Kent carried off nearly all the prizes. Their success under such disadvantages give promise of their becoming quite a crack corps with the facilities now at their command. We trust the friends of the Volunteer Corps will muster strong on the occasion, and to quote the words of a Report which has been circulated in the neighbourhood "that those who are unable to join the ranks will contribute to its support as Donors and Honorary Members," as it is unreasonable to expect young men to lose their time, and have to pay as well towards a cause in which all are interested. It is true those raise themselves in the scale of society who become volunteers, but to many, time is all they can afford to lose.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE,

The committee closed the series of lectures for the season by one delivered at the White Hart Assembly Room, on Monday, the 16th ult., by G. R. Emerson, Esq., on the "Genius and Writings of Thackeray." and which as the lecturer proceeded to illustrate the varied talent of that lamented writer by quoting from his several works, grave or gay, elicited frequent applause.

Mr. Emerson commenced by saying that in his lecture he should keep two objects in view—first to define the position, which, in his estimation, Thackeray occupied in his imaginative literature, and next to illustrate by extracts, the various characteristics of his genius. The lecture was contemplated some time since as one of a series on living writers, but the grave had now unhappily closed over Thackeray. His works, however, rendered brilliant pictures of social life, which the future historian would find a very valuable mine from which to draw materials to illustrate the manners of the age of Victoria. Thackeray depicted the men and women *of* society, not men and women *in* society. He gave promise, which he failed to realize, of the perception of the beauty and dignity of human nature, independent of the influence of the circumstances in which it is placed. He had not that deep insight which the greatest writers, such as Shakspeare, possessed. After briefly recounting so much of Thackeray's biography as served to illustrate his literary character and position, and his earlier writings, illustrated by a ludicrous extract from "Jeames' Diary," the lecturer noticed "Vanity Fair," especially noting the character of Becky as one of the best drawn in modern fiction. It was unfortunate that, generally, Thackeray's good women were somewhat silly, and that Becky Sharpe's "intellect without conscience," fascinated the reader as much as she fascinated the characters in the book. Thackeray's poetical power was illustrated by the "May Day Ode," and his realistic humour by the "White Squall." The "death of Richard the Lion Heart," from "Rebecca and Rowena," was chosen as a specimen of burlesque, mingled with a work of pathos. The other principal works having been passed in review, Mr. Emerson eulogized "The Newcomes," as Thackeray's greatest work, and read "The Last Hours of Colonel Newcome" as a specimen of unaffected pathos and exquisite writing. Some of the "Roundabout Papers" were condensed, as exhibiting that scepticism as to human nature, that universal mistrust which seemed to grow in Thackeray's mind in his later days; but not to part with him in ill-humour, the lecturer read the comical ballad of "Eliza Davis," and the rich piece of Irish humour, "The Battle of Limerick."

Mr. R. B. Latter, treasurer, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Emerson, regretted again to remark on the absence of many of

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those members for whose instruction and amusement these lectures had been arranged, and who had again lost the advantages of an evening at home with one of our most popular writers. The committee had provided the entertainment and the absent members neglected to attend the feast. The committee perhaps had erred in the announcement "Members free" for we had been once reminded by one of our friends, that no Englishman fully appreciated his privileges until he had paid "taxes" —the members probably would have valued more these periodical lectures had they been invited to *pay* for admission. However, the absentees had sustained the real loss—had they been present they would undoubtedly have enjoyed this interesting and highly amusing lecture, as those present had done.

BROMLEY PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

The annual Meeting was held on Wednesday, the 11th ult., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and also to give an account of cash received and the distribution of the same. Mr. George Porter, chairman. Mr. John Hall was re-elected treasurer, and Mr. George Leach, secretary.

This Society was established in the year 1841 by Mr. Joseph Brown, and George Morgan (deceased). Mr. Brown carried it on for several years with the true spirit of a philanthropist and exerted himself in every possible way for the benefit of those for whom it was established—viz., to relieve persons in sickness, others out of employment, old people whose incomes are limited barely able to eke out an existance, and casual distress brought on by accident and other causes. In this way 357 families were relieved during the past year. This society doing a great amount of good, appeals to the more wealthy in the neighbourhood who have not hitherto subscribed, trusting they will do so and by that means make many hearts glad in this inclement season of the year. At the same time the officers tender their best thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have so liberally subscribed already to the funds. Donations will be thankfully received by Mr. J. Hall treasurer, or Mr. G. Leach, secretary.

FARNBOROUGH RAILWAY.

A preliminary Meeting of land-owners and others interested, was held at the Plough inn, Bromley Common, on Friday, the 13th ult., for the purpose of considering the best means of obtaining the line from Bromley to Farnborough.

In 1853 three different schemes passed the standing orders of the House, one proposed by the landowners of the district, one by the South Eastern Railway Company, and one by the Crystal Palace Railway Company, subsequently the Bill of the latter company was adopted. The Crystal Palace Company has since sold their powers to the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, who have, however, taken no steps to carry out their engagement, but have since carried through a line to St. Mary Cray, and have also permitted others to carry their Lewisham line through the district that they themselves ought to have occupied. Notice also has been given by a company called the West Kent Railway Company, but which it is believed is promoted by the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, for another line to Farnborough, the terminus to be within a very trifling distance of that proposed under the original undertaking. This line is to branch out of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company's Railway at Penge, from thence to pass through Beckenham, and crossing the lower part of Hayes-common, in the parish of Wickham, from whence there will be a branch to Titsey in Surrey, and then on to Farnborough, a totally different country from that contemplated by the original line, which was to pass through Southborough, behind Bromley-common Church and Locksbottom on to Farnborough, and the ground for the latter had been taken possession of, and for some years the greater portion of it has remained uncultivated. The West Kent Railway Company also apply for extraordinary powers. The Bill contains clauses to compel the London, Chatham, and Dover Company to pay a penalty to them for the non-construction of the Farnborough railway, such penalty to be applied in the construction of their own scheme; also to compel the London, Chatham, and Dover Company to abandon the construction of the Farnborough extension, and to pay to the landowners with whom they have entered into agreements for the purchase of the land, compensation for such loss as they may have sustained in consequence of their several contracts not having been completed.

At the adjourned meeting on Friday, the 20th ult., the chair was occupied by Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart., one of the chief landowners along the proposed original route, and there

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were also present, Mr. R. Latter, solicitor for Mr. Ilott, Mr. W. Pawley, one of the principal occupiers, Mr. W. Stow, for Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and others; Mr. Owen for Mr. Smith, Farnborough Hall, Mr. Meredith for E. W. M. Waldo, Esq, Messrs. Gill, Pascall, Griffin, &c.

A long and animated discussion took place, in which the London, Chatham, and Dover Company was severely censured for the course they had pursued and were pursuing, and with reference to compensation proposed by the West Kent Bill, it was pointed out that where the land had not been interfered with, no damage could be proved, although the owners had all the time been rendered unable to deal with their property. The remedy threfore proposed was totally illusionary. The meeting had now to consider what steps should be taken to compel the London, Chatham. and Dover Railway Company to fulfil their contracts, and to oppose powers being granted to the West Kent Company. It was stated that Mr. Tredwell had already filed a Bill against the company to compel the performanee of their agreement.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"That a committee be appointed for the purpose of taking such measures as they may deem expedient and likely to be effectual for the purpose of compelling the London, Chatham, and Dover Company to construct the authorised line, including, if thought desirable, Parliamentary opposition to the proposed West Kent Railway, and with power to expend the funds subscribed as they may think best in furtherance of those objects.

"That the following gentlemen constitute the Committee—Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart., and Messrs. Pawley, Ilott, Stow, and Meredith.

"That Messrs. Burchell be consulted upon the steps to be taken."

Mr. Stow announced that the subscriptions already amounted to £145. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the pooceedings.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. E. BOLTON.—On Thursday, the 26th ult,, an interesting and numerously attended meeting of the friends of of the above place of worship was held in the White Hart Assembly Room. Tea and coffee were served at 6 o'clock, and an opportunity afforded for free social intercourse. The tables were ornamented with plants in bloom kindly provided by a member of the church. At seven o'clock the chair was taken by the Rev. E. Bolton. Prayer having been offered, and the usual quarterly statement of accounts presented, the chairman offered some remarks of congratulation as to the past and exhortation as to the future.

W. M'Kewan, Esq., then rose, and said that he had a pleasant duty to perform on behalf of the Church and Congregation, viz.—the presentation of a purse containing £50, a free will offering to their pastor, as an expression of esteem and confidence at the commencement of his sixth year's ministry amongst them. Mr. Bolton suitably acknowledged this proof of the kindness and liberality of his people which came upon him quite unexpectedly, and expressed his desire that it might be returned to them in *spiritual* blessings a thousandfold.

Messrs. Scrutton, Philip, Courtnall, Bradley, Bean, and Rawlinson, subsequently addressed the meeting in brief and appropriate speeches.

The attention of the company was then directed to dessert placed on the tables, this with renewed friendly conversation brought to a close a meeting which was felt to be very pleasant and encouraging both to minister and people.

During the evening occasion was taken to express full approval of the course adopted by Mr. Bolton and Mr. Scrutton with reference to a recent public attack. Mr. Bolton in responding expressed his conviction that the course adopted was a right one, and his willingness to give information to any of his friends as to the real facts of the case.

Mors omnibus communis.

BROMLEY FAIR.—These gatherings for the sale of toys and cakes, hitherto held annually on the 14th February and the 5th August, will no longer take place. On Monday, the 23rd ult., the Magistrates sitting at Bromley, on the application of the Commissioner of Police, signed an order for the suppression of these fairs. In very early days these meetings (usually appointed on some Saint's day) were devoted to trading purposes or to prayer being frequently held on ground near the Church, sometimes in the Churchyard itself, and as late as the commencement of the present century the fairs were resorted to by well-dressed people accompanied by children in holiday attire, to witness the performances of some famed strolling players in mimic theatres, or some travelling collection of wild animals: but of late years the public taste has materially changed, and theatrical performers and wild animals are better housed and the exhibitions now take place in chosen spots in more populous localities, —their place, in country fairs, has been occupied by shows and games of an inferior description and the travelling tramp with his half-starved horse and woollen covered cart conveys to the vacant site the few sticks and appliances upon which the rude unwary countryman is tempted to try his skill, in

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losing the few halfpence he has brought in his pocket. Of late years it has been acknowledged by all residents in the neighbourhood, that Bromley Fair had become a nuisance; not the semblance of amusement or innocent recreation could be pleaded in favor of its continuance, but on the contrary it may be said that as well during the fair as for several days before and after its unruly holding, it has required extra vigilance to protect one's own from depredation, and few will be found to regret that the authorities have, at length, ordered the suppression of Bromley Fair.

[The above is supplied by a respected correspondent, and notwithstanding our great aversion to see ancient customs and usages interfered with, we cannot say that the death of Bromley Fair will be regretted by us. We are also inclined to the opinion that the same feeling exists generally in the town. Should it be otherwise, those who feel aggrieved will have an opportunity to state their views on the subject in the next Record.—Ed]

Bromley Common.—A vestry meeting of the ratepayers of the Trinity Church District, was held on Friday, the 20th ult., at the district National School, for the purpose of taking steps to oppose their being assessed under the proceedings of the Burial Board. Mr. Churchwarden Barry presided, and there were also present, G. W. Norman, Esq., and several influential ratepayers of the district. It was unanimously resolved that a memorial should be presented to the Secretary of State, praying that that district might be excluded from the provisions of the Burial Board, and facts were set forth justifying such exemption.

Bromley Union.—On Twelfth Night, the children the Union, through the kind liberality of Lady Cranworth, had a Christmas Tree profusely decorated with presents from Lady Cranworth, Mrs. Holland, and Miss Wells, and brilliantly lit up with coloured tapers, lamps, and Chinese lanterns. Lord Cranworth accompanied her Ladyship at the distribution of the prizes. Each of the children received a prize and afterwards were regaled with buns, oranges, apples, &c. The children were highly delighted with the evening's entertainment, and will long remember her Ladyship's kindness.

The information came too late for our last number, to record that the poor inmates of the Bromley Union were given, through the kind liberality of their neighbours, their annual Christmas entertainment. Christmas day falling on a Sunday, the dinner, etc., took place on the Monday, and we are told the inmates spent a very joyous day.

Bromley Gas Consumer's Company.—This company intend to apply to Parliament in the next Session for an Act, and the directors have taken the necessary steps.

Robbery.—Early in the morning of the 7th ult., the "Bird in Hand," Widmore, was broken into, and property to the value of £24 was taken away. The thieves effected an entrance through the parlor window from the garden. The property stolen consisted of about £5 in coin, a silver watch, a quantity of plated articles, and about five shillings worth of postage stamps, which had been left down stairs. They had evidently been disturbed as several other articles were packed up ready to take away, which they left behind. It is strongly suspected that the thieves knew the house well or they would not have found many of the articles which they took away.

Accident.—On Wednesday, the 25th ult., a fatal accident occurred to a man named Matthew Prince, a mason, employed at the Bickley Station. It appears he had occasion to go a short distance down the line, and was returning on the same line when suddenly hearing the 11.45 a.m. Express coming he, possibly being frightened, crossed to the line on which the Express was, and was instantly knocked down, and when his fellow workmen picked him up life was extinct.

An Enraged Music Grinder.—One fine morning, the early part of last month the neighbourhood of Rochester Place, Widmore Lane, was treated to an amusing incident which, in the main facts, was as follows: An Italian took his position opposite No. 1, and commenced turning the handle of his organ expecting certain musical accompaniments, which some good people deem insufferable noise, would emanate as usual from it. But to his surprise and great annoyance, his instrument had lost its voice from some cause, and would not be persuaded to speak. After grinding in vain for some time without producing the desired effect he lost all patience and began first to beat the organ about with his stick, but finding it difficult to demolish it with that, he borrowed a heavy mallet from a builder employed close by, and set to work in good earnest to break it to peices. This being done, he collected the pieces, and made a fire of them by the side of the road to the great amusement of a large crowd who had by this time assembled. The police on being informed, arrived in time to witness the last part of this performance and took the enraged musician into custody, but he was afterwards liberated, having satisfied the sergeant that the organ was his own property. His troubles, however, were not yet ended, for while he was venting his rage on the organ, his Monkey, to ecape a similar fate, got away. When last it was seen, the little brute wore a low-crowned hat and a tunic suit. Whether it has since been caught, the deponent knoweth not.

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MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

7th Public Meeting of the 18th Kent Rifle Volunteers, at the White Hart Assembly Room.
14th County Court.

MAGISTRATES CLERK'S OFFICE.

On Saturday, the 14th ult., five men, named Joseph Brown, Jeffrey Chandler, George Franklin, Robert Fox, and Samuel Lacey, were brought up on remand, charged with stealing a quantity of coals, the property of Mr. Corrall, coal merchant, Deptford.—It appeared from the evidence that P. C. Austen was on duty in Bromley, on the 4th, when he saw four coal waggons at Ravensfell House, the residence of J. Richardson, Esq., and upon proceeding up the town he saw another waggon standing outside the shop of Mr. Weeks, ironmonger. Witness then watched and saw the other four waggons come up, empty, and they changed horses. Two of the prisoners then drove up the White Hart yard with the full waggon and emptied ten sacks of the coals down the cellar of the White Hart Tap, and they took the remaining five sacks away and drove up High-st. Witness had occasion to transact other business and lost sight of the prisoners, but afterwards found that they sold the remaining five sacks to Mr. Stock, of Moreland road, Farwig. The constable went to Mr. Nicholls, at the White Hart Tap, and found that the coals had not been ordered. Mr. Nicholls stated that the men had stated to him that they had lost the ticket and did not know where to take the coals, and rather than take them back to Deptford they would sell the ton and a half for 30s. In consequence of that story he purchased of them a ton for £1, and after receiving the money they went away. The prisoners sold the remaining half-ton to Mr. Stock for 10s., telling him the same tale. Witness went to Deptford, and found that they had no right whatever to sell the coals, and that they had 8 tons to deliver to Mr. Richardson, and only delivered six and a half tons. He then proceeded to apprehend the prisoners. They were brought before Coles Child, Esq., who remanded them to the following Saturday, when they were committed for trial.

BECKENHAM.

ACCIDENT.— On Monday afternoon, the 23rd ult., a boy named John Wilson, son of T. Wilson, baker, of Beckenham, was driving a pony and cart along the Bromley road, Beckenham, when he came in contact with a carriage in consequence of the narrowness of the road. The cart was damaged and the boy injured in the head. He was attended by Dr. Stillwell and afterwads conveyed home.

KESTON.

The neighbourhood of Bromley, it is believed, has long been known as a healthy locality, with this agrees the following account of the longevity of the inhabitants of a parish in this vicinity. In the parish of Keston, containing a population of 700, there were during the year 1864 ten funerals; a number above the average of the past seven years. Compared with the population this would give an average length of life in the parish of 70 years, and this was the actual average age of the ten persons buried there in 1864. Of these one was a child who died of fits, one a young woman of consumption, and one a man who came from a distance in ill health to die with his parents. The remaining seven averaged above 82 years each —six of them had lived just 500 years, and the youngest of these was above 80. Perhaps this, which we have from the best authority, may be interesting to our readers and worthy of attention for the purpose of comparison.

KNOCKHOLT.

The Parish Church has been greatly improved and decorated, an organ has been placed therein, and a clock in the tower. These improvements are mainly owing to the indefatigable exertions of the respected Incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Hall.

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

(Before the Judge Ordinary, Sir J. P. WILDE.)

MOORE *v.* MOORE.

This was a petition by the wife for a judicial separation on the grounds of the husband's cruelty.

Dr. Tristram was for the petitioner. The respondent was unrepresented.

From the statement of the petitioner it appeared that the parties were married in 1849. The husband, George William Moore, is a retired hemp and flax merchant, of Trinity-square, Tower-hill, now living at Hastings. They lived at that place for some time, and at Chislehurst, and at Grenada-place, Old Kent Road. For many years past the respondent has pursued a course of outrageous conduct towards his wife. On one occasion he threw a kettle of boiling water at her, and cut open her head and arm with a heavy porcelain jelly shape; on another he cut her lip with a saucer. Again, because having bronchitis, she made a noise with her throat, he got out of bed and cut her face with a lantern. He kicked her so severely that she was ill for a month. While at Chislehurst he knocked out her right eye by a dreadful blow with a candlestick, and he left her in that house for fifteen months without servants, took away the keys of the doors, and put drunken men and a policeman into the house for the purpose, as said, of driving her away from

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her home. He also swore he would have her other eye. The petitioner had him bound over to keep the peace, and left him in June, 1863, when she commenced proceedings in this court, and was awarded alimony. She had not cohabited with her husband since.

This evidence was corroborated by Dr. Jonas Leech and Dr. Mushett, who attended the petitioner for some of the severe injuries inflicted upon her.

His Lordship: I am quite satisfied that this man has treated his wife with the greatest brutality, and I decree a judicial separation. As to permanent alimony, that will stand for a future application. This has since been granted.

[Notwithstanding our desire to exclude horrid things from our Journal, we have been induced to insert the above on the ground that cruelty ought to be exposed. It is not allowed to skin such ruffians alive, therefore they must be punished some other way, and to be shunned by the opposite sex is one of the effects that may be expected to follow exposure of such conduct as we find reported above. The perusal of it by young Materfamilias may also so far benefit her as to prevent her falling into the dumps or the hysterics, should Paterfamilias, with his mind on his books or his business, or perhaps both, happen to omit the parenthetical "My dear." After reading the above she will look over such little faults, and even should he complain mildly of having to wait for dinner, and nothing is more likely to rile a man than that, she will be more disposed to coax him into a good humour than to declare she is the most illused woman in the world. —ED.]

THE MISTLETOE.

Much has been said, and suggested at different periods about the Mistletoe, its propagation, cultivation, and increase; but whatever mystical ideas may seem to float in the minds of certain individuals, or the public generally, respecting the parasitic growth of the Mistletoe, its singular and forked-jointed branches, round, smooth, and pale-yellowish green, with its tongue shaped leaves of the same color, precisely opposite each other in pairs smooth and leather-like, bearing its pearly-white and slimy-coated berries in the forkings of the stem in little clusters — the singular character and growth of the plant, with its imagined mythoplasms and mysterious appearance upon other trees, and having no connection immediately with the earth—no wonder that it should be considered to be of celestial origin, and become an object of religious superstition to the ancients, and that the sacred plant should be effective of many astonishing influences and antidotes which the ancient Druids attributed to it. Our modern friends are no less admirers and adorers of the Mistletoe than were the ancients—they held it *sacred*, and we hold it *amatory*: and the plant was not more sought after and worshipped in Druidical times than at the present day, judging from the many tons weight cut and sent to our market places every Christmas and which always finds eager purchasers.

Many roundabout notions have been proposed or insinuated to attain its growth, but nature has provided the means and set the example. We find the Mistletoe growing upon crabs, thorns, apples, poplars, willows, limes, cherries, sometimes firs, but rarely if ever, on oak—and we find also that it generally grows from the underside of the branch or arm upon which it is fixed. It is a real parasite, not only fixed, but rooting into the wood or plant, and imbibing the sap of the tree it is growing upon, and the reason of its generally being found on the underside of the branch is,—the ripened seed being surrounded with a very tenacious slimy substance, causes it to adhere to the branch wherever it is deposited, but the rains constantly washing, removes it gradually, until it finds its way into some crevice in the bark, or lodgment underneath the branch, having probably been eaten by the birds and evacuated upon the branch of the tree. This, and another similar agency by which distribution on different trees and propagation, is effected, that when the bird after having satisfied itself in eating the berries, clears its bill by wiping off seeds which may have adhered outside, by rubbing it on the branch and some of the seeds thus become fixed to the bark. It is a known fact that seeds passing through the stomach of a bird are not always prevented growing afterwards; on the contrary their growth is accelerated by the fermentation of the bird's maw. This is natures *modus operandi*,—but its successful culture may be practised by man, and being a beautiful production and deserving of attention, I would entreat all lovers of nature to cultivate it. In some localities it abounds. I have seen old white thorns nearly covered with this elegant production that in winter season they appeared almost like evergreens. It is very common in the apple orchards of Monmouthshire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and several other counties; and is abundant also on the beautiful lime trees at Hampton Court, but can be seen only during winter, the foliage of the trees concealing it form view. Between this and the end of March is the best time to propagate, the berry being ripe and yet glutinous—burst them so that the gluey matter surrounding the seed may cause adhesion—and if in an indention or crevice the better, and the less liable it will be to be removed by stray birds or influenced by rain or sun; but the bark must be free from moss or lichen, and always on the underside of a branch —an incision may be made with a knife and the seed pressed firmly in taking care to burst the

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berry. You must not expect it to grow the first year, the seed of this plant like those of many others, the holly and hawthorn for instance, frequently require to be dormant one whole summer before they germinate. The second spring, one or two tiny sprouts, of horny-looking protrusions, are perceivable bent like a horn and not more than three-sixteenths of an inch long resembling the proboscis of a fly. The second year two miniature shoots are produced, and each successive season doubles every growth, producing always two leaves and two shoots from each bud or tip—it is necessary to sow or insert a considerable number of seeds as there are many causes for failure—after a few years it grows rapidly, assumes a beautiful round bush if not injured or cut.

Many I know have attempted the culture of the Mistletoe for years without success, but if proper attention is paid and the trees named selected the success is certain, and I hope many will avail themselves of the season now upon us and try their hands in their own homesteads.

CHISLEHURST, KENT. G.H.B.

THE BANE AND THE ANTIDOTE.

THE BANE.—'He (John Knox) believed that no man had any right to call himself the head of the Church: he believed that Christ, and Christ only, was the head; and if Christ was the head, and the king was the head too, then it might be said that the Church was a monster which had two heads.' "I disapprove of any woman being the head of the Church." Lecture at Bromley, Dec. 7th, 1864.

THE ANTIDOTE.—In no authoritative document is the king or queen now called the head of the Church, and it is perfectly well known to all intelligent men that when either king or queen is spoken of in conversation as being the head of the Church it is in a sense *quite different* from that in which we speak of Christ as being the head; so that in fact this argument against the Church is a transparent piece of clap-trap only likely to deceive "unlearned and ignorant men." Ebenezer Bailey, formerly a Baptist preacher at Hull, says, in his "Conformity to the Church of England" page 12-13 "Nonconformists object that by acknowledging civil authority the Church attributes to a king that prerogative which belongs only to Christ. Those who so object surely cannot have read the thirty-seventh article: 'Where we attribute to the Queen's majesty the chief government, by which titles we understand the minds of some slanderous folks to be offended, we give not to our princes, the ministering either of God's word or of the sacraments, the which thing the injunctions also lately set forth by Elizabeth our Queen do most plainly testify, but that only prerogative which we see to have been given always to all godly princes in holy Scriptures by God himself; that is that they should rule all states and degrees committed to their charge by God, whether they be ecclesiastical or temporal, and restrain with the civil sword, the stubborn and evil doers.' The injunction of Queen Elizabeth, referred to as above, thus defines the nature and extent of the power included in what is usually objected to as the king's headship of the Church: 'Under God to have the sovereignty and rule over all manner of persons born within these her realms, dominions, and countries, of what estate either ecclesiastical or temporal, soever they be, *so as no other foreign power shall or ought to have any superiority over them.*' We are informed by Bishop Jewel that Queen Elizabeth refused the title of *head* of the Church, as one improper to be given to any mortal, and in consequence of this that the title was dropped, and the words *chief power and chief government* (see 37th article) were introduced in its stead as being less liable to be misunderstood. When therefore it is said 'The Church of England cannot be the Church of Christ, for the king and not Christ, is the head of your Church,' we return the charge and regard it as a wilful misrepresentation. The authority which is given to princes is nothing more (if I read my Bible rightly) than that which has always been given to princes by God himself." N.N.

TONIC SOL-FA.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—Observing in your *Record* a communication on "Musical Notation" in which the Sol-Fa system is misrepresented, will you allow me a little space in your next for the following? I am aware that your publication is not the place for discussing the merits or demerits of a musical system, so will not enter into a discussion on the subject; but as a teacher of singing on the above method, and conductor of the Chislehurst class, I feel it to be my duty to call the attention to the following facts,—

Extract from the *Times*, Sept. 1st.—Opinion of the TONIC SOL-FA METHOD—"The only national and popular system of teaching Music which is worthy of the name."

From the *Daily News*, April 1, 1857.—We did not immediately put faith in it, being sceptical on the subject of such contrivances. But it is impossible to resist the evidence of its efficacy which Mr. Curwen's schools have furnished. It is easily learned, and, in truth, facilitates instead of preventing the acquisition of the established notation; because, in learning it, the youngest pupil gains at the same time a knowledge of the relations of the various keys, and other important elements of music.

Report of United Presbyterian Synod, 1857.—"The committee on Church Psalmody reported favourably as to Mr. Curwen's method of teaching singing. Within the last eighteen months this system had probably produced more sight-singers in Scotland than all other systems put together, and it bade fair to create a revolution in church music.

From the *Saturday Review*, June 27th, 1857.—Sight-singing can no doubt be taught with success by different methods; but we think the Tonic Sol-fa system has much to recommend it. Its fundamental principle is to keep the relations of the various notes in the scale to the tonic constantly in view. To the tonic all intervals are referred. The syllables DO, RE, MI, &c., instead of being merely synonymous with C, D, E, &c., are taken to represent in all cases the seven notes of the scale, whatever be the key. The relation of the various notes of the scale to the tonic being the real foundation of harmony and melody, the system which makes this relationship the foundation of its teaching seems certainly the most reasonable one.

In fairness to truth, I trust you will insert the above in your next. Yours, etc.,

WM. DOBSON, M.T.S F.A.

34, Cambridge terrace, Pimlico, S.W.

[We have been led unwittingly into this disputation between the teachers of rival systems in music—the reply is inserted in fairness to both, no further space will be allowed for discussing the subject, except as advertisements.—ED.]

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PETTY SESSIONS.

BROMLEY, Monday, Jan. 23rd.—Present: C. L. Wilson, Esq.; G. W. Norman, Esq.; Colonel Lennard; and F. M. Lewin, Esq.

Robert Humbleby and *George Lander* were charged with damaging trees, on Hayes Common, value 4*l*. 10*s*., property of Col. Lennard, the lord of the manor. Mr. Gibson appeared for Col. Lennard. Mr. Parry, of Croydon, who was instructed to appear for the defendants, was unable to attend. It appears that the defendants had been induced to destroy these trees under the impression, either that they had been planted, which planting no one is supposed to have a right to do, or that they were the natural productions of the Common, and consequently subject to Common law rights, with reference to which, we may observe that the few remaining rights of the people should be carefully guarded. On this ground it is to be regretted, the defendants were not assisted by Counsel.

In opening the case, Mr. Gibson explained the law, which empowered the Bench under the 22 Sec. of the 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 97, on conviction of the defendants to sentence them to three months imprisonment or a fine of 5*l*. The principal facts of the case were that some fir trees growing near Mr. Fry's house, were on the 28th December cut down and left lying on the ground. The act of cutting down the trees was admitted, but it was affirmed that this had been done by right. Mr. Gibson in reply contended that tenants of a manor, though in some instances they may have a right to cut timber, those who were not even rate-payers could not claim such a right, and the law provided that where the jurisdiction of the Justices was to be ousted by a claim of right, that they were to have the power of determining whether the claim was *bona fide*. Colonel Lennard wished to be lenient and to impose a small penalty in case the Bench decided the prisoners were guilty.

John Williams, *Wm. Williams*, *Geo. Roljean*, *Henry Hasser* and *Geo. Lander* were charged with committing a like offence on the 30th December. The evidence in this case was substantially the same as in the previous one, and they were both considered by the Bench at one time. The prisoners were fined 5*s*. each and 6*s*. costs, or seven days' hard labour. They all refused to pay, and were removed in custody of the police.

BROMLEY FAIR.—A summons had been taken out requiring Coles Child, Esq., Lord of the Manor, to show by what right a fair was held in Bromley in February and August in last year. Mr. Child did not appear, and Mr. Latter stated on his behalf that Mr. Child would abide by the decision of the Bench. Some formal evidence was taken, and an order was made for the suppression of the fair.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—May I trespass upon your valuable space by making a few remarks upon a subject of great importance to this town and neighbourhood, and more especially to the young and rising generation thereof. The improvements that have been made lately, and the new buildings that have from time to time sprung up in and around Bromley, have brought a number of working men into the town. The absence of profitable amusements in the place must naturally compel them to seek means of employing their leisure hours which in many instances, in the case of young mechanics, has driven them into habits of vice and intemperance, and the hours which might be profitably employed are spent in a public-house. Now to remedy this evil which is unfortunately rapidly increasing, I have thought of a plan which I think would perhaps be instrumental in stirring them up to habits of industry. There are at present in Bromley many industrious and ingenious young men, and I dare say young women too, who only require something to stimulate them to exertion. What I would suggest is an INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, when these young people could exhibit the results of their skill and industry. Other towns have them, and why should Bromley be entirely in the background? The exhibition could be held either next autumn or in the spring of 1866. Two or three gentlemen would be required to guarantee the safe custody of the works, during exhibition, and one energetic gentleman as Hon. Sec. It could also include as an extra attraction to visitors, Works of Art lent for the occasion by the neighbouring gentry. As it would be difficult to award prizes for objects exhibited, it might be allowed to affix prices to those articles the exhibitors wished to dispose of. The Islington Exhibition was a decided success, there being upwards of 800 Exhibitors and about 5000 objects contributed, and I feel confident Bromley would do as much for its size, as I know myself, several young men who would be glad to contribute what they have done in spare hours and would also be willing to get something fresh for a future day. Who knows but there may be some slumbering talent in Bromley that by being brought out and encouraged may prove in the future a second Watt, a Stephenson, a Sir Joshua, or a Turner. If you can find time and space to advocate this subject in your Record, I am sure it will be giving a helping hand to the industrious young men of Bromley.

Yours, &c.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bromley, Jan. 25th.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

All the ground which is destined for early crops must now be prepared, and hot-beds be multiplied for cucumbers and early melons. Celery may be sown on a moderate hot-bed; also sow cabbages horn carrots, lettuces, leeks, parsnips, and in fact most of the table vegetables. Those plants, such as cabbages, chives, garlic, shalots, underground onions, and horseradish, which are fit, should now be transplanted.

Births.

On the 2nd ult., at Bickley, the wife of W. H. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 10th ult., at North Bank, Bickley, the wife of R. Hamilton Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th ult., at Pixfield, Bromley, Kent, the wife of Henry W. Wickes, Esq., Civil Engineer, of a son.

On the 19th ult., at Hayes Common, the wife of Dr. T. Morris, of a son.

Marriages.

On the 5th ult., at Beckenham Church, by the Rev. F. Chalmers, William Jacob Smith, eldest son of C. J. Durham, of East Greenwich, to Henrietta youngest daughter of W. Martin, of Gravesend.

Deaths.

On the 4th ult., at Chislehurst, Mrs. Elizabeth Wintorn, age 44.

On the 8th ult., at 6, Farwig Place, Bromley, Herbert, eldest son of Mr. James Hockham, aged 7 years and 6 months. Deeply regetted.

On the 19th ult., at 60, Myddleton Square, one week after giving birth to twins, Margaret Jane, wife of Henry John Greenstreet, Esq.

On the 22nd ult., at Bromley, Francis Paris, youngest son of Mr. James Mowat, age 2 years and 2 months.

On the 25th ult., at Chislehurst, Mrs. Eden Bright, aged 72,

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page.....	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

"WILD FOWL" will find all information relating to sporting, rearing game, &c., in the "Field" newspaper.

"G.H.B." received with thanks, but unavoidably omitted this month.

"S.H." Ult. must be understood as ultimo, or the past; inst. the present; and prox. or proximo, next to come.

"W.W.P.," we are too much occupied at the end of the month to answer communications which are not really pressing.

"A STRANGER" will find the information relating to the Tragedy at Camden House, in No. 48 of the Bromley Record.

Bradshaw's Railway Guide can always be had at the Printing Office, Bromley.

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny. These Cards cannot always be ready for delivery with the *Bromley Record*, but can be had on and after the 1st of the month.

OUR NEW TYPE.—*Having procured a fount of new type of a smaller kind than we have hitherto generally used, we hope to be able to please those of our readers who want more reading matter without enlarging the size of the sheet. We fear, however, that some will now complain of the type being too small. The publisher ought to charge two pence for this number, but there is no bounds to his gratitude for the public favour.*

MOON'S CHANGES—MARCH.

First Quarter	4th day,	at 0.19 after.
Full Moon	12th day,	at 10.42 morn.
Last Quarter	20th day,	at 0.36 after.
New Moon	27th day,	at 5.28 morn.

The Bromley Record.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

IN looking over the foreign intelligence, we find but little that will interest our readers, excepting that President Lincoln has so far acknowledged a desire for peace, as to be present at a conference with some of the leading Southernors, at which meeting negotiations were, however, only commenced. The contending parties failed in their attempts to agree upon terms, and, from present appearances, the same may be said now as we find in our March number of 1863, "that the news from America, continues of a sombre character, neither side appearing disposed to give in; on the contrary they seem determined to carry on the war as long as men and money can be found." Indications are growing unpleasantly conspicuous that the war will extend to Canada, since the Federal government have given notice of their withdrawal from a joint treaty with the British government relative to the lakes which separates the North from that colony. This fact, together with the acounts from both North and South, which leave no doubt that they are united in one thing, that is a dislike to England, has not been allowed to pass unnoticed by Parliament, which, it is stated is about to vote £200,000 to be expended in the more effectual defence of Canada.

Matters are improving in Japan, but cannot be said to be satisfactorily adjusted, and more outrages on Europeans may, before long, lead to more of their forts being demolished.

At home, matters are so tranquil that a gentleman otherwise well informed, but in this instance we hope he is in error; imagines it cannot last much longer, not that he discovers any other reason than the unusually prolonged quietude of the country, for believing we are nearly come to the end of it. But this, by the way. For our part we don't believe in that kind of reasoning, and are not inclined to meet troubles half way.

The ceremony of opening of the last session of the present parliament, was performed, by Royal Commission, on the 7th.

The death of Cardinal Wiseman on the 15th, and that of the Duke of Northumberland on the 12th, both known to fame, not only by their high station in life, but also by their excellent qualities, may be recorded as among the prominent circumstances that has broken the monotony during the past month. The Cardinal was interred at the Kensil Green Cemetery, and the Duke at Westminster Abbey. Immense crowds, almost blocking the streets, congregated to witness the gorgeous funeral pageants of these two eminent men.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

A public meeting was held in the White Hart Assembly Room, Bromley, on the 7th ult., to examine the accounts, and to take steps to establish the Volunteer Corps on a permanent footing. The fund collected in 1859 having beccme nearly exhausted, the committee considered it was only

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necessary to make known that fact, believing that the patriotism existing in this locality was anxiously waiting such an opportunity to make itself visible in the shape of subscriptions. Another suggestion in the report, which will be sure to meet with the approbation and support of residents and tradesmen in this town and neighbourhood is, that in order to maintain the Volunteers as a permanent Institutio, those who are unable to give their time, may become honorary members by the payment, annually, of one guinea. All who remember the craven fear that pervaded this country, and the real danger that existed previous to the Volunteer movement, will gladly pay their guinea a year to prevent a reccurrence of such a state of things. In the 18th Kent, over 200 men have learned to use the rifle, and the performance of the corps in competitions with other corps, entitle them to all the encouragement we can give. Perhaps if we could see the Volunteers in full musters more frequently it would be more satisfactory to some timid people, but it must be remembered that they are at the Rifle Range oftentimes before our eyes are open in the morning.

G. W. Norman, Esq., whose support, is never denied to aid any good cause in the neighbourhood, occupied the chair on this occasion.

In opening the proceedings, the chairman said it is now about five years ago since I had the honour of presiding in this room, at a meeting at which the Bromley Corps was instituted. I felt greatly honoured by my position on that occasion—I feel equally honoured by that post now, and I hope the result of this meeting will be the prosperity and permanent maintenance of the Corps (cheers.) I will now make a few observations with respect to what I feel to be the propriety and necessity of maintaining in full numbers and efficiency that volunteer army of which this Company forms a part. The propriety and necessity of maintaining the volunteer army arises from the fact that this country has no military reserve, and in this respect England differs from other countries; for they raise their army from conscription, and in the time of war their armies are reinforced by a large number of trained soldiers. We have no such institution, our army being raised by voluntary enlistment. In the time of war we have no reserve, but have to appeal to the general feeling of patriotism, which I am happy to say fully pervades the whole country (cheers.) Now in looking at this question, we should endeavour to ascertain the necessity of the trained reserve; in order to do so we should consider what the regular force of England is. I will endeavour to do so; and there are gentlemen in the room who can correct me if I am wrong. The army at home is only about 80,000 men, and if you will consider that these 80,000 men reinforce our foreign possessions, and that we have arsenals in this country which must be garrisoned, you will perceive that the remainder will form but a small army, to which the protection of the country could not be entrusted with that degree of safety we desire. In this position of affairs I feel that the maintenance of our Volunteer Army is eminently desirable and I may say it is a necessary—a political necessity. Now, gentlemen, in looking at this question in the best point of view, we had better look to the condition of our neighbours; and in doing so we cannot help looking to the condition of our neighbours on the other side of the Channel (hear, hear); who in time of peace are our best friends, and in time of war our most bitter enemies. Well, their peace establishment is 400,000 men—excellently provided, trained troops—and have averaged seven years' service, and they have no considerable employment for their troops out of France. This is not all, for an Imperial decree can call out 200,000 or 300,000 soldiers, and be in good order within a month. But when I say this I beg you to recollect that they are our greatest friends when at peace, and that it is the policy of England to remain friendly with France, but I feel that as we have been at war with France we may be at war again; and I throw to the winds and abjure the saying that France is the inevitable foe of England, and I hope that no one in this room thinks she is, but that which has been might be again (hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, it is with reference to our position with France and other European powers that I consider for the maintenance of the honour and security of England the Volunteer army should be kept up in full numbers and efficiency. In ancient days it was the boast of one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity that no woman of Sparta had ever seen the smoke of an enemy's camp, and we may safely say the same with respect to England, for no Englishman has ever seen the smoke of an enemy's camp in England, and long may that be said with truth (cheers); but I cannot help thinking of the difference between modern and ancient warfare, and the great changes that have taken place with refer-

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ence to maritime affairs; for such are the facilities of transporting large bodies of troops, that I cannot fully persuade myself that if a great war was unfortunately to break out that we should not be able to say with truth that the women of England had never seen the smoke of an enemy's camp, for I think we should have fighting upon English soil, which I believe would result in the honour and security of England, for on English soil, with English hearts to defend it, victory would be sure (cheers.) The system of blockade has been relied upon by England in former days, but I think it cannot now be safely relied on, and cannot be carried on as in former days. Gentlemen, I could pursue this course of observation to a greater extent, but we have a great deal of business to get through, and I will take up no more of your time. I hope that nothing I have said will lead you to suppose that there is anything really to fear from hostile attacks, but should a war occur, and a defensive one is not impossible, a country like England, whose internal tranquility is of so much importance, should be placed beyond the slightest degree of peril, and I am sure that if that day should occur, the Volunteers would do their duty. The chairman concluded amid loud cheers.

C.F. DEVAS, Esq., in the absence of the Hon. Sec., Mr. ACTON, read the report, and observed that the real question at issue was, as to whether or not the Corps should continue. He would be sorry to see it broken up for want of funds, and could not think there was any fear of that taking place, and concluded by proposing that the report be adopted.

Seconded by J. WHITE, Esq., carried *nem con.*

Mr. P. CATOR moved, "That in the opinion of this meeting, the 18th Kent Rifle Volunteers ought to be maintained in its present strength, and if possible increased." He said, "that no doubt all agreed with what had fallen from the lips of their worthy chairman. It was quite clear that each neighbourhood ought to maintain their own Corps in efficiency, otherwise the Volunteer Army would dwindle to nothing; it was very material that it should be kept up in a pecuniary point of view, and in order to accomplish this, the Commitee required a fund of £200, and an annual income of £150, which would keep the Corps in a state of pecuniary efficiency. Persons who fail to see the necessity for such a large force of Volunteers, and who believe should a war break out, all would be ready to join and take their share in a movement for the security and independence of the country, should remember, that although patriotism was a thing to be greatly esteemed, it would not be possible to include raw recruits in Corps already formed. Therefore he would impress upon them the necessity of keeping up the Volunteer Corps."

The motion was seconded by Mr. LUKEY, and carried *nem con.*

A. HAMILTON, Esq., next proposed "That the due [maintenance of the Corps required £200 at present, and £150 per annum in future, and that subscriptions be invited for that purpose." He observed, "that the sum may seem considerable to some persons, but it would not appear a large amount when the object for which it was required was known. In such a neighbourhood, it was impossible to have a Volunteer Corps composed entirely of members able to defray their own expenses; and he felt quite sure that all who considered the matter would feel that the members who gave their time to serve in the ranks, gave a very substantial consideration to the support of the movement. It had always been the object of the committee to invite members to join the movement, and he trusted that they should soon be able to increase the Bromley division to 100 members, which could readily be accomplished if those present would induce their friends to join the ranks (cheers). He felt sure that it must be a source of great pleasure and healthful recreation to the Volunteer, and for himself he knew no greater pleasure than an afternoon with the Corps. He felt great pleasure in announcing the promised donations and subscriptions (a list of these are to be found in another part of our paper), a hearty cheer followed the announcement of each name.

Mr. NETTLEFOLD cordially seconded the resolution and expressed his opinion that the establishment of the Volunteer Rifles had now become a permenant National Institution, and all those who had not physical energy to serve, should at least become honorary members; and there was quite sufficient gentlemen and tradesmen in the neighbourhood, who by their contribution of a guinea annually, would provide the funds required, as it was only justice to the active Volunteer, that those who could not supply the muscle, should provide that which was considered the sinews, in the shape of a liberal contribution.

Mr DEANE, in a highly humourous speech, proposed the officers and men, including their Honorary Secretary. He felt ashamed that there was such a small attendance, and was quite sure when those who were absent came to know of the evening's proceedings and of the clever speech of the chairman, which was worth coming any distance to hear, they would deeply regret being absent.

Mr. R. B. LATTER, seconded the resolution, and in doing so reminded the audience that in 1803 an ancestor of their respected chairman was Captain of the Bromley Volunteers, which then numbered 250 men, although the town was but little more than half the present size.

The Chairman in putting the resolution to the meeting, said, "there were very few men in Bromley whose time was more occupied than that of their respected captain, Capt. SATTERTHWAITE. Although doubtless, he often returned from town tired and disposed to sit quietly at home, he sacrificed those comforts to perform an arduous duty which he had undertaken for the public good; for his own part, he (Mr. NORMAN), could not speak too highly of Captain SATTERTHWAITE, who with Mr. ACTON, their Hon. Sec., deserved the warmest thanks of this meeting." (loud applause).

Captain SATTERTHWAITE, in returning thanks on

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behalf of the corps, spoke highly of the 18th Kent, and said "he was sure they would appreciate as he did this approval of their services. He felt proud to state that he had been congratulated by the Adjutant for the orderly and military appearance of the corps. He would, however, very much like to see the numbers increase;" and in urging the necessity of keeping up the corps in a state of efficiency, the Captain sketched an outline of the disaster that befel the Federals at Bull's Run, when, although they had the flower and youth of the country, the want of discipline completely destroyed what enthusiasm had vainly endeavoured to accomplish, and showed that courage, however great, was not all that was wanted to withstand a well-trained army; further proof of which would be found in the deeds of the now more perfectly disciplined Federal army.

Mr. EMERSON proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and in doing so expressed his perfect concurrence with the sentiments which fell from him with regard to France, and finished an eloquent speech by reminding the meeting that the Emperor was about to publish a History of Julius Cæsar, and in it would no doubt be found an account of that eminent Roman warrior being twice repulsed on the Kentish shores.

The Chairman briefly responded, repeating, what is known to all who know anything of him and of Bromley, that he takes a pleasure in lending his assistance to promote the interests of the town, which was received with loud cheers, and the meeting separated.

We were sorry to see such a thin attendance, but the absence of many for whom we can find no excuse may possibly indicate a state of envied comfort and security; if so we take the liberty to remind them that, to a great extent, they must acknowledge themselves indebted to the Army of Volunteers, of which the 18th Kent forms part.

We are glad to learn that since the meeting, four gentlemen have joined as honorary members and seven as effective members of the corps; we hope soon to learn the numbers both of effective and honorary members, have been largely increased.

GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.

The Annual General Meeting of this company was held at the Bell Hotel, on the 22nd ult. Robinson Latter, Esq, in the chair. The secretary read the notice convening the meeting. The seal of the company was affixed to the register of proprietors. The report of the directors and accounts having been sent to all the shareholders were taken as read.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, congratulated the shareholders upon the steady progressive prosperity of the company. The gas rental for the past year having increased nearly 50 per cent. in excess of the previous year, and that in accordance with the principle to which the directors had steadily adhered from the first, viz.: that the consumers should participate with the shareholders in the prosperity of the company, the directors had determined to reduce the price of gas from the 31st of March, to 5*s*. 3*d*. The adoption of the report and accounts having been seconded, was carried unanimously. The chairman said the next resolution he was about to propose he did not apprehend would meet with much opposition, viz.: "That a dividend at the same rate as last year, 8½ per cent., free of Income tax, upon the fully paid up shares, and at a corresponding rate upon the Calls made during the year upon the new capital from the respective periods at which they were made payable, be paid to the shareholders registered at this meeting, on the 10th of March next."

The next resolution was "That a bonus of 2*s*. 6*d*. per share out of the contingent account, being the amount realized from premiums on sale of shares, be paid upon all the shares now issued to the registered shareholders."

The balance of profit and loss for the past year, £55 2*s*. 7*d*., was carried to the credit of the same account for the current year. The balance of contingent account being the net balance realized by premiums on sale of shares, viz., £480 13*s*. 6*d*., was carried to the credit of the reserve fund. The chairman explained to the meeting that the directors being of opinion that the period had arrived, when, owing to the increased extent of the company's mains and the possible conflict of interests with adjoining companies, it would be necessary to obtain an Act of Parliament, and a bill for that purpose had been deposited in accordance with the standing orders. The retiring directors, W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., and S. P. Acton, Esq., were both unanimously re-elected. The retiring auditors, Messrs. T. Morley and S. Porter were also unanimously re-elected.

The meeting having been made special, to consider other business, the secretary

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read the notice convening the special meeting. The chairman stated that the directors, together with himself, looking to the fact that a new Tank and Gas Holder must be provided as soon as possible to meet the increasing demand for gas, and a siding into the Works for the more economical delivery of their coals: for these and future wants of the company, further capital must be provided, the company's powers having been exercised to their fully authorized extent. The following Resolutions moved by the chairman, and having been seconded, were put to the meeting and carried unanimously: "That the capital of the company be increased from £20,000 to £50,000, by the creation of 6000 Shares of £5 each, and that such shares be issued by the Directors at such time or times to such persons and in such manner, and either at par or at a premium as they shall deem expedient." "That the Directors be authorized to raise by borrowing on Mortgage or Bond of the Company, and on such terms as they may think fit, any sum or sums not exceeding £7500, in addition to the amount already authorized to be raised by those means."

Rev. J. T. B. Landon moved, and J. Garle, Esq., seconded, "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his courtesy in the chair, and also to the chairman and directors for their exertions during the past year." The motion was very cordially adopted.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I can only say, upon behalf of myself and brother Directors, that we are deeply indebted to you for these proofs of your confidence in us. A vote of thanks was given to the Secretary and Manager, which terminated the proceedings.

GAS LIGHTING.—At a Vestry duly convened, but very thinly attended, held on the 9th, in the vestry of the parish church. Mr. Lukey in the chair. It was considered desirable and agreed to accordingly, to extend the public lighting to the following places: From the house and premises occupied by Miss Cooper on the London Road, to the house and premises of Henry Hebbert, Esq.; Bromley, Farwig and Plaistow Lane from the said turnpike road to Plaistow Green, Beckenham Lane to and including the house and premises R. B. Latter, Esq.; the Slip, including Mr. Stidolph's premises; Glass Mill Lane including Mr. Mortimer's house; Market Place and foot way up to and including Mr. Jordan's houses adjoining the White Hart Field; Centenary Place, Widmore Lane and Widmore up to Miss Telford's House; Park Road, Palace Road, New Town and Freelands Road including Freelands; Brick-kiln Lane from the turnpike road to the end of Page Heath Lane; Southborough Lane to Mr. Tredwell's New Road including Southlands Road, and Mr. Tredwell's New Road to the house and premises now occupied by Mr. Skilleter. The following gentlemen were appointed Inspectors for the ensuing year: Mr. G. Atkins, Mr. G. B. Baxter, Dr. Farr, Mr. T. Morley, and Mr. S. Porter. The Annual expense will be increased by these extensions from £ to £700; but it is anticipated that the additional rateable property on the new districts, will nearly, if not quite, cover the increased outlay, so that the gas rate in the town will remain about the same as heretofore.

At a Vestry held on the 16th ult., Mr. Carpenter, Chairman, the accounts and vouchers of the Inspectors for the lighting district for the past year, were examined and passed.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The last brick in the Tunnel under Sundridge Park was laid on Monday, the 30th of January, on which occasion the South Eastern Company gave a festive spread to the principal officials and men connected with, and employed on the land through which the line passed—and several gentlemen of the neighbourhood were also invited. A temporary dining room was fitted up within the tunnel, near the south entrance, to which the company were lighted by means of candles attached to the sides. P. Ashcroft, Esq., chief engineer to the South Eastern Company, put the finishing stroke to the work, by fixing the last brick, about three o'clock, amid the cheers of a large assembly. The comp[illegible] then adjourned to the extempore [illegible]any ting hall where the liberality [illegible]anquet- Eastern Company, togeth[illegible] of the South [illegible]r with the cater-

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ing of Mr. Perrett, proprietor of the refreshment rooms, London Bridge Station, were perfectly displayed in all matters respecting the proper furnishing a dinner table. P. Ashcroft, Esq., presided. Justice having been done by the company to the substantial part, wines and spirits of excellent quality were abundantly supplied, and the chairman, after proposing the usual loyal toasts, which were received with great enthusiasm, next gave "Prosperity to the South Eastern Railway Company." They were indebted to the company for giving them that opportunity of testifying the very deserved success which had hitherto attended it. It possessed a good name and the best classes of men in the various grades, of any railway in the kingdom. He could say for the directors and officers that they treated all the men well, and the enthusiastic reception of this toast, would, he was sure, shew that the wish for the prosperity of the South Eastern Railway really came from their hearts. This speech, which was received with much cheering, was followed by others from Mr. Noden, Goods Manager, and other gentlemen connected wtth the line, all corroborative of the good understanding which exists between the company and their men. The company, about 200, spent a very pleasant afternoon, and separated at an early hour.

BROMLEY FAIRS.

One of the fairs died, as was anticipated, on the 14th ult. It had long been voted a nuisance—a thing neither alive nor dead—and was kindly allowed to be chloroformed, by the Magistrates, a few weeks previously. But to prevent resuscitation it was deemed necessary to have an extra force of police on duty in the town on the day, who, of themselves, constituted all the show there was to be seen—so ended Bromley Fair No. 1; and we have but little doubt Fair No. 2, on the 5th of August next, will expire just as quietly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, the 17th, a young man named James Burt, about 27, was killed while working on the new line close by the tunnel near Elmstead Lane. The earth, supposed to have been loosened by the frost, giving way from above, [illegible] fixed his head between it and [illegible] railway trucks. His fellow-workmen lost no time in extricating him, but death must have been instantaneous, as his head was frightfully mutilated. An inquest was held on the 21st, when the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death. Deceased was much respected by all who knew him, and although a navy, in his praise we record it, he was never known to swear or use any of the foul language so common amongst that class—and not only that class—as bad language is most disgracefully prevalent among the youth of the lower class generally in these parts.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—Somebody has said that whatever their other faults may be, nobody can accuse the builders of the present day of systematically conspiring to deprive their successors of employment. Those who doubt this remark have only to take a new house to be convinced there is some truth in it, at least those who have not to begin repairing the first year may think themselves very lucky indeed. It is not often, however, in this neighbourhood that we have to record the fall of a house at all, much less one just on the point of being left as finished. This nearly happened on the 1st to a house on Bromley Common, being erected for Mr. PAWLEY, on the site of the Bricklayer's Arms, burnt down a few months back. The fault is laid to the treacherous nature of the foundation, which sunk and bent the building so much, that it had to be taken down carefully to prevent its breaking to pieces; fortunately the men met with no accident.

BROMLEY MARKET.—The Fairs being discontinued may probably lead to great improvements in regard to our Market, which has nothing to recommend it in any way that we know of, beginning as it does so late in the day. We can see no reason why it should not be made a cattle market at least once a month to begin with. This would be some advantage to the town and neighbourhood. It would save the seller the expense of driving his beast to a distant market, also the buyer from a similar expense to fetch it back again. If this buying and selling could be done at home, much time and expense would be saved to both, and the consumer could not fail to reap some advantage, not only by a slight diminution in price, but also in the quality, as the overdriving fat cattle must deteriorate the meat. All it wants is a few influential gentlemen connected with agriculture and rearing cattle, together with dealers in the neighbourhood, to make up their minds to it and the thing is done.

ST. MARY, PLAISTOW.—We are glad to report that the offertory at this church, on

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the 26th, on behalf of the Repair Fund of Bromley College, amounted to upwards of £9 9s.. We hope the example thus set, will be followed in the other Parish Churches in the neighbourhood.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—During the past month two interesting and instructive lectures have been delivered at the above place of worship on the following subjects: a visit to Herculaneum and Pompeii (illustrated with diagrams), by the Rev. N. T. Langridge, of the Temple, St. Mary Cray, on the 8th Feb. Petra, the long-lost capital of Edom (illustrated with illuminated transparent diagrams), by Mr. S. Easton of Sydenham, on the 22nd of Feb.

These lectures were numerously attended, and gave very general satisfaction. Collections were made at the close of each lecture, to meet the expenses and benefit the Sabbath School.

It was intimated that these lectures would be followed by others in due course.

WATERING THE HIGH STREET.—There has been no reason to complain of too much dust of late, but the time is coming on when we may expect to be smothered as heretofore. In the meantime it would be as well to think what is best to be done so as to prevent shops being closed all day in the summer to keep out the dust. Perhaps these remarks may lead to some practical suggestion that may end in advantageous results.

COUNTY MEMS.

The managing committee of the Kent County Cricket Club were empowered to treat with the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company for the adoption of their cricket ground as a county ground, but the parties could not come to terms. The managing committee have, however, secured the use of the "Bat and Ball" ground at Gravesend for the ensuing season.

During the last month his Royal Higness Prince Arthur inspected the Admiralty steam vessel Enchantress, which is being prepared at Woolwich Dockyard to convey his Royal Highness on a cruise to the Mediterranean.

From the report issued by the South Eastern Railway, it is expected the direct Tonbridge Line will be completed as far as Bickley (Chislehurst) in the spring, and that the direct Dartford, will be ready for traffic in August next. The traffic agreement between the South Eastern and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, is now in process of completion before counsel, with a view to its being submitted to and approved by the proprietors. When this is carried out, some improvement in the now most annoying break in the London Bridge traffic, will no doubt be made. and Bromley will obtain better railway accommodation than it does at present.

The county police, during the past week, by their activity prevented two prize fights taking place on the Kentish shores of the river Thames, a steamboat tried ineffectually to land their freight of the fancy at Gravesend, and afterwards at Dartford Marshes. They were consequently compelled to seek a more favourable spot for their anti-social amusementss.

HAYES.

GUN ACCIDENTS.—On Monday, the 14th, ult., Mr. Edward Chapman, had his hand frightfully shattered by firing off an old gun which had been loaded for many years. It was found necessary to amputate the injured limb.—Mr. R. Clements was severely injured in the left cheek by the gun going off whilst he was in the act of ramming. A piece of unextinguished wadding, left in the gun, was the cause of this unexpected discharge.

ST. MARY CRAY.

A series of malicions outrages have been committed on the premises of Mr. Townsend in this neighbourhood, by some cowardly miscreant or miscreants, who, it is hoped will not long escape justice. It appears that on the 2nd of June last his workshop, containing finished work and materials in stock and trade, was completely destroyed by fire; and on the night of the 27th of the same month the premises were entered and smeared with filth. A shed in the parish of St. Paul's Cray was also destroyed by fire on the 8th of July, when a letter threatening personal violence and ruin of trade was left in Mr. Townsend's stable, and a dog that had been set to guard the premises at Orpington, was found to have been severely illtreated. Again on the 25th January last, a cart shed, and workshop containing much property in stock, tools and other articles, were set on fire and completely destroyed. The sum of £100 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders, or £15 for the conviction for a single offence.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. W. Clifford, of Doddington, writes to us as follows:—Having seen in your paper an account of the death of a poor boy at Greenwich from hydrophobia. I am induced to inform you of a preparation, which, if taken in time after a person has been bitten, will prevent this dreadful malady; though it will not cure it when the patient has got into a rabid state. I know of two persons in this village who were bitten by a mad dog, but who took this remedy, and are now living. I can also testify to several other instances in which it has been administered, both to persons and to animals, with equal success; indeed I have never known it to fail. It has been in the possession of a family in the neighbourhood for upwards of 100 years, until it came into the hands of one member who was much reduced, and I, with some neighbours, was induced to buy it, not with the view of profit, but to make the remedy known for the good of the public generally. I now enclose you the receipt,

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in order that you may publish it, should you think proper. The herbs should be good, and the mixture carefully made; and if well corked it will keep any length of time. Anyone who wishes for information on the subject, can apply to Mr. J. Court, of Milstead, who has himself taken the mixture, and administered it to animals, with the best effects. The following is the receipt:—"Take dried herbs—of bear's foot wood betony, woodsage, agrimony, box, and rue, each 2oz., with a small piece of nightshade. Cut these small and put them into a gallon of rain water, and boil all together in an iron vessel until reduced to a quart. When the liquid has boiled some time add one ounce of antimony, and an ounce of filed pewter. Half a pint to be taken three mornings fasting for an adult, and a smaller quantity in proportion to the age by younger persons. The same quantity to be again taken at the next full of the moon. The patient to abstain from any spirituous liquors, and be very careful not to heat the blood by violent exercise." The Birling receipt is a copy of the above. Mr Clifford and his friends certainly deserve much credit for having thus generously placed this remedy before the public.—*S. E. Gazette.*

MR CHILD'S GOOD FORTUNE.

From the Book of Days.

'Mareh 29, 1679,' is the date of a baronetcy conferred on a Berkshire gentleman, William Kenrick, of Whitley, which, however, expired with the second generation, about the close of the century. The second baronet left his property to an only daughter, who is understood to have soon after disposed of herself in marriage in a very extraordinary way. Tradition and a contemporary *broadside* ballad concur in representing this young gentlewoman as paid court to by many, but refusing all, and keeping her affections disengaged, until, attending a wedding at Reading, she met a young and handsome but poor attorney, named Benjamin Child, with whom she fell violently in love on the spot. For some days she reasoned with herself on the subject trying to shake herself free of this sudden passion, but all in vain. Then, feeling that something must be done, but unable from confusion of mind to devise a proper course, she took the extraordinary step of sending the young man a letter, demanding satisfaction for injuries she alleged he had inflicted on her, and appointing time and place for a hostile meeting. Mr. Child was much surprised, and quite at a loss to conceive who the challenger could be. By the advice of a friend, however, he resolved to attend. The meeting may be described in the words of the ballad:

'Early on a summer's morning,
When bright Phœbus was adorning
Every bower with his beams,
The fair lady came, it seems.

At the bottom of a mountain,
Near a pleasant crystal fountain,
There she left her gilded coach,
While the grove she did approach.

Covered with her mask, and walking,
There she met her lover, talking
With a friend that he had brought,
So she asked him whom he sought.

"I am challenged by a gallant
Who resolves to try my talent:
Who he is I cannot say,
But I hope to show him play."

"It is I that did invite you;
You shall wed me, or I'll fight you
Underneath those spreading trees;
Therefore choose from which you please.

"You shall find I do not vapour,
I have sought my trusty rapier;
Therefore take your choice," said she:
"Either fight or marry me!"

Said he, "Madam, pray what mean you?
In my life I've never seen you;
Pray unmask, your visage show,
Then I'll tell you ay or no."

"I will not my face uncover
Till the marriage ties are over;
Therefore choose you which you will,
Wed me, sir, or try your skill,

"Step within that pleasant bower
With your friend one single hour;
Strive your thoughts to reconcile,
And I'll wander here the while."

While this beauteous lady waited,
The young bachelors debated
What was best for to be done.
Quoth his friend, "The hazard run;

"If my judgment can be trusted,
Wed her first, you can't be worsted;
If she's rich you'll rise to fame,
If she's poor, why, you're the same."

He consented to be married;
All three in a coach were carried
To a church without delay,
Where he weds the lady gay.

Though sweet pretty cupid hover'd
Round her eyes, her face was covered
With a mask,—he took her thus,
Just for better or for worse.

The ballad goes on to state that the pair went in her coach to the lady's elegant mansion, where, leaving him in a parlour, she proceeded to dress herself in her finest attire, and by and by broke upon his vision as a young and handsome woman and his devoted wife:

It appears that Mr. Child took a position in society suitable to the fortune thus conferred upon him, and was high sheriff of the county in 1714.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—A letter on the *Tonic Sol-Fa* system of teaching music appeared in your last number, upon which I feel it necessary, with your permission, to make a few remarks.

In the first place I beg to say that as I did not originate the correspondence on the subject, I will not attempt to enter fully into the merits of the Hullah system; but I cannot, after 14 years of teaching in the neighbourhood, pass by in silence the efforts that are being made in this parish to introduce what I consider erroneous musical doctrines. The attempt to do the same thing in two

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or three adjoining parishes has utterly failed, and in two of these parishes I have been very successful with the original system.

How is it possible, let me ask, to undertake to make every body sight-singers by a system which requires the pupil to learn his notes in *seven* different positions? Will not common sense decide that if the syllables *Do*, *Re*, *Mi*, *Fa*, *Sol*, *La*, *Si*, are in a fixed position in the stave, it is easier to learn to *Sol-Fa* a tune than by altering their positions at every change of key? But it is useless to enter into explanations—rather let me point with pleasure and pride to the results of the Hullah system all over the world, to the patronage and support it has received from the government of this country, and to the numerous Choral Societies and Classes which have been formed even in our own neighbourhood. Why wish to upset the old notation of music to introduce a puerile attempt at letter-press? What will the boy do, who wishes after his Tonic Sol-Fa course to learn the violin? Why he will have to begin again, or, as I have known cases, give music up in despair.

I will only add, that by a curious coincidence, the last extract from a newspaper in Mr. DOBSON'S letter, is an excellent reason for upholding the Hullah system; but our system requires no such aid (puff) as newspapers. Let those who wish it go and examine the papers of 20 years ago, which they will find in the British Museum, and they will see much to interest them on the success of Hullah's method. A lecture lately delivered by that gentleman in London, to the members of the College of Organists on this particular subject, will very shortly be published in a cheap form, and will, I have reason to think, set the matter at rest.

Apologising for the length of my communication.

I am, Sir, Yours truly,

EDWARD GRIFFITHS,

Professor of Music, Organist and Choir Master of Bickley, Teacher and Conductor of Music on the Hullah Method at the Whitgift Schools Croydon, &c. &c. Home Cottage, Chislehurst.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—Observing a notice in the Bromley Record of the abolition of Bromley Fair, I should feel much obliged if any of your numerous readers can give me some particulars respecting the origin of the Fair, and what constituted its principal attraction in former years: possibly now that the Fair is pronounced to be illegal, Coles Child, Esq., Lord of the Manor, might be prevailed upon to be kind enough to allow a copy or an extract from the Charter relating to the Fair to appear in the Bromley Record, which would I think not only be interesting as regards the origin of these old customs, which are fast dying away, but might probably threw some light as to when the old Market House (lately taken down) was erected. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, C.D.

THE BROMLEY BANK.—Little more than a year ago a requisition numerously signed by the gentry and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood, was forwarded to the directors of the London and County Bank to open a branch in Bromley. We have reason to believe the Town-hall will be in a sufficient state of forwardness to admit of these arrangements being carried out next month.

ABOUT POETRY.—A friend of ours accosted us in the street the other day with the familiar observation, "Oh' I was thinking of you yesterday," and went on to say, "I was reading in a very old book an account of a Pasha—you know, one of the kings abroad—who had taken it into his head to write poetry, so when he had finished a good batch of it, most likely very satisfactory to himself, he sent for his Poet Laureate, and asked him what he thought of it. The poor poet was very slow in answering, and hesitated a long time, not liking to say it was bad, even if it was so, or else he thought his avocation would be gone if his master took to writing poetry. At last, on being pressed for an answer, he said it was very *bad*, very bad indeed. Well, this so incenced the pascha, that he told his attendants to take him away and put him with the donkey. The poor fellow was accordingly put into a stable, and after he had been there three days, his master sent for him again, to give an opinion on another piece of poetry that he had written in the meantime, which possibly was worse than the first. After hearing his master read it through, the poor fellow fell down on his knees, put both his hands together, and in a most pitiful manner begged to be sent back to the donkey." Our friend finished his story by intimating that we should share a similar fate if the poetry we often have sent us happened to be that of a pasha. How came he to know that? He could only have guessed it. Nevertheless it was a good guess, and will explain to many disappointed correspondents why their poetry has not appeared in the *Bromley Record*.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

8th Sale by Auction of Horses, Cows, &c., by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter & Payne, at the George Inn, Hayes.

No County Court for March.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

In open borders sow cabbages, carrots, parsnips, onions, asparagus, &c., plant out such vegetables, as have been already sown. Main crops may be sown in this month, such as early long pod beans, peas, celery, turnips, &c. Mustard, cress, lettuce, spinach, and radishes, may be sown every week or fortnight, for succession. Chivies, shalots, garlic, rhubarb, cuttings or slips of sweet herbs may be planted. Re-pot any plants commencing growth and in want of pot room.

Marriages.

On the 15th ult., at Farnborough Church, by the Rev. W. Chippindale, M.A., George Henry Cardozo, Esq., of No. 2, Sheen Villa, Richmond, Surrey, to Emily Kemp, eldest daughter of George Fuller, Esq., Farnboro', Kent.

Births.

On the 1st ult., at No. 4, Rochester Place, Bromley, the wife of Rev. A. G. Hellicar, of a son.

Deaths.

On the 10th ult., at the College, Bromley, Mary Judith, widow of the Rev. Lancelot Pepys Stephens, M.A., Rector of North Cray, & Vicar of Chevening, Essex, aged 87 years.

On the 14th ult., at Bromley Common, Minnie Louise, eldest child of Richard Philpott, Esq., aged ten years.

On the 23rd ult., at Bromley, Mr. Charles Sutton, of the Beech Tree Tavern, aged 48.

On the 23rd ult., at Hayes, in her 77th year, Sarah, for more than 55 years the beloved wife of Alexander Findlay, F.R.G.S.

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ABOUT ADVERTISING, BY A YANKEE.

You see, goods are like gals—they must go when they are in fashion and good-looking, or else a yoke of oxen wouldn't draw'em off afterwards. The man that advertises most does most business, because he don't make one stock to last one lifetime. I know a merchant in this district who has imported three different batches of goods within a year from Europe, and now he's nearly sold out again. How does he and his partner get rid of so many goods? They advertise more than all the others put together—that's the how! I will prove it. If you want to borrow money—if you want to lend money—if you want a farm to rent—if you have one to sell—advertise. If your horse, pig, cow, colt, sheep, or oxen go astray, advertise them right off, and not run a chance of losing them altogether, or having to pay as much as they are worth in charge for their keep. If you are a shoemaker, tailor, blacksmith, waggoner, or any kind of useful mechanic, show people that you are not ashamed of being a mechanic, by advertising. If you keep an hotel, make it known. When people see a man advertise, they know he is a business man. The world is full of folks who want. Some want to sell, some want to buy; and the only way to meet these wants, and make money, is to advertise. Advertising is like honesty—it pays well if followed up. Merchants think nothing of paying forty dollars for one sign, with nothing but their name on it. Well, what do you think of having 8000 dollar signs a week in a newspaper? In it you can show your whole establishment to the country every week.

If you are wise,
Just rub your eyes,
And go to work and advertise.

BAXTER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH MEDICINE,

A safe and efficacious Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary affections generally will in most cases give immediate relief, or cure the most violent Cough after long standing, providing there is no physical disorganisation.

The above can be obtained from

W. W. BAXTER,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society by exam.)

FAMILY CHEMIST,

Opposite the White Hart Hotel,

BROMLEY, KENT.—ESTABLISHED 1818.

And at Beckenham.

N.B. The purest Chemicals with the finest Drugs the markets afford, are alone used in this establishment, and no exertion is spared to ensure accuracy, punctuality and dispatch in preparing Physicians' Prescriptions, which are dispensed only by Competent Assistants, with the personal superintendance of the Proprietor.

W. W. BAXTER having premises adjoining the Drug Establishment, supplies every description of **Fish** and other **Sauces, Pickles, &c.,** of the best quality, from Messrs. BURGESS and SONS' Italian Warehouse, Strand.

Finest Salad Oil in Flasks, Quarts and Pints, bottled from Lucca Oil of the First Quality.

Best Wax, Spermaceti, and Margarine Candles, from Messrs. FIELD, Wax Chandlers to Her Majesty.

Price's Patent Belmont Wax and Sperm and Composite Candles, with every other description of Patent Candles as they are invented.

Palmer's Metallic Wick Candles of all sizes.

CHILD'S, ALBERT, PRICE'S NEW AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF NIGHT LIGHTS

Pure Sperm and other Oils for every description of Lamps.

Finest Colza Oil for the French Moderator Lamps.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page.....	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. A. may possibly be able to supply the copy, if so, we can furnish him with the rough material. Business of a more pressing character prevents our giving it more than occasional attention, and as the speculation has hitherto been unremunerative, spare time is all we can afford to devote to it.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Nos. 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 28, 50, and 65 of the *Bromley Record*, are out of print. A few copies of the other numbers may be had to make perfect copies if required. Title pages and index will shortly be published.

Several favours have been unavoidably declined this month owing to the unusual quantity of advertisements. We have given four pages and should have given eight extra, but the printer was out of *sorts*.

Bradshaw's Railway Guide can always be had at the Printing Office, Bromley.

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny. These Cards cannot always be ready for delivery with the *Bromley Record*, but can be had on and after the 1st of the month.

MOON'S CHANGES—APRIL.

First Quarter	3rd day, at 1.19 morn.
Full Moon	11th day, at 4.27 morn.
Last Quarter	18th day, at 11.20 after.
New Moon	25th day, at 2.13 after.

The Bromley Record.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The summary of foreign news may be compressed into small space this month. A sensation has been created in the literary world by the appearance of the Emperor Napoleon's new work, the "Life of Julius Cæsar." Should we find anything in it corroborative of the tradition that that illustrious Roman General once harangued his legions on Keston Common, which beautiful spot, in the summer time, is also well-known to the Emperor Napoleon, we shall place the interesting information before our readers.

Another of those disputes which end in strikes has occurred in the iron districts, and which, from present appearances, indicate a lengthened struggle between the employers and the employed.

The season has commenced for the assembling of parish parliaments, and as Bromley has really a grievance to complain of, and which must be removed before long, a larger space than usual is this month devoted to parish matters.

BURIAL BOARD

A vestry meeting was held on Tuesday, 7th ult., in accordance with a requisition signed by the Overseers and Churchwardens, in relation to the memorial from the Bromley Common District, praying to be excluded from the operations of the newly appointed Burial Board. The memorial having been presented to the Secretary of State, it was handed over to the Inspector of Burial Grounds with instructions to meet the rate payers of Bromley, together with those of Bromley Common, in a vestry, to ascertain the general bearing of the question, and to make himself acquainted with the relative positions of the present and proposed burial grounds, with their advantages and drawbacks as to each district respectively, in order to enable him to report thereon. The proceedings were commenced in the vestry at a quarter to one o'clock, Mr. White, churchwarden, in the chair. The memorial having been read by the Inspector, an adjournment to the Bell Hotel was found necessary. The arguments adduced by the Bromley Common people were that their burial ground would be adequate to the requirement for forty years to come at the present rate of increase of inhabitants, and that they could, if necessary, extend it; and further, that the poorer inhabitants of the district lived on the further side, consequently the distance to the proposed cemetery would fall heavily on them. On the other hand, it was contended that the inhabitants of Bromley Common had helped to fill the parish churchyard, and ought, in justice, to contribute towards the expence of obtaining a cemetery for the whole parish. The Rev. R. Graham, Incumbent of S. Mary's, Plaistow, in reference to that district, said the ground attached to that church would shortly be consecrated, which he thought would altogether obviate the necessity for a cemetery, and urged that his district be exempt from the operations of the Burial Board. The dissenters, who were represented by the Rev. G. Verrall, contended that their wants could not be supplied in the existing churchyards. Having elicited all the information bearing on the subject, from the advocates of each side in turn, the Inspector was taken by his desire, to Bromley Common Church, also to the site of the proposed Cemetery.

At a vestry held on the 25th, a letter was read which had been sent in the interim by the Secretary of State relating to the above-named proceedings, agreeng with the memorialists and withholding his sanction to the proposition of rating the whole parish for cemetery purposes. The new state of things thus caused will necessarily produce recon-

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sideration of the whole question, for which purpose a vestry will be held on the 31st, too late to be noticed in this, but which will, no doubt, be adjourned. If so, the letters that appear in this number may lead to some definite result more advantageous than the proposed cemetery.

BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers was held on Tuesday the 28th, G. W. Norman, Esq., president, in the chair. The meeting had been announced to take place in the rooms of the Institute, but it was decided, too late to give the public notice, to hold it in the new room in the Town Hall. One consequence of which was a more scanty attendance than usual, which was the more to be regretted as the Report read to the meeting indicated a variety of subjects by which it was expected to make the Society more useful, and necessarily increase its popularity for the future.

Mr. Norman, after congratulating the meeting on the prosperity of the Society as compared with numerous similar institutions throughout the country, expressed his approval of the new rooms and the arrangements that had been made by the Committee with Mr. Coles Child, with respect to leasing them for the use of the Institute. He also referred to his connection with the Insitute from the commencement, and his pleasure at all times in promoting its interests, which was received with much cheering. We must here remark that every member of the Society ought to have been present to join in that cheer.

The Report was then read by Mr. W. W. Baxter, and was unanimously adopted. After which followed the usual business of appointing officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Baxter, much to the regret of the meeting, retired from the office of Hon. Sec., and a cordial vote of thanks for his past services was accorded to him. He in return assured the meeting that although he declined the honour of being their Secretary, his services would still be at their command whenever required as one of the Committee. Suggestions from Mr. Atkins and from Mr. Shillcock relating to details for making the Society more generally attractive, were answered by members of the Committee stating that those suggestions were being carried out, and would soon be completed. Mr. R. B. Latter, on being re-appointed Treasurer, briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and took the opportunity to recommend every member to enlist another, and by that means to secure not only the prosperity of the Institute, but greater benefits to each individually. A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

We cannot close this notice without expressing the deep regret we felt, in common with those present, at the very scanty attendance of the subscribers. The lecture at Bromley Chapel might have somewhat to do with it, and also the weather; but if the latter did not prevent the respected President leaving his comfortable home amid snow and ice, surely our neighbours could have left their firesides to welcome a gentleman who has on all occasions proved himself the tried friend and adviser of his neighbours.

DOWNE.

On Saturday the 25th, the men in the employ of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., kept his birthday in truly old English style. Roast beef and plum pudding, good ale, and a variety of other good things, were plentifully supplied by Mr. Duck, at Sir John's expense. The children of the village schools, both of Farnborough and Downe, were also similarly feasted through his kindness and liberality. A serious drawback to this festivity is the very precarious state of health of the worthy baronet.

COUNTY MEMS.

The Stock Market at Ashford will be held weekly after the 27th of June.

The annual meeting of the Kent County Reformatory Association took place at Maidstone on the 20th ult. The Report showed a slight increase in the number of admissions over 1863, and the accounts showed a balance in hand of £17 7s. 7d.

Steps are being taken to establish at Tunbridge Wells a Volunteer Fire Brigade, for the better protection of property in the town.

A Company is in course of formation in Gravesend styled the Saloon Steam Packet Company, limited. It is proposed to build

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the vessels of iron, elegant, fast, and comfortable, and to a great extent resembling the magnificent passenger steamers on the Hudson and St. Lawrence rivers in America. They will be constructed to steam 20 miles an hour with the tide, and 17 miles against it.

An extraordinary cause was tried at the Maidstone Spring Assizes before Lord Chief Baron Pollock, in which the eccentric nobleman, Lord Huntingtower, well-known in this neighbourhood, was the defendant. It was an action by a lady called Miss E. Ackford against the noble lord to recover £15, due under a deed for three months allowance to the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded that the lady was his wife. Miss Ackford, in her examination, stated that Lord Huntingtower and herself lived in Scotland for some time as man and wife, passing by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Tallemache, that she had had five children by the noble lord; but that she did not know whether she was his wife or not. She thought that she was. As Lord Huntingtower is married to a lady, the Lord Chief Baron observed that it would be a rather inconvenient thing for a nobleman to be charged with bigamy, and expressed his opinion that according to the Scotch law the marriage with Miss Ackford was a legal one. The learned Judge reserved for further consideration the question whether he was correct in his view of the law upon the subject of the plea of marriage A verdict was recorded for the defendant on the first plea, that of the marriage; and for the plaintiff upon the second, asserting she had forfeited the bond by molesting the defendant.

At Hartley, in digging out a bank, a large quantity of pottery has been discovered which appear to have been Roman amphorse and urns. The fictile ware was in enormous quantities.

The town of Sittingbourne has been in a state of alarm in consequence of the prevalence of mad dogs. Fourteen animals, many very valuable, have been killed; and prompt measures taken to protect the inhabitants from the frightful effects of hydrophobia.

HINTS ABOUT ASSURANCE.

"Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oftenest in what least we dread,
The earthquake may be bid to spare,
The man that's strangled by a hair."

It was a happy thought which first suggested the idea of the extension of the principle of insurance to cases of "Accidental Death." Insurance, on its first introduction, was limited to marine risks only; it was extended to Fire Insurance in the year 1696, when the Hand in Hand Fire Office was started; and to Life Assurance in the year 1706, the pioneer in this direction being the Amicable—an office which is still in existence. During the century and a half which has followed, Life Assurance has made immense progress, and Life Offices are now an established "institution" of the country. Still, an ordinary Life Policy, covering as it does, risk of death from *all* causes (suicide, &c., excepted) comes somewhat expensive, and as one of the fertile causes of death included in the ordinary Policy was "Accident," it was felt that it would be very desirable to provide means by which the public might be enabled to insure against Accident only, apart altogether from considerations of any ordinary policy, which the assured might or might not be disposed to take out in addition. Hence arose the formation of the "Accidental Death Insurance Company" in the year 1849, at 7, Bank Buildings, Old Jewry, London.

One thing is quite certain: none of us, from the highest to the lowest, is exempt from the chance of accident. Only a very few Sundays ago (if we may credit the papers) the Queen herself, with all the precautions taken to preserve her valuable life, narrowly escaped being crushed to death by the falling of an elm tree, while she was quietly riding on her favorite pony in Windsor Great Park. But the evidences of universal liability to accident are too obvious to require demonstration; it is a kind of proverbial saying, "How soon an accident happens," and we shall, therefore, trespass no further upon the attention of our readers beyond referring them to the advertisement.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE ANGLO-CATHOLIC REVIVAL.

A circular letter on ritual has just been issued from the War Office, signed by the Chaplain-General of the British Army, and addressed to all chaplains of the Church in the army at home and abroad. The following are some of the injunctions therein contained:—

1. The black gown which has been irregularly worn by some chaplains is to be for ever discontinued. The chaplains, at all times of their ministrations are to wear a surplice, stole, or scarf, a hood or tippet; whether in a church, schoolroom, or in the open air.

2. "Hymns Ancient and Modern" to be used throughout the army, and will be issued to soldiers bound up with their prayer-books. All other hymn-books are forbidden.

3. In Parade services the Psalms of the day *not* to be sung, but the Canticles, *Gloria Patri*, and all other parts ordered to be sung. A Sunday evening service to be held in all garrisons, not to be a parade service. During Lent and Advent, frequent services to be held in military chapels.

4. The Holy Eucharist to be celebrated on all the high festivals of the Church at least.

The services to be made as attractive as possible by music, &c., for which purpose chaplains to have a trained choir.

5. Care to be taken that the festival of Christmas, and the fast of Good Friday, be duly observed by parade services.—*Church Times.*

Fire.—On Friday night, the 10th, the premises near Mr. Pawley's Steam Brewery, Bromley Common, as discovered to be on

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fire. It appears it originated in the loft of the stable through the carelessness of the man in charge of the horses. Fortunately, there was a good supply of water. The horses were got out with great difficulty without injury. We understand the damage was about £50, which was covered by insurance.

Setting Fire to Furze upon Chislehurst Common.—*Thomas Perry* and *Arthur Moore*, carpenters, were charged with setting fire to furze upon Chislehurst Common, the property of Lord Viscount Sydney, the Lord of the Manor, on the 5th November, 1864.

It appeared that on the 5th November last, a great many fires broke out upon the Common in question, to the destruction of about 5 acres of furze, and to the great deterioration of the beauty of the Common. At twelve o'clock all the fires were put out, principally by the police with sticks, and a little after twelve o'clock police constable Goldworthy, 209 R., noticed another fire break out and two men coming towards him, who he thought were not in any way connected with the fires, and another fire broke out in front of him, by the light of which he recognised the prisoners standing about two yards from it, and no other persons were then near. He went up to them and took Moore into custody, when they had a scuffle and Moore effected his escape, and witness then attempted to take Perry, when Moore threatened to knock his brains out, and in a scuffle they both got away, but as they were going witness called out "I know you, Perry." He had known Perry for ten years, but had only known Moore for 3 weeks previous to that day. In answer to Mr. Ribton the witness said that the last fire was in no way connected with the fires that occurred in the evening. He went with the sergeant and another constable to Pricken, and met Perry, who then shammed drunkenness and threatened to rip witness open. They took him into custody and searched him, and found a large clasp knife in his possession.

Sergeant Dilke and police constable Tagg, 265 R, gave corroborative evidence.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, without hearing the defence of Mr. Ribton.

His Lordship, in discharging the prisoners, hoped there would be no more fires on Chislehurst Common. There would not be if the inhabitants only knew the law upon the subject. A person so offending was liable to 7 years' transportation and to be whipped at intervals.

Breaking the 10th Commandment. — In high life the penalty for breaking this commandment amounts to many thousand pounds. But amongst the classes whose only capital is labour and who draw the interest weekly, the question of money payment is not thought of, consequently the injured individual generally takes the law into his own hands, and justifiable homicide is sometimes the verdict. Fortunately we have to record very few of these cases. Perhaps the fear of appearing in the Bromley Record may have some preventive effect—similar to that which would be produced by the ancient punishment of standing in a white sheet on a stool in the Parish Church. But to proceed with the narrative—which is inserted for its moral.

In the early part of last month.
'Twas wet and cold in Brick-kiln Lane; the Pond
was full from frequent rain: in it was seen, about
midnight, the form of an unlucky wight, in a most
melancholy plight, apparently half dead with fright.
The clothes on him were next to none, for he had
been obliged to run, from out a cottage near, where
he had been discovered wickedly breaking the law,
and making free with household goods of an
absentee; who being told his loaf was shared—in
metaphor—he came prepared with ladder and con-
venient light from near by, where he worked at
night, to know the truth, and saw too plain, by
light of bull's-eye through the pane: the blind
being up. Quick rose the sash, down stairs as quick
ran Mr.——and thought to make a safe retreat, by
bolting out into the street. Tho' facts, the circum-
stances seem quite strange enough to be a dream. The
husband with the help of some shopmates of his
who chanced to come, immersed him, without mercy,
till the life in him was all but nil. Compassion
then suggested he may be allowed his liberty, but
first he'd better have a warm, lest his cold bath
should do him harm. Accordingly, all mud and
dirt, with little else of clothes thans hirt they led him
through the pouring rain, into the Gas house; there
again he begged for mercy, but in vain. They
smothered him from head to foot with dust from
coal mixed up with soot, which stuck to him, he
being wet, till he became as black as jet, and looked
so like an Indian wild, his mother would not know
her child. He did escape at last and went wild
Indian speed t'wards Sevenoaks, Kent, where he had
come from, just to spend a few days with a "mu-
tual friend." The sequel may be briefly told, the
husband went next day and sold his goods and
chattels, and resolved the partnership should be dis-
solved. He put the faithless one outside, and took
the key away. She cried.

The moral of this wicked case is plain, that very great disgrace from small things oftentimes we trace. No matter where or what the crime, the punishment will come in time.

Missing the Train.—That the course of true love never did run, &c., everybody knows the rest, received additional proof on Tuesday the 7th, when through missing the train, the would-be-happy couple were doomed to disappointment. The clergyman, with the clerk and other necessary attendants were at the church at the appointed time, and waited—and waited again — but they waited in vain, as the clock had struck the important hour, after which, according to English belief, the nuptial knot cannot be tied so as to effectually hold the contracting parties together. At five minutes after twelve, in hot haste and out of breath, the parties came—having walked and run, and run and walked from New Cross, and now were baulked. The disappointment may have been great, but it was greater the next day—as they were then *too soon*. They were then informed that it is necessary to give 24 hours' notice of marriage to the clerk, and as this could not be done after 12 o'clock the previous, they had to return unmarried. They

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tried again and were more successful on the Sunday following. Now a question arises as to which was to blame in losing the train. It has been hinted it was the lady's fault, but we take the liberty to doubt that.

Water Company. — Preparations have been going on quietly in a meadow near Shortlands station for many months past with a view, it appears, to supply this neighbourhood with water. Old inhabitants have laughed at the scheme, while others have had their misgivings as to the probable results, providing anybody should be foolish enough to buy water of the Company while they can get plenty by sinking a well. But whatever may be thought of it, the Company have begun to lay down their pipes, commencing near the entrance to the Market square in Widmore lane, and will soon begin to supply some of the houses with water from the Well in the meadow. How these people came to imagine Bromley wanted a water company is best known to themselves. If their object is to drain our wells and thereby compel us to buy their water, we shall take it as anything but a friendly action on their part, and instead of tamely submitting, they will find we shall do our best to upset them and their Act of Parliament. But if, on the contrary, we find they are not a set of robbers but really come to serve us we shall advise our friends to go a little out of their way to serve them.

WHAT MEN SAY ABOUT THE WOMEN.

A Mother's Love. — Is there (asks a popular authoress) a sentiment to be found in any language so full of grace and beauty as the idea suggested by the three little words—"a mother's love?" How unceasing are the efforts of a mother in guiding aright the footsteps of her children. From our earliest infancy, our mother watches over us with constant tenderness and devotion. To our infantile prattle she listens with delight: and with what interest she watches the gradual unfolding of our childish faculties! As we learn to talk, to walk, to read, to observe, and think, how she glories over each little triumph! Fondly she watches our growth; with deep interest she observes our boyish efforts and achievements, the temptations and struggles of our youth, and the hopes and aspirations of our manhood. Sorrows may come thick upon us, friends may prove faithless, and the world present not one cheering ray; yet will our mother cling to us with a love steadfast and abiding. "*The Queen.*"

Women.—Dey may rail against wimmin as much as dey like, dey can't set me up against dem. I hab always in my life found dem fust in lub—fust in a quarrel—fust in de dance—de fust in de ice cream saloon—and de fust, best, and last in de sick room. What would we poor debbils do widout dem? Let us be born as little, as ugly, and as helpless as you please, and a woman's arms am open to receib us. She it am who gibs us our fust dose ob castor ile, and puts close upon our helpless, naked limbs, and cubbers up our foots and toses in long flannel petticoats; and it am she who, as we grows up, fills our dinner-baskets with apples as we starts to skool, and licks us when we tears our trowsers. *Nigger Discourses.*

Heaven bless the wives,
They fill our hives
With little bees and honey!
They ease life's shocks,
They mend our socks,
But don't they spend the money!
When we are sick,
They heal us quick—
That is if they do love us;
If not, we die,
And then they cry,
And raise tombstones above us.

Pleasures of an American Editor.—Editing a paper is a very pleasant business. If it contains too much political matter, people won't have it. If the type is small, they can't read it. If we publish telegraph reports, folks say they are nothing but lies. If we omit them, they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect. If we have a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a rattle head. If we don't admit jokes, they say we are an old fossil. If we publish original matter, they blame us for not giving selections. If we publish selections, folks say that we are lazy for not writing more, and giving them what they have not read in some other papers. If we give a public man complimentary notices, we are censured for being partial. If we do not, all hands say we are an uncouth bear. If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, men become jealous. If we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to have in their house, and is countermanded. If we remain in the office and attend to business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows. If we go out, they say we never attend to business. If we do not pay our bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted. If we do pay promptly, they say we stole the money.

Caution to the Owners of Dogs.—A London surgeon, writing to the *Herald*, says:—Several of my patients have been suffering from an eruption resembling, in many respects, the itch, causing the same amount of annoyance and irritation, and equally troublesome to cure. As in each case I have traced it to some favourite dog, and knowing how ignorant thousands are upon the subject, I thought publicity was the correct thing. One was a boy in buttons, scratching from head to foot, with red patches, and not unlike the nettle rash. His sister had it, his mother had it, and his father had a "pup" with the mange, and this animal slept with the children. A lady at Richmond, now under my care, has her face and chest covered, and having been proud of her fair skin, is surprised at such a disease coming into her family. The servant is marked in the same way. The lapdog has just recovered, and would have died had it not been for a veterinary surgeon. A gentleman at Kensington had for many months such an aggravating skin disease as, he stated, would not yield to any drug;

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and at times he scratched himself until the blood ran down his legs. He was, however, still more surprised when I told him it was the same complaint as his favourite dog had.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The remedy for Hydrophobia, which you published last month, is very similar to that used by Lord Rossmore, and if it really possesses the curation virtues which are attributed to it, they are probably due to the pewter filings. At all events, as medical men admit that they know of no cure for the disease, any one bitten may as well try the proposed remedy as a last hope. I subjoin Lord Rossmore's receipt:—Take 6 oz. pewter filings, the same of rue, 4 of garlic, and 4 of Venice treacle. Cut the herbs small, and simmer the whole for 3½ hours, in 3 quarts of strong beer or white wine, in a closed earthen vessel, and in a water bath. Bottle for use. Within 12 hours after the bite take a tablespoonful. On the second day, two tablespoonfuls. On the third, three; and so increase the dose till the fifth day. For the four succeeding days continue five tablespoonfuls. During the course, apply to the wound hot poultices of rue and garlic. Both men and dogs may be treated in the same manner, and with the same doses. S.

CRINOLINE. — Amongst the inconveniences, mis'o tunes, and accidents attributable to crinolines, in addition to their being the cause of a dreadful death to thousands of the most loveable beings on earth and a great annoyance to men, both in walking and riding, is that of throwing people down in the street. A case in point was brought to our notice the other day of a very respectable resident, one of the old school, who has a virtuous abhorrence of such things, being thrown down and very much hurt, through catching her foot in the crinoline of a lady who was crossing the pavement from a linendraper's shop to her carriage in the high street. The first-named lady was unable to leave her room for several days after, from the injuries she received, and is now more than ever of our opinion that crinolines ought to be put down. It has been tried at most resolutely by the fair wearers themselves assisted sometimes by the police; and we have occasionally lent a helping hand to put them down, but without producing any permanent effect during the late high winds.

BROMLEY CHORAL UNION.—We feel much pleasure in bringing the name of this Society again before the public. They have already given two concerts with great success, and are about giving another some time during the present month. We hope that the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood will encourage the efforts made by this Society, in bringing before the public music of a sound pleasing character, thus affording an opportunity of innocent amusement, and at the same time calculated to create a taste for music in the neighbourhood.

At the annual Vestry held on the 25th ult. (Mr. White, Churchwarden, in the chair), the following gentlemen were nominated to serve the office of Overseer for the year ensuing:—Mr. W. Sutton, Mr. G. W. Baxter, Mr. Thos. Wells, Mr. Isaac Uridge, Mr. Robt. Cooper, and Mr. Geo. Weeks. This list will be returned to the Justices on the 3rd inst., from which two of the parties will be appointed. Mr. Pawley, senior, was re-elected Waywarden for the year ensuing; and it was resolved, by a majority of 7 to 4, "that the old building in Widmore Lane, formerly used as the Parish Cage, be disposed of by sale."

YEOMANRY BALL.—A Ball was held at the Assembly Room, White Hart Hotel, on Thursday the 30th, under the patronage of the Officers of the West Kent, Queen's Own, Yeomanry. The company was very numerous, many of the gentry of the neighbourhood were present. The room was tastefully arranged for the occasion, which, together with the refreshment department, reflected great credit on the host and hostess, who leave nothing undone that could tend to the enjoyment of the company on these occasions. About 150 were present—among whom were the Captain and Officers and several members of the 18th Kent, in uniform, as were also the Yeomanry. An effective band was supplied by La Feuliades of Blackheath, by whom the music was beautifully done; as were also the programmes by the printer.

TEETOTALISM.—Among the great benefits to be conferred on society by the spread of teetotalism, one striking result has been talked of, but not yet accomplished, which is no less than by the accummulated savings of that body to be enabled to buy up all the public-houses in the kingdom. This has probably been postponed through a feeling of philanthropy for the landlords, who could not in justice be turned out without compensation or a retiring pension. This reasoning does not, however, affect the opening of new houses; and we would suggest, if teetotalers are really in earnest in the matter, that they would make a good beginning by buying up all the corner houses in Bromley, to prevent their being converted into beer shops: if it is not too late.

WEATHER PREDICTION.—A cutting "Nor-easter" prevailed on the 21st, freezing in the shade, from which, and from a cloudless sky the greater part of the day, our oracle predicts the summer will be dry. Half of the month of March had gone this year before the mud of the winter had been converted into dust. Indeed, the weather up to the middle was a continuation of February weather, increasing rather than dimishing the dirt, which was, however, thoroughly swept of the road in the shape of dust in a few days after the drying winds set in. Frost, snow, and sunshine alternately, the latter part of the month.

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BROMLEY FAIR.

Our Correspondent "C.D." of last month will no doubt be much gratified, if not edified, on perusing the following copy of the Charter of Bromley Fairs, which, by the kindness of Coles Child, Esq., Lord of the Manor, we are enabled to give. It will, doubtless, puzzle many, and C.D. will confer a favour upon us by putting it into modern English for the benefit of our readers generally.

Copy of Charter.

25 & 26 HENRY 6. DE ANNO 25.

P Epo. Roffen, R., unive'sis & singulis Archie'pis, E'pis &c. Saltm. Concessim'
(22) eciam eidem nunc E'po & succ suis q'd he'ant unu' M'catum in Man'io suo de Bromley die Jovis qualt septimana tenend & unam feriam in vico ibdem cum theolonio & picagio ejusdem singulis annis p' tres dies videlt in Vigilia in die & in Crastino S'ci Jacobi Apli duratur' non obstante q'd infra Man'iu p'dcm quandam aliam feriam tne'at in die S'ci Blasii & in crastino. Dumtamen M'catum & ferie ille non sint ad nocumentu' vicinorm M'catorm & feriarm.

Dat' p' manu' nr'am apud Westm. xx die Julii.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR.—Glancing over the columns of a weekly newspaper, March 11th, I found under the head "Vestry Meeting," in the Bromley intelligence, the following paragraph: "Mr. Holland, in declaring his views upon the subject, said he was sure the Common district had contributed towards the filling of Bromley Churchyard, and therefore he thought they ought to contribute towards paying for the new Cemetery." As I was present at the meeting, and questioned very much the correctness of that statement, I wrote to Mr. Holland on the subject, and in reply he says (giving me permission to use his letter as I like) "I did not give any opinion of my own as to the filling up of Bromley Churchyard by burials from Holy Trinity district. So far as I recollect, I asked what answer would be made to an argument that might probably be urged, viz.: it may be argued that burials from Trinity have helped to fill up the Churchyard, and therefore to render a new Burial ground necessary, is it not just that the ratepayers of Trinity should contribute towards its cost?" I submit that this is very different to the declaration of a decided opinion; from which the Commissioner evidently and properly abstained. The reporter to the paper in question may possibly have misunderstood the Commissioner, but I think the statement ought not to go forth to the Bromley ratepayers unchallenged.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., B.C.

March 20th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir.—It was stated at the meeting held at the Bell Hotel, on Tuesday, 7th ult., that "*all* the inhabitants of Bromley were satisfied of the necessity of providing a Cemetery, with the exception of *one* individual"—that individual, being, I believe, the Incumbent of Plaistow. Allow me to say that this is by no means the case. Even the committee appointed to consider the question were not unanimous about it; some thinking that an additional churchyard, and not a cemetery, was the thing needed. I can certify that several of the residents, most qualified to judge, are of that opinion also; and am persuaded that if the facts were fairly laid before the inhabitants, the great majority would concur in it. We should bear in mind—1st, That the Bromley Common people have already at their own expense, provided themselves with a Burial Ground amply sufficient for their requirements. 2nd, That the Plaistow people are willing to do the same, without costing the parish a sixpence. 3rd, That it is highly probable the Bickley people will do so also, although this cannot be determined until the bounds of the new district are settled, and the minister instituted. 4th, That if these districts should be severed from Bromley, so small a portion would remain, that two or three acres would be sufficient for the burial of all future parishioners. Further, there are serious objections to cemeteries, of which many are not aware. They press very hardly on the poor, who cannot hire carriages to go any considerable distance as their richer neighbours can; and are therefore, in many instances, prevented from following their relations to the grave. They are a great annoyance to those in their immediate vicinity. No right-minded person will object to the tolling of the bell for the interment of his fellow parishioner; but he may, very reasonably, object to the bell being kept continually going for persons with whom he has no connection whatever, and who are only allowed to be buried near him on account of the fees, which their interment pays. This must destroy the sanctity of the feeling with which a funeral should be regarded. Again the manner in which cemeteries are paid for, viz., by a compulsory rate on persons of all denominations, is needlessly offen-

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sive to the feelings of non-conformists, who advocate the voluntary principle. This cannot be regarded in the instance of a church rate, without destroying the public provision made for the religious teaching of the poor. But wherever it can be respected, it ought to be. Surely then, Sir, the better course would be that both Churchmen and Dissenters should provide themselves with sufficient burial ground by voluntary subscription. No one who knows Bromley parish can doubt the liberality of either party, and thus the poorer ratepayers should be exempted from payment altogether. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A RATEPAYER.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—One of the most important subjects to Bromley people at the present time is, the necessity which has arisen for providing additional space for the burial of our dead; and the statement of a few facts not understood by all, may perhaps lead us to come to a better conclusion. At a vestry, held on the 15th day of December, it was resolved that a burial board should be formed, with the object of providing a cemetery for the whole parish, including the districts of Trinity, Bromley Common, and S. Mary's, Plaistow, and the intended district at Bickley; and it was considered that a plot of about eight acres would not be too large for the purpose. The cost of this cemetery, including the purchase of land, enclosing it with an iron or other substantial fence, laying out and planting the ground and building two chapels, one for the use of church-people, and the other for dissenters (and both *useless* for any other purpose than burials) cannot be placed at less than £6000, and would probably cost much more, thus entailing on the parish the necessity of raising by rates (less the amount received for fees) at least £700, viz:

Interest on £6000	£300
One-fifth of principal as a Sinking fund, as required by law	120
Maintenance of Plantation, Walks, Buildings, &c.	250
Clerk to the Board	30
	£700

And why should a cemetery, the abomination of the 19th century, be made? Many of the inhabitants of Trinity district, including Mr. Haslett, a ratepayer in Trinity district, and principal manager of the Independent Chapel, at Keston, to which the dissenters of Bromley Common generally repair for worship, signed the memorial to Sir George Grey, stating that the inhabitants of Trinity district were for the most part opposed to the cemetery, they being already provided with a burial ground of sufficient size, and capable of being enlarged when necessary, at moderate expense. The district cannot be included without the express consent of the Secretary of State: see section 4 of the Act 23 and 24 Vic., cap. 64, which, after the facts brought to the notice of the Inspector the other day, is not likely to be given. Again, nearly an acre of ground attached to the church of S. Mary's, Plaistow, is about to be consecrated, and this ground can also be enlarged at a very small expense. The church at Bickley also has a large piece of ground, open and removed from dwelling houses, and better situated for the burial of poor people in the neighbourhood, than a distant cemetery, such as that proposed; and it thus appears that a burial ground is only required for Bromley proper. A new church as is well known, has lately been built at Plaistow, the congregation of which, taken from that long neglected neighbourhoood, is steadily increasing; but it only contains sittings for 450 people, while the population of the district is at least 2000, and is rapidly increasing. In Bromley church there is but very little accommodation for the surrounding poor. Let, then, church people come forward and pay down at once, voluntarily, a sum equivalent to three or four of the annual rates, which they will otherwise be compelled to pay for many years, and to raise a sum of two or three thousand pounds, and buy three acres of land, *ie* three times the size of the present churchyard, and build thereon a plain church for their poor brethren, with a large churchyard attached: let this be a chapel-of-ease to the mother church, and be served by one of the curates, and thus, with less expense to themselves, the inhabitants of Bromley would provide for the souls of the living, instead of thinking only of the bodies of the dead. If the dissenters require a cemetery for themselves exclusively, let them follow the same course.

The necessity for a new burial ground happens at a most unfortunate time, in the inter-regnum between the retirement of Mr. Newell and the appointment of a new vicar, and thus the person most affected in the change of the application of the burial fees, consequent on the making a cemetery, has no voice in the matter. It has been said that the present inhabitants of Bromley Common ought to contribute to the expense of a new burial ground at Bromley, because their predecessors have helped to fill the churchyard. Such, however, is not the case, for while the number of burials in the parish churchyard during 21 years, from 1st March, 1844, when Trinity Church was built, has been about 1600, of which 64 or 4 per cent., are from Bromley Common: those at Trinity Church have been 272, of which 18 or more than 6 per cent., have come from the mother district. I am, Sir, &c.,

AN INHABITANT.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Chislehurst, March 28th, 1865.

SIR,—Knowing that your columns are open for the insertion of any well-founded complaints affecting the comfort and welfare of Bromley and its neighbourhood, I write to draw public notice to the annoyance that young ladies and respectable females have constantly to endure, if unaccompanied by a male escort, from the rude and unmannerly conduct of some of the labourers and idle young fellows whom they may happen to meet even in mid-day. To the shame of our locality, I am sorry to say that it is now almost impossible for young ladies to enjoy a walk on the beautiful Common of the village I write from, without being assailed by some impertinent remark. One of my daughters, in her hurry to escape from some labourers she and some friends were meeting, dropped her muff and lost it, being actually afraid to return and pick it up. Another lady, living in Bickley Park, and engaged at the time in the charitable act of visiting the poor, was grossly insulted a short time ago. I know the police cannot be everywhere, and these cowardly

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ruffians take very good care to behave properly when a policeman or respectable man is in sight. I therefore hope that, if you will kindly insert this letter, the force of public opinion will be sufficient to put down the evil which, I fear, is increasing.

I am, &c., THE FATHER OF A FAMILY.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

SIR,—May I trouble you to make known the fact that for several days past my nursemaid, a modest girl, has been grossly insulted by men dressed as bricklayers in New Bromley; and one man so frightened her, by placing his arm round her neck and almost throwing her down (altho' in view of houses), that she declines going out again.

Where, then, are my children to obtain a little fresh air? If you will kindly make this known, perhaps the authorities may empower the police to prevent the recurrence of such insults. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, WIDMORE.

I enclose my Card.

P.S.—If I ever catch these vagabonds, I shall not hesitate to take the law in my own hands, and I trust every father will do the same.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sydenham, Kent, 15th March, 1865.

SIR,—I should feel very much obliged if any old inhabitant of Bromley could give me some particulars of the life of the late James Scott, Esq., the very eminent surgeon and medical practitioner, who died at Clay Hill, Bromley, Kent, on the 3rd December, 1848. I should like to know the number of years he resided at Bromley, for what complaints he was eminent for, the cause of his death, if there are any likenesses of him, and whether any descendants of his are living.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. HILL.

BROMLEY PETTY SESSIONS, 6TH MARCH.

Present—C. L. Wilson, Esq., in the chair, C. Child, Esq., W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., and W. Whitmore, Esq.

This being a Special Session for transfer of alehouse licences, the licence of the "Harrow" Inn, Knockholt, was transferred from Mr. Henry Howell to Mr. T. G. Grist.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT BROMLEY.—*James Ellis*, was charged by James Sparks with having, on the 27th of Feb., at New Bromley, used abusive words towards the complainant, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. The defendant, who did not appear until the case was over, was convicted in a penalty of £1 and costs, and in default of payment was committed for one month to Maidstone.

BROMLEY, 17TH MARCH.

Before C. Child, Esq.

Two men, named *James Croll* and *John Sharet*, were charged at the Magistrates' Clerk's Office by their master, Mr. James Cavel, of Sundridge Hall, with having left his service before the time for which they had agreed to serve had expired. After hearing both sides of the case the parties were allowed to retire, and on their return they stated the matter was arranged without troubling the Magistrate further.

FARNBOROUGH, 20TH MARCH.

Present—G. W. Norman, Esq., W. Waring, Esq., and R. Berens, Esq.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT BROMLEY.—*James Blair*, was charged by P.C. Austen with drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the High Street, Bromley, on the 18th ult. Case dismissed.

Thomas Bookham, was charged by Inspector Linvell with having, on the 25th ult., in Bromley, allowed a cart to be used without having a name, &c., painted thereon, as required by law. The case was proved on the evidence of Sergeant Gray, and the defendant was convicted in a penalty of 10s. and costs.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY.

THE LATE R. PATERSON, ESQ.—On Wednesday, the 15th ult., were interred in the parish churchyard the mortal remains of Richard Paterson, Esq., J.P., of Leesons, St. Paul's Cray. The sudden death of this highly respected gentleman is deeply deplored by a large circle of sorrowing friends; and the affectionate respect of the poor of the parish was testified in a very heartfelt manner on Wednesday, the 15th, when a large crowd of those whom the deceased's kind and generous nature had sympathised with and assisted, stood round his grave and showed, by their demeanour, that they felt they had lost a friend. The corpse was met at the lychgate by the rector, the Rev. G. L. Langdon, accompanied by seven clergymen of the neighbouring parishes and elsewhere, who had come to testify their respect for the departed. In the church the Psalms were chanted, and two hymns were sung, one before the lesson, sung in a most touching manner by the excellent choir of the parish, and the other after the lesson. The thrilling, soul-stirring effect of which will never be forgotten by those who were present. The "Dead March in Saul" was most effectively given, while clergy and choir preceded the body to the grave, and the high estimation in which the late Mr. Paterson was held by the Rector, made the service evidently a very trying one to him, for he ever found in Mr. Paterson a friend to help in every good and charitable work.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Plant the vegetables which have been already sown. Make hot-beds for cucumbers and melons; force kidney beans and elford rhubarb; plant out the roots of scarlet kidney beans which have been retained since winter; these produce shoots very rapidly. Plant out artichokes and potatoes in warm borders; plant out the various pot-herbs; sow capsicums and love-apples on hot-beds; also asparagus, beets, cabbages, celery, garden and kidney beans. Dutch turnips, lettuces, nasturliums, peas, raddishes, small salading. Let the figs be now pruned and trained, and where necessary the peach and nectarine blossoms should be protected. The insects on these and other fruit trees must be carefully removed. All perennials should be planted now. Bedding is an important duty at this time.

Births.

On the 7th ult., at Bromley Common, the wife of Rev. A. Rawson, of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., at Bromley, the wife of E. Ilott, Esq., of twins.

Marriages.

On the 19th ult., at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, London, W.C., Hannah Elizabeth Allen, of Bromley, Kent, to Francis Ephram Chisnall, of Stoke, Suffolk.

Deaths.

On the 1st ult., at Bromley, the wife of Mr. Charles Bourne, aged 76.

March 7th, at Sunderland, in the county of Durham, James Draper, of Bromley, of typhoid fever, aged 30 years. Deeply lamented.

On the 8th ult., at Leesons, Chislehurst, Richd. Paterson, Esq., aged 73.

On the 11th ult., at Bromley, Mrs. S. Mumford, aged 83.

On the 13th ult., at Bromley, Mrs. Gomer, aged 54.

On the 28th inst., at Bromley, Kent, Christiana, widow of the late Thomas Ilott, Esq.

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APARTMENTS. — A SITTING-ROOM and BEDROOM, Two Bedrooms if required, to be Let in the middle of May, at Elm Cottage, Park Road, Bromley.

TO be SOLD, in the vicinity of Bromley, about 60 Loads of Turf Mould.—For particulars, apply to W.F., Record Office, Bromley.

FOR SALE.—A Basket Chaise, cob size, in good condition, built by Lenny, and well-made Single Harness—price together, £20.—Enquire of Mr. Cook, Tiger's Head, Mason's Hill.

FOR SALE.—4 Vols "History of London," demy 8vo., in good condition; also, the Post Office Directory for 1863, to be Sold cheap.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as General Servant. Queen's Head, Chislehurst.

FOR SALE, the property of a gentleman, a handsome Black Pony, quiet to ride or drive, and fast; a 4-wheel Basket Chaise, to carry three, elegant, and in good repair, with lamps, &c., complete; a Silver-plated Harness (been used only a very few times) to fit the pony. To be sold either together, or the pony and harness together, and chaise seperately. Apply at Perry Hall, Orpington, Kent.

FOR SALE.—Two small handsome mountain Ponies, unbroke, but have been handled. They are very promising, good action, and will be sold cheap, either single or as a pair.—Apply J. Payne, Meadow Lodge, Bromley Common.

FOR SALE.—A strong built light spring Van, with moveable cover and patent boxes; also, a light spring Cart, both in good condition, and made by Mack, Greenwich.—Apply to H. Harbert, Coal Merchant, Chislehurst, S.E.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—A Second-floor, consisting of two rooms, pleasantly situated, 3, Market Square, Bromley, overlooking the fields. No children in the house, and no other lodgers.

COMFORTABLY Furnished Apartments, with attendance, suitable for a single city gentleman or a married couple, fifteen minutes walk from the station, New Bromley side.—Apply at the Printing Office.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, with or without attendance, Two or Three Rooms, 15 minutes walk from Shortlands Station.—Apply Mrs. Barrow, 22, Mooreland Road, Bromley Hill, Kent.

WANTED, by a respectable middle aged person, a Situation as Housekeeper to a widower or single gentleman: no objection to a tradesman's family. 4 years character. —Address A.Z., Printing Office, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED TO RENT, good Trout Fishing on the Cray, in the locality of St. Mary Cray, Orpington, of Foot's Cray. Send full particulars to G. B. and S. Baxter and Payne, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Bromley, Kent.

TRANSPLANTING MACHINES for the removal of large Trees, with efficient men to work them.—Apply to H. Hook, Chislehurst, S E.

TO be SOLD, together or seperate, within ten minutes walk of the Bromley Railway Station—Several small Freehold Cottages with Gardens. Apply to Mr. John Bannister back of Tiger's Head Inn, Mason's Hill.

TO be SOLD.—A Light Spring Van with shifting Cover, cloth Seats and Lamps; also, a Light Spring Cart.—Apply to Mr. John Bannister, back of Tiger's Head, Mason's Hill.

TO LET.—A Two-stall Stable, with good Loft over.—Apply to W. J. White, baker, High Street, Bromley.

WANTED, by a respectable married man, a Situation as Gardener. Has a good character, and is willing to make himself useful.—Address A.B., Mr. Middlemiss, baker, New Bromley.

FOR SALE, a useful Cob, remarkably quiet, suitable for a lady or children to drive in four-wheel or basket chaise. May be seen at the Railway Tavern, Shortlands.

TO BE SOLD, —A Brown Mare 15 hands 2 inches high, quiet to ride and in harness. Also a 2-wheel Chaise and Harness. To be seen at Joseph Longbottom's, Esq., Bromley Common.

FOR SALE—A Bath Chair complete, in good condition. Apply to Mr. C. Bourne, romley.

An APPRENTICE WANTED in the Smith's Shop at J. K. Hunter's Carriage Factory, London Road, Bromley.

WANTED—A Situation as Plain Cook, age 29. Good character. Address B. B., Mr. Bolton's opposite the George Inn, Beckenham.

BLUNDELL'S LIME WORKS,
CHISLEHURST.
Tunnel and Flare Stone Lime.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page.....	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Nos. 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 28, 50, and 65 of the *Bromley Record*, are out of print. A few copies of the other numbers may be had to make perfect copies if required. Title pages and index will shortly be published.

Bradshaw's Railway Guide can always be had at the Printing Office, Bromley.

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny. These Cards cannot always be ready for delivery with the *Bromley Record*, but can be had on and after the 1st of the month.

THE PRINTER.—It being the wish of the Printer to oblige everybody if he can, he hereby offers his services to both Conservative and Liberal, and would no more think of refusing to print for either in the coming election, than would a butcher, baker, or grocer think of refusing to serve them; and that one should not know what the other may be doing, they will be pleased to take notice of the word private in large letters on the door of the Printing Room.

MOON'S CHANGES—MAY.

First Quarter	2nd day,	at 4. 4 after.
Full Moon	10th day,	at 8.23 after.
Last Quarter	18th day,	at 6.39 morn.
New Moon	24th day,	at 10.49 after.

The Bromley Record.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1865.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

A succession of startling events hav followed closely on each other during the past month. News arrived about the middle of the month that Richmond had been taken by the Federals after several days hard fighting, and more recent accounts state that the Confederate General Lee, has accepted terms from Grant, the Federal General, whereby the Confederate army, or at least that part of it under Lee's command, have laid down their arms. Throughout the Northern States, and more especially in large towns, the people gave themselves up to rejoicing, bell ringing, and firing salutes, &c, on the arrival of the news of the fall of Richmond, the metropolis of the Confederate States. Jefferson Davis, the President, was not in Richmond when it was taken, he having had the precaution to leave overnight with his family. The war is now at an end and peace will once more be restored was the expressed hope of all, but news arrived on the 25th that Mr Lincoln, the president, had been assassinated while in his private box at a theatre, and forebodings of worse to come took the place of hopes that the previous news had created. The official dispatches which arrived in London on the 24th, state that on the night of the 14th his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was assassinated while sitting in his box at Ford's theatre in this city. Mrs. Lincoln, another lady and gentleman, were with him. About half-past ten, during a pause in the performance, the assassin entered the box, hastily approached the President from behind, and discharged a pistol at his head, the bullet from which penetrated nearly through. The assassin then leaped from the box upon the stage, brandishing a large knife or dagger, and exclaiming '*Sic semper tyrannis*, escaped to the rear of the theatre. The President fell insensible, and continued in that state until 7.32 the following morning, when he expired. —The same evening, about the same time, another assassin entered the house of Mr. Seward under pretence of pressing business, and was shown into Mr. Seward's sick room, when he immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and face of Mr. Seward. Fred. Seward, who was in an adjoining room, hastened to the door of his father's chamber, when he met the assassin who inflicted on him one or more deadly blows, by which his skull was fractured in two places, and from which it is reported he has since died. There is evidence that Mr. Stanton was also marked for assassination. The assassins escaped, but it is ascertained with reasonable certainty one is named Wilkes Booth, who it is reported has since been arrested. Business operations were literally paralyzed in London, Liverpool, and other large towns, on receipt of the melancholy intelligence; and news that a similar attempt had been made in Paris on the life of the Russian Ambassador, who is dangerously wounded, coming at the same time contributed to heighten the general consternation.—Another startling item of intelligence is also crowded into the past week's news, which is the self-accusation by Constance Kent of being guilty of the mysterious Road Murder about five years ago, she being only sixteen at the time.

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Suspicions pointed so strongly to another, that her statement will be doubted by the public generally till she is found guilty. She will be tried at the Wilts summer assizes.—To come nearer home, the approaching election has brought out four candidates for the honor of representing West Kent. The opening addresses of the two Liberals will be found in these pages, rather lengthy although considerably abridged from the report as it appears in the county Liberal paper. The addresses of the Conservative candidates were delivered on Friday, too late for this month's impression of the *Record*, and will be found in the county Conservative paper of Tuesday next.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Preparations for a sharp contest for the honour of representing West Kent in the next Parliament are in active progress. Without venturing to predict who will be the successful candidates, we may state our adhesion to the opinion which is pretty generally entertained, that the present members owe their seats to John Bright. This *moderate* Reformer so startled the Liberal party that many of them on that occasion deserted their colors. In the programme of the coming contest we perceive the name of a gentleman in the neighbourhood which carries a large amount of legitimate influence, earned by a combination of business habits with high scientific attainments, and other qualifications of a superior order.

A meeting of the Liberal electors of West Kent was convened by circular at the Bull Hotel, Maidstone, on Thursday, to hear their two candidates, Messrs. Angerstein and Lubbock, on the important questions of the day. There was a numerous assemblage of the leading Liberals present.

Mr. ANGERSTEIN, having been briefly introduced by the Chairman, commenced by observing that it was with a desire to benefit the great Liberal cause that he came forward as a candidate for West Kent. He would first allude to the great kindness he had received at the hands of the constituency he was about to leave, many of whom he saw before him that day, and who, he had no doubt, had come there to give him a hearty welcome. They had also come to join with the men of Maidstone—with the men of every other district in West Kent—to rescue the Liberal cause, and defeat those who were the enemies of progress—those who ever had been the enemies of progress, and who ever would be. He, however, wished to cast no slur on those who were opposed to him in politics. He claimed to be a Liberal, and he would accord to every man the same liberty that he should wish to possess himself. When he looked back to the political history of the last half century—when he thought of Canning, of Wilberforce, and other heroes in politics—he could not but do honour to their memory, and strive to walk in their footsteps. While he ventured to make those few preparatory remarks, he would beg that any gentlemen who wished should put any question they liked to him, and he would be most happy to answer them—questions not only concerning the county of Kent, but the country at large; for they were present not only upon local interests, but for imperial interests—interests not confined to any particular town, district, or county;—interests not only extending over broad England, but over the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. With regard to the particular purpose for which they were assembled, he had the honour of appearing before them with his friend Mr. Lubbock to express to them their political opinions; and he had the greatest satisfaction in calling Mr. Lubbock his colleague. His own political opinions were known to them through the votes he had given, and he was the sound friend of good, legitimate, gradual progress: but was in favour of no sudden change. He was a good friend to the Church; but would afford to all non-conformists any amount of liberty compatible with that happy constitution under which they lived; for the Church and State were, in his opinion, inseparable; but he was not prepared to go to any greater length. Civil and religious liberty was the principal foundation of the Liberal institutions of the country. He had stated that he was a friend to the Church; and he was so because he believed it was that on which Protestant truth stood, for the benefit of each section of the Protestant community; and he hoped the time was distant, if ever, when the Church and State would be separated. He would, however, vote for the abolition of Church-rates, as at present raised, whatever other form or phase the Legislature might cause such support for the Church to assume. They would always find in him a friend to the general body of communicants, whether they belonged to the Church, or whether they belonged to the Protestant Non-conformists, or any other variety of religious communities. With respect to the County Franchise Bill, let them consider well the difference between Lord Russell's Reform Bill and the Reform Bill of Lord Derby of 1858. They would, doubtless, recollect that with the Borough Franchise Bill there was no material difference, being £6 instead of £8, a difference with which Liberals would not particularly quarrel; but, with regard to the County Franchise Bill of Lord Derby, it was a sham, a miserable sham, to meet an occasion, and would have been no advantage. With respect to a very difficult question, to which he had given great attention, he should be happy to be catechised by any gentleman in the room: he alluded to the malt tax repeal. With regard to that question, he was quite prepared to admit the difficulties under which agriculture laboured, and fully admitted that it had been looked over by the Legislature. He was prepared to say that all legislation should take place for the general interest of the country; and that was looked to as one reason why one particular interest was not studied in particular. But he hoped they would not from that draw an inference that he was in favour of malt-tax repeal. He hoped he should be able to prove to them that the

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repeal of that tax would prove to the tenant farmer a delusion; and that from the malt-tax repeal they would derive no positive advantage. If A or B possesses land which he lets to C, who realizes a value, say of £5 or £10 an acre: and if by an act of the Legislature the crops were convertible into a greater value, he wished to know whether the landlord would not raise the rent. Did they believe a landlord would allow a tenant to grow crops worth 50s. or 60s., and pay the same rent as if it produced only 30s.? He believed that not one who voted in favour of the repeal really believed in the benefit that was predicted to arise from it, or believed they were serving the purposes of the tenant farmer. Having spoken of the producer, he would go next to the consumer; for he thought he had proved that the landowners would reap the benefit; and, therefore, next to them came the consumer. The difference in the price of beer, after the repeal, would be only fractional, and a certain class of gentlemen would take care it never reached the consumer, and the thirsty soul would never be quenched at a cheaper rate than at the present time. He was free to confess that he did not believe in Sir Bulwer Lytton's appeal when he used the *ad miserecordiam* argument that "each man could brew his own beer in his own cottage." There were few places, except Lincolnshire, where even gentlemen did brew their own beer. In a town in that county an endeavour was made to do away with the village public house, because the cottager brewed his own beer; but they might depend upon it that the days of private brewing were passed. The repeal would take away six millions from the revenue, and how would that be made up? How would they digest an increased income tax? The six millions would have to be made up, and were they prepared to pay an additional 6d. on the income tax? Were they then prepared to repeal the malt tax. They should remember there was another individual, that expansive person the foreigner. At the present time the foreign grower could not send barley to us for malting purposes; but if the tax were repealed they would have plenty of foreign malt. What would the home barley grower say, if he had to compete with, not only Europe but with every country that liked to grow barley for malting purposes? He might be told that this was theory, but he did not believe it was theory only. Repeal the malt duty and they would have competitors in foreign barley growers, and have an additional income tax, and the landlords would increase the rent, and the brewers would have increased profits and the country go to the wall, deriving no benefit. He thought that if they were to have any assistance given to agriculture the first that should be done by the legislature, would be to pass an enactment to enable any man to use any part of his produce whether for house or cattle in any manner he might choose without any taxation; but he would not propose that course without the interference of the excise, because he believed that notice should be given of the intention to brew so much for his own use, and the same when malting for cattle purposes, which he thought might easily be done, and would be what he thought agriculture might fairly claim. Almost everything he himself possessed depended upon agriculture, and the general interest of the country must be promoted by the welfare of that particular branch. The present was, in his opinion, a most important occasion; for they were met together not only for the Western division of Kent, but to consider whether they should have the retrogade parliament of Lord Derby, or a parliament that really represented the people. Were they prepared, each one, great or humble, to aid with all their might the cause of progress? He was prepared, with his friend Mr. Lubbock, to spare no exertion and no reasonable expense, to bring the election to a successful issue. They lived in a time of the greatest possible importance, and he believed that the next parliament would be a hinge on which future legislation would turn, and in his opinion it would be the most important parliament they had ever had. He concluded, amidst loud cheers, by thanking them for the patient manner in which they had heard him.

Mr. LUBBOCK, who on rising was greeted with much applause, then said—Mr. Whatman and gentlemen, I have neither the experience nor the eloquence of my friend, Mr. Angerstein, but after the extremely kind reception you have been good enough to accord to me, I am sure I shall not in vain appeal to your indulgence and forbearance, while I make a few observations in explanation of my political opinions. It is hardly necessary for me, coming before this meeting, to say that if you return me as one of your representatives, I shall go to Parliament as a warm, though at the same time independent, supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, possessing as he does, in so eminent a degree, the confidence of the whole country. In the first place, I may say that I entirely approve the policy of non-intervention which the present Government have pursued in regard to the American war. I heartily deplore the unfortunate struggle which is now going on in that country. Nevertheless, there is reason to hope that the war, unfortunate as it is, will work out one great and good result, which perhaps is more than can be said of many of our European wars. Whether the North succeed in reconquering the South—as now seems most probable—or whether the South may yet be able to maintain its independence, I cannot but believe and hope that the result will be the termination of slavery. In saying this, I do not speak only in the interests of the slaves, for I believe the real evil of slavery lies as much in its effect on the masters as on the slaves themselves. We know as a matter of fact that the number of slaves, which at the close of the last century was only 700,000, had increased in the year 1860 to no less than four millions; and we all must fervently hope that such a state of things may now come to an end. I think we cannot feel too thankful when we consider that we in this country have, at any rate, not that difficulty to contend with. We cannot feel too thankful to the men who, at no unnecessary expense, and without the loss of a single life, have effected for this country that which in America has necessitated the formation of an enormous national debt, which has set different sections of the community one against the other in deadly hatred, and caused a loss of life

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which it is horrible to contemplate. To turn from America to recent events in Europe, I rejoice heartily at the happy change which has taken place in the condition of Italy. No doubt the statesmen and the people of that country still have many difficulties to contend with. Their finances cannot be said at the present moment to be in an altogether satisfactory condition; still, neither their national debt, nor their taxation, is very heavy, when compared with that of many other countries in Europe, and from the capacity which the people of Italy have shown for constitutional self-government—from the wisdom and moderation with which they have discussed and settled many difficult questions—I feel satisfied that the well-wishers of Italy have every reason to look to the future with hope. I deeply regret the lamentable events which have taken place in the Northern part of Europe. The transference of Schleswig and Holstein from the free and constitutional monarchy of Denmark to the disguised despotism of Prussia is a most unfortunate result. I do not say that we ought single-handed to have gone into that war. We had two alternatives presented to us; but although we may have chosen the lesser evil of the two, still I must say I think bad was the best. I believe that the people of this country have been to a certain extent misinformed as to the real state of opinion in those two Duchies. No doubt the Holstein people are thoroughly German, but we all know Denmark was perfectly ready to give up that part of her possessions; in fact, there never was any war about that. But as regards the people of Schleswig, I believe by nationality and sympathies the great majority of them are thoroughly Danish, and we now learn that even the small minority who were in favour of the change bitterly repent the mistake they have made. With reference to our own country, no doubt one of the most important questions—if not *the* most important—which must come before the next Parliament, is that of Reform. Now, since the last election no doubt a great change has taken place in public opinion with reference to this question. At that time every public man, and all the great parties in the State, were pledged to a considerable extension of the suffrage. Every one seemed to be endeavouring to see which could go the farthest, and I believe that a very large number of people were really frightened, lest some hasty and violent change should be made. There is little doubt that the eloquence of Mr. Bright did almost as much at that time for his political adversaries as for his friends. Now, however, the case is entirely different. We are now told, if we agitate for reform, that we are doing that which nobody asks for, and that there is no need to consider the question. That, no doubt, is an admirable argument for those who look on Reform as an evil in itself—as something to be dreaded and staved off as long as possible, and only granted when it can no longer be denied; but this is not an argument which will in any way affect those who, on the contrary, look on Reform as a great good—who see in a wise and moderate extension of the suffrage one of the most powerful instruments for promoting the spread of education in this country. I confess I am not one of those who would wish to see the whole of the politjcal power thrown into the hands of any one class; I wish, on the contrary, that all the different sections of the community should have an adequate share in the representation. I think all ministers of religion, all graduates of Universities, all members of the legal and medical profession—in fact, all subjected to the operation of an educational test—ought to be at once admitted to the suffrage. Very much has been done of late years, both to increase the number of schools, and also to improve the quality of the education given in them; but I am afraid that we must all admit that very much more still remains to be done. Although myself a member of the Church of England, still I should be prepared to vote for the abolition of church-rates. I say *although*, but I might say *in consequence* of being a Churchman, because I believe that so far from being a strength, church-rates are in reality a weakness. In religious matters a civilized people may be led, but they cannot be driven. If you attempt to persecute, you only defeat the object you have in view—you destroy that which you wish to strengthen; and although I am disposed in great measure to agree with what my friend Mr. Angerstein has advanced to-day—although, after the long time in which Church and State have been united in this country, I should be sorry to see any such violent change as the separation of them—still I am satisfied that the union, if it is to be permanent, must not be felt as a restraint by either; but—if I may venture to use such a *simile*—the bond of union ought to resemble a wedding ring rather than a chain. At the same time, I must confess I should be very glad to see some measure introduced by which we might ensure the maintenance of those sacred edifices bequeathed to us by the piety of our forefathers, and which I am sure this generation will not permit to fall into decay. Mr. Angerstein has gone so ably and so fully into the question of the malt-tax, that I need not detain you on that head. I must confess, however, that in listening to him I could not help reflecting that the duty on an unmonopolised article falls not on the producer, but on the consumer. I think, therefore, that this is not a brewer's question, or a farmer's question, or a landlord's question, but a consumer's question. I should, gentlemen, support most heartily the commercial policy of the present Government; but I entirely agree with Mr. Angerstein in thinking that the papermakers have in reality a great grievance. 'Tis not that the doctrines of free-trade have in this case been overlooked, or that free-trade would ever cut the hand that leant on it. But the fact is, the case of rags is altogether a peculiar one. As a general rule, an export duty on any particuliar article diminishes and discourages production; but, almost alone of all raw materials, rags are not produced by the exertions of the producer, but, if I may so say, in spite of all he can do to prevent it. No export duty would make the clothes we wear last longer; and the consequence is, that the production of rags goes on on the Continent just as rapidly as it would do if there were no export duty at all. The result is, that the export duty—which amounts to £5 in France and Belgium, and I believe as much as £9 in the Zollverein,—acts in reality as a bounty on the importation of paper, and falls on the paper-

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makers of this country to the extent, I believe, of from £7 to £14 per ton, and as much as 15 to 30 per cent. on the price of the article. Under these circumstances, it is certain that if we do not wish an important industry in this country to be crushed, we must take some means of putting this matter straight. Although I am not prepared at this moment to adopt that which was urged on us by Mr. Angerstein—not that I have any objection to it, but because I wish to consider the question more before committing myself to any particular course—still I am sure the papermakers will believe me when I say that I am anxious that some steps should be taken, in order to place that most important industry again on a sound and satisfactory footing. After the able and eloquent speech of Mr. Angerstein, I feel it is not necessary for me to detain you with any very lengthened observations of my own. The last thirty years have witnessed immense changes and improvements—the emancipation of Roman Catholics, the abolition of slavery in the British dominions—the reform of close corporations—the diminution of sinecures, the extension of the suffrage, by which our ancient institutions have been placed on a wider and firmer basis; and, lastly, the triumph of free-trade, by which the commerce of this country has been immensely increased, the food of the people cheapened, and the prosperity of the nation so enhanced that the landlords have found they have been enriched in spite of themselves. I need not ask, gentlemen, whether you are in favour of these changes, because I know well that it is partly owing to your exertions that they have been accomplished. I need not ask you whether you are disposed to "rest and be thankful," because too much still remains to be done for that. It is of no use to try and stand still in these days. We must go one way or the other—either forwards or backwards. I do not think there is much doubt as to the way in which you intend to go, and which way this county will go at the next election. It is not, however, for me to anticipate what the decision of this meeting will be. I will therefore only say this—that if you do me the honour to adopt me as one of your candidates, and if the constituency at large should ratify that decision, I shall enter Parliament with a deep sense of the responsibility of the undertaking—with a heartfelt wish to do that which is best for my constituents and the country at large; and, in the words of one of our beautiful collects, it would be my earnest prayer that I might have wisdom to know "what things I ought to do, and grace and power faithfully to fulfil the same." In conclusion, I can only thank you for the extremely kind manner in which you have listened to these imperfect observations, and for the unexpectedly cordial reception you have been pleased to give me.

[The speeches of both candidates were frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers].

Several questions were then asked, and satisfactorily answered: after which

Mr. G. WARDE NORMAN said he believed it was now more than thirty years since he first had the honour of appearing at such a meeting as that, upon matters connected with the politics of West Kent. He had frequently had occasion to appear at Penenden-heath to propose or second the election of a Liberal candidate, and he had done so with the greatest satisfaction, because he felt he was doing his duty. It was the same sense of duty which now induced him to present himself before them; and he did so with feelings of great pleasure, because he thought the two gentlemen who had addressed them that day were in every way qualified for the high position to which they aspired. From what he could gather from the feeling of that meeting, he believed that he should meet with unanimous support when he proposed the resolution he held in his hand, viz.:—

"That the electors present at this meeting, having heard the addresses of Messrs. Angerstein and Lubbock, consider them fit and proper persons to represent the Western Division of Kent in the Commons House of Parliament, and pledge themselves to support them by every means in their power."

Mr. S. LOVE, of Shoreham, seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried unanimously, as also were all of those which succeeded it.

The meeting was addressed at some length by Mr. F. Geary (Oxonhoath), Mr. C. R. Foord (Rochester), Mr. C. Arkcoll (Maidstone), Mr. Chappel (Sevenoaks), Mr. F. D. Goldsmid (Tunbridge), Mr. Jolly (Woolwich), Mr. C. Wykeham-Martin, Mr. W. Jull (Staplehurst), Sir W. Yardley (Hadlow) and Mr. Humphrey Wickham (Goudhurst), in support of the candidates; and Committees were appointed to secure the success of the Liberal cause.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Whatman for his able conduct in the chair was then proposed by Mr. Angerstein and seconded by Mr. Lubbock, and replied to by Mr. Whatman.

The proceedings then terminated.

VESTRY.

The annual vestry was held on Easter Tuesday, the 18th, for the purpose of electing Churchwardens for the ensuing year, and to make a rate for the repairs, &c., of the Church. At a few minutes after nine o'clock, the time advertised, the vestry had become inconveniently full, and the chairman, Mr. J. White, suggested an adjournment to the Bell, which being approved, the large room of the Hotel was soon occupied. The first business being to elect churchwardens, Mr. Leatherdale, who was nominated as minister's churchwarden, was duly elected. Mr. White, having been proposed as warden, said he felt flattered at their having so frequently elected him to fill that position, but he felt the time had now arrived when he must decline the honour, as he no longer belonged to them, and so he could not see how he could fill the office again. He was living in a district which had been ecclesi-

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astically separated from the other portions of the parish.—It was observed that as there was every reason to anticipate that the parish would soon have a new incumbent it would be well to have in office a gentleman who had so long and so worthily sustained that position.—Mr. White consented on this suggestion to take office, and the proposition was carried unanimously. The churchwardens' accounts for the past year were received and approved.

The next business was to make a church rate, and the Chairman said he estimated the expenses of the ensuing year at £153 4s.—It was then moved by Mr. Leatherdale, and seconded by Mr. Rawes, that a rate of 1½d. in the pound be made; and this question, which of late years has been warmly debated, was this year allowed to pass after a few observations, which were to the following effect; Mr. Scrutton wished to know what were the intentions of the Churchwardens respecting the non-conformists, explaining that he had received a letter from a gentleman, asking him not to oppose the rate, inasmuch as for some years no compulsion had been used towards such Dissenters as had refused to pay. The letter referred to the similar case of Croydon, where (said Mr. Scrutton) a tacit understanding existed that the rate should not be opposed, or enforced. He also intimated that as non-conformists objected on principle to church rates, it was some sacrifice on their part to give up an opportunity of expressing their opinions.

Mr. Richardson said he was the gentleman alluded to, and in his letter he had referred to the past only, not to any pledge or understanding for the future; for he thought such an understanding would lead to a misunderstanding, and was ensnaring. He then read a letter from the vicar of Croydon, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, by which it appeared that some years since a law-suit about church rates was decided in favour of the Wardens, but they had not enforced the law on the recusants. The same policy had been pursued since, and hence the non-opposition of the Dissenters; but that no pledge or understanding whatever existed. As Mr. Scrutton had referred to the "principles" of non-conformists, he (Mr R.) would express a hope that they would pay the rate, if only for the sake of consistency. However much non-conformists may object on "principle" to a Church Rate, they would object much more if any portion of it went to pay the stipend of the clergymen. Are they aware of the fact, that the poor rate which they pay without any demur includes the stipend of the Chaplain to the union, and the Chaplain to the Jail? It would be quite possible to calculate how much in the pound these stipends amount to, and deduct it in paying the poor rate. Of two things, one;—either pay your church rate as well as your poor rate, or else refuse to pay your poor rate, as well as your church rate; otherwise you strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

Further conversation ensued, in which several gentlemen took part: after which, Mr. Scrutton rose and stated that he was satisfied with the spirit of the remarks made, and should not oppose the resolution for the rate, which was then agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Latter drew the attention of the vestry to the fact that a large part of the churchyard had been occupied by the interment of the widows of Bromley College, who were not ratepayers. Considering the present want of room, would not the Trustees of the College provide a separate place of burial for them?

A short discussion followed respecting the probability of the parish being able to obtain a piece of land, part of the meadow adjoining the old churchyard, for the purpose of its enlargement. A resolution, proposed by Mr. Wilde, to the effect that the thanks of the parishioners be conveyed to Mr. Longsdon, for his kindness in acceding to the wishes of the parish, in so far as in the event of that land being required he would not offer any opposition. But it was ruled by the meeting that it was out of order, notice not having been given of it in the summonses issued.

The meeting terminated without any such extreme diversity of opinion as frequently at these meetings leads to undignified personalties, and without a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which must have been an omission arising out of some such cause as "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," seeing that he fulfills that office so satisfactorily that he is always voted to the chair,

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VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

About 22,000 volunteers met for a field day on the hills near Brighton on Easter Monday. The day being beautifully fine, the company was more numerous than at any one of the previous Reviews. Notwithstanding the unprecedented traffic on the railway, it must be recorded to the credit of the Managers that no accident occurred during the day. Great delays were, however, found necessary to ensure the safety of the passengers. One very annoying delay took place in the morning, by which the 1st Kent Battalion, including the 18th corps, were kept waiting at New Cross from 7 till after 10 o'clock, expecting to be taken on by the next train, but train after train passed all crowded, greatly to the annoyance of the men.

The London corps were more fortunate, as they were conveyed by the first trains, and were on the ground before the 18th had left New Cross. The delay in returning, though perhaps unavoidable, did not contribute much to the pleasure of the 1st Battalion, very few of whom arrived home till 3 o'clock the following morning. This is the third time the volunteers of this vicinity have had their day's pleasure spoiled by being kept waiting at the Railway Station. Their arrival on the Downs was greeted by loud cheers, which possibly softened in some measure the effects of their hard lot; and they must have been further gratified the following morning to see in the daily papers that the 1st Kent stood first in regard to military appearance.

THE LATE W. A. WILKINSON, ESQ.—It is our painful duty this month to record the death, after a short illness, of W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., of Shortlands. The sudden loss of this much esteemed gentleman has cast a gloom over, and will be long felt by both high and low, as well in Bromley as in Beckenham. As a public man and M.P. his name is associated with progress; as a private gentleman it is still more closely identified with benevolence. Although residing out of this parish his influence and generosity extended to every object either of utility or charity connected with Bromley that was brought under notice, so much so, that, to use the words of those who have frequently waited on him, "It was always a pleasure to do so as it seemed a pleasure to him to accede to their wishes." The mortal remains of this much respected gentleman were interred in the family vault at the Nunhead Cemetery on Wednesday, the 19th, on which occasion the inhabitants of the High Street generally testified their sorrow at the loss of a friend by partially closing their shops. At Beckenham the same marks of respect were shown by the tradesmen.

EWD. DUNN, LATE SEXTON.—The remains of the late Edward Dunn, upwards of 40 years sexton of this parish, were interred in the parish churchyard on Tuesday, the 18th, on which occasion a "dumb peal" was rung by the following members of the "Society of Bromley Youths":—T. Gould, treble; G. Coote, 2nd; T. Wells, 3rd; W. Williams, 4th; H. Blackney, 5th; J. Atkins, 6th; W. T. Bateman, 7th; W. Hunt, assisted by H. Weston, tenor; conducted by J. Gould.

BURIAL BOARD.—At a meeting of the parishioners held on the last day of March at the Bell Hotel, the gentlemen comprising the Bromley Burial Board, which had been virtually extinguished by the decision of the Secretary of State with regard to separating Bromley from the Bromley Common District, applied for further instructions or otherwise to resign their functions. After considerable discussion, in which great diversity of opinion was apparent, it was decided to adjourn the meeting till Friday the 28th.

DOGS.—On the night of Wednesday, the 19th, some dogs entered a sheepfold belonging to Mr. Pawley, Bromley Common, and killed six ewes and several lambs. Several others were found by the shepherd in the morning to have been worried and bitten so badly that it was necessary to kill them. Other folds have also been visited of late by dogs, and several sheep worried and killed. We have not heard whether they have been traced to their owners, who ought to be made pay dearly for allowing such dangerous dogs to be at large.

CHORAL UNION.—The concert given by the members of this Society in the White Hart Assembly Room, on Tuesday evening, the 25th, we are pleased to record, was a complete success. Our Critic was udavoidably absent, but he is informed on good authority that it was the best given yet. The company was morenumerous than usual, and would have been very select but for the presence of some overgrown boys or hobbledehoys who made too much noise. The names of those who distinguished themselves as vocalists of a superior order have been promised, but as yet they are not come to hand, and as we cannot stop the press we finish by advising everybody to attend the next concert and judge for themselves as to the merits of the artistes.

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Lecture.—Lieut. Col. M. J. Rowlandson gave one of his very entertaining lectures, subject "English in India," on Monday, the 19th, in the White Hart Assembly Room. This gentleman is deservedly popular as a lecturer, which was again evinced by a numerous attendance of the respectability of the town. A collection in aid of the "Young Men's Christian Association" was made after the lecture.

S. Mary's, Plaistow.—The ground surrounding this Church was consecrated as a churchyard on Thursday, the 13th, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who kindly preached an excellent and appropriate sermon upon the occasion. There was a goodly attendance of the neighbouring clergy and other friends interested in the important work going on in this district. The services were choral, rendered as usual most effectively by the surpliced choir of S. Mary's. The Schools which have been recently erected, of which Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, of Old Temple, is the architect, will be formally opened on Thursday, 4th May, when, we understand there will be a special service in the church at 6 o'cock. The consecration of this churchyard is looked upon as a step that will materially help to decide the question of a Cemetery in Bromley.

Watering the Roads.—Bad as the High Street has been watered for several years past, it was something better than no water at all. Finding the Commissioners of the Trust had left off watering altogether, although we are told a charge is still made for it at the turnpikes, a meeting was held at the Bell Hotel, on Friday, the 21st, to agree upon some plan to get the High Street and Market Place watered. It was stated that there were about 100 houses in the High Street, not including private residences, the occupiers of which would, doubtless, willingly contribute towards the expense. A sum of not less than sixpence a week from each was suggested and approved, with the understanding that those who occupied the larger premises would make up any deficiency. Mr. Ray was appointed collector; and Messrs. Cooper, Hodges, Lukey, Mowat, and Uridge, as committee of management. Mr. Sargeant, whose price for watering the streets well was considered moderate and accepted, commenced on Monday morning, but the parish pump having been broken, the supply is deficient from a pump at the London end of the town. We understand it is the intention of Coles Child, Esq., to substitute a very handsome pump for the present worn out one to be used for watering the roads and public purposes; but washing carts and all such annoyances there will be discontinued,

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

9th. County Conrt.

17th. Sale of Cows and Heifers, in the White Hart Hotel Yard, by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter and Payne.

19th. Sale of Bedding Plants, at the Nursery, Bromley Common, by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter and Payne.

23rd. Sale of Horses, &c., near the "Fox," Keston Common, by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter and Payne.

26th, Sale of Park Fencing, &c., at Penge, by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter and Payne.

Arboriculture.—The publication of a very interesting and instructive little work by G. H. B., a gentleman in this neighbourhood, who takes great interest in Arboriculture, has been entrusted to us. The book will be pocket size, inexpensive, and ready for delivery about the middle of May. Those who delight in planting and in the cultivation of trees and shrubs should possess a copy, the better to ensure success, and to enable them to move and replant large trees with certaintv. Orders should be given early as a limited number only will be published.

Fatal Accident.—A fearful accident occurred near the Lower Sydenham Station, on Thursday, the 20th, to a woman of the name of Chant, who in crossing the line was knocked down and killed by a morning express train. The remains of the poor woman presented a most appalling sight, she having been literally cut to pieces. Another train passed before the fragments could be removed. It appears it was fear lest some children on the other side should attempt to cross caused her to run into danger herself. An inquest was held on the remains, at Bell Green, on Monday, the 24th. The testimony of the witnesses was conclusive as to the nature of the melancholy occurrence, and the jury returned as a verdict, "That deceased was killed by being run over by a certain express train on the Mid-Kent Railway, but without any wilful violence on the part of any person or persons whatever; and they recommend that the railway company should have a bridge erected at the stations to enable the passengers to avoid the danger of crossing the metals."

Knowle House.—Knowle House was re-opened to the public on Easter Tuesday (by the kind permission of the Countess De la Warr), and will be opened every Thursday and Saturday until further notice.

A Hint to the Unhappy.—You will find Comfort at the Crown Inn, Knockholt, or close by. The road to it is through beautiful conntry, and those who enjoy a fair share of happiness, but who could bear a little more, would be likely to obtain it if they select a fine day and take a good horse, as the roads are rather hilly in that neighbourhood.

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TRANSLATION OF THE CHARTER.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Wickham Green, S.E., April, 1865.

SIR,—Should your correspondent "C.D." not favor you with a translation of the Charter contained in your last impression, perhaps the enclosed may be better than nothing. I suppose, however, that you have by this time received a dozen English versions; if so, you can but commit my imperfect attempt to the flames.

A.D., 1447.

To the pious Bishop Roffensis, and to the Archbishops, Bishops, &c., all and each, We, the King, send greeting.

We have also granted to that same present Bishop, and to his successors, that they may hold a Market on their Manor of Bromley, to be held on Thursday of every week; also, a Fair every year, in the town on the same spot, with the "theolonium" and "picagium" of the same, to last during three days, namely, the Day of Saint James the Apostle, and the preceding and following days; notwithstanding that he holds within the aforesaid Manor a certain other Fair, on the Day of Saint Blaize and the following day.

Provided only that this Market and Fair be not to the detriment of neighbouring Markets and Fairs.

Given under our hand at Westminster, July 20.

NOTES.

Roffensis? Rossenus—Rochester. The ancient seat of the Bishops of Rochester was near Bromley.

Theolonium—Picagium. Difficult words to one acquainted only with ordinary Latin. Perhaps local terms; perhaps obsolete law terms, most probably having reference to the religious plays and amusements formerly permitted at fairs. Picagium looks very like a dog-latin form of "Pikage," that is, the toll levied at the turnpikes on every basket brought to market. This is still exacted by many market towns.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—A correspondent has asked for some information respecting the late Mr. James Scott. Having known Mr. S. in the zenith of his fame, I am enabled to give some account of him, regretting at the same time that no biography, as far as I am aware, has ever been published of this eminent surgeon.

Little is known of Mr. Scott's early life; but, I believe, before settling at Bromley, he had been surgeon on board a merchant ship. His first appearance at Bromley was as assistant to a medical man during his illness. Being much liked, he was afterwards induced to start on his own account. He first laid himself out as a curer of bad legs, and afterwards of diseased joints. He was a man of original idea and cleverness, combined with a manner which gained the most unbounded confidence of his patients.

During many years his opinion was sought for not only on his special subjects, but on all sorts of maladies. His consulting room was crowded by peers and paupers from all parts of England, and (to his credit be it said) he paid equal attention to the one as to the other. Every furnished house and lodging in the neighbourhood was filled with his patients; while several coaches, called "Scott's coaches," were employed in carrying his London patients to and fro'.

While thus engaged at home, his partner, Mr. Taynton, was fully occupied in attending to the neighbourhood, which was then very wealthy and aristocratic. By these means, Mr. Scott amassed a very large fortune. He had a son and daughter. The son became the surgeon of the London hospital. He married a Miss St. John. He also made a large fortune, and died before his father, leaving no issue, and bequeathing nearly all his wealth, about £100,000, to religous societies. His widow resided, and died lately, at Bromley, universally respected for her charity.

Mr. Scott's only daughter married a Mr. Ogle. She inherited her father's large fortune, and resided at Beckenham. There is an admirable likeness of Mr. Scott, by Howard, R.A., engraved by Turner, of which I ave copy.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

ABOUT BEES.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—Many of your readers are Bee masters and well acquainted with bees and their management. These will see no harm in my addressing a few lines to those who are not, to bring to their notice and investigation a subject profitable to employ their leisure.

The fourth Georgic of Virgil, translated by J. Dryden, begins thus:—

"The gifts of heav'n my following song pursues,
Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews,
Macenus, read this other part, that sings,
Embattled squadrons and adventrous kings,
A mighty pomp, though made of little things."

At page 245, 7th thousand, 1861, of Mr. Darwin's Origin of Species, we read:—"He must be a dull man who can examine the exquisite structure of a comb, so beautifully adapted to its end, without enthusiastic admiration."

An American gentleman, Mr. Sylvester Davis, Claremont, New Hampshire, writing of the extensive Bee culture of Hanover, Saxony, and the North of Germany, adds, "in England, peculiarly adapted by the extent to which floriculture is carried, and by the number and variety of its wild flowers, it is pursued only to furnish a luxury for the private use of the owner's domestic circle, or by the rural peasantry to increase their scanty pittance of wages, to the extent of a few shillings a year."

I do not propose to transcribe No. 7 of Handy Helps, but merely to state a few facts from my own experience. It enhances the interest and pleasure to keep a written record in which to enter

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the weights, &c., &c. Unless the swarm weighs over 6 lbs., it must have another added to it. That the instinct of bees is like the providence of the old inhabitants of the cottages at Southborough. They store their provision for winter in the upper part of the hive, and as far removed from the entrance as possible, therefore any increase of size made to the hive must be at the top: if a glass, let it be flat at the top, 12 inches in diameter and 6 deep. In the course of a year or two the brood comb requires renewing, let no stupfying plans be used, but gently drive them by a simple process to an empty hive, do what is necessary and return them. If the contents of the hive does not weigh 25 lbs. at the end of the season, it must be fed up to that weight in the autumn. Confine them to their hive while snow is on the ground, but not one hour longer.

Yours,

An Occasional Contributor.

Handel Festival.—The Crystal Palace Company have issued their *Programme of Arrangements* for the celebration of the Great Triennial Handel Festival at Sydenham this year. Mr. Robt. Bowley, the indefatigable general manager, writes a very pleasant restrospect of the great performances of Handel's music, which he has been so successful in carrying out, and details the principal arrangements for the forthcoming festival. The days selected are Monday, 26th June, The Messiah; Wednesday, 28th, A Selection; Friday, 30th, Israel in Egypt. The grand full rehearsal will take place on Friday, the 23rd of June, when not only many of the choruses, but also the most important solos of the entire programme will be included. Very complete arrangements for excursion trains from all parts of the country have been made, and the present pamphlet gives full particulars of the hours of commencement, and the price and issue of tickets.

The Weather.—The month of April this year has quite realized the poets dream of the "Merrie Month of May," for May weather was never more genial than has been the weather the greater part of April. A cloudless or Italian sky, instead of the usual "Could sleety clouds," has prevailed, with the exception of a few growing showers at the beginning, and brought summer to follow winter without the usual intermediate spring. All that is, however, like the celebrated "George Horn's" Stories, already known to everybody, so to vary the subject we give Francis Moore's prognostics about the weather in May, and Mrs. Grundy says Moore is always right. Much rain may be expected from 1st to 8th; from 8th to 12th, some squalls; from 12th to 17th, fine for a few days; from 17th to 20th, expect some dry weather for a few days; after which look out for thunder, with hasty showers of rain and hail.

THE BAROMETER AN INDICATOR OF THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

On account of the combined effect of the earth's rotation and revolution each particle of air has a velocity in the direction of its orbit, varying at the equator from about 65,000 miles per hour at noon, to 67,000 miles per hour at midnight. The force of rotation may be readily compared with that of gravity by observing the effects produced by each in twenty-four hours. The force of rotation producing a daily motion of 24,859 miles, and the force of terrestial gravitation is found to be about 22,738,900 miles in the same time, and the ratio of the former to the latter is found to be .00109. This ratio represents the elevation or depression of the barometer above or below its mean height that should be caused by the earth's rotation, and it corresponds very nearly with the actual disturbance at the stations near the equator.—*See Electrician.*

L.C.P.

The New Railway Bridge at Battersea.—When completed, the Battersea Bridge will be the widest in the world, for everything connected with the London, Chatham, and Dover is on a vast and gigantic scale. In general appearance the new bridge will be the same as the existing one. It will consist of four arches, each of 175 ft. span in the clear, with a rise of 17 ft. 6 in. The immense iron ribs which support the superstructures are formed throughout of wrought iron, and these are firmly attached to cast iron standards of massive proportions, which are placed over the piers. The whole of the framework is by this arrangement made continuous throughout. On either side of the river there is a land arch of 70 ft. span, making the entire length of the bridge 840 ft. The abutments are put in by means of coffer-dams, and the depth to which the foundations are carried down is 30 ft. below Trinity high-water mark —*Railway News.*

THE POSTMAN.

Who is it that we daily meet
In Square and alley, lane and street,
Hast'ning along with busy feet?
The Postman!

In summer bright, and winter drear,
From morn till evening, on our ear
His rat-tat-tat sounds loud and clear.
The Postman!

Who brings glad news from long lost friends,
And the sweet words affection sends
Even from earth's remotest ends?
The Postman!

Who, from our schoolmates far away,
Carries the welcome news that they
Remember us and childhood's day?
The Postman!

Who brings the mother words of joy
That comfort her mid life's annoy?
Good tidings from her absent boy?
The Postman!

Who, from the father to the lad
Far from his kindred, lone and sad,
Bears words that make him strong and glad?
The Postman?

Who helps the ties of love to bind?
And aids the sympathies that wind
Around the hearts of human kind?
The Postman?

Who carries news of hopes and fears?
Of joy that helps, sustains and cheers?
Of grief that wakes our sighs and tears?
The Postman!

To him a debt we truly owe,
Who in the sunshine, rain, and snow,
For us his daily rounds doth go.
The Postman!

Is it not shame that anywhere
Within our land he should not share
The Sabbath's rest from toil and care?

The Postman.

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WHAT MEN SAY ABOUT WOMEN.

A NATIVE of Zanzibar thus illustrated the bad policy of having more than one wife, although the law of his country allows four. "Suppose you have more (than one), they always fight; suppose live in the same house, they fight; suppose live in different houses, they fight; and the man can be no happy. The women very bad for that."

WHAT WOMEN SAY ABOUT MEN.

THE SINGLE MAN.

He meets the smiles of young and old, he wins the praise of all,
He's feasted at the banquet, and distinguished at the ball;
When town grows dull and sultry, he will fly to green retreats;
A welcome visitor in turn to twenty country seats;
He need not seek society, for do whate'er he can,
Invitations and attentions will pursue the Single Man.

Fathers and brothers anxiously attempt his taste to suite;
O'er manors without number 'tis his privilege to shoot
Political opponents to his principles concede!
He quaffs the finest Burgundy, he rides the fleetest steed;
And never yet were families, since first the world began,
United, blest, and fond as those who court the Single Man.

The price of bread, the price of funds, on him inflict no ills,
He fears no winter's avalanche of tradesmen's lengthy bills;
The rates of "Life Insurances" he never cares to scan,
"Trustees and jointures" boast no power to reach the Single Man.

But years steal on, and he begins with careful folk to class,
And shuns the picnic scramble, and dinner on the grass;
And loves the spreading easy-chair, and blazing quiet hearth;
And votes warm rooms and early hours the best and wisest plan;
But home affords few comforts to the ailing Single Man.

He lacks a true and kindred heart, his joys and grief to share,
He lacks the winning tenderness of woman's gentle care;
No children gather round him, a beloved and loving train,
Eager to win their father's smile, to soothe their father's pain:
He rates his poor dependents as a mercenary clan,
Attachments come not ready made to cheer the Single Man.

He stirs the fire, undraws the blind, and counts the clock' dull chime,
Acquaintance sometimes sit with him 5 minutes at a time;
"Longer they really cannot stay so nervous he has grown,
It seems a charity to go and leave him quite alone!"
No earnest eyes to his are raised, his changeful looks to scan;
The bland physician's queries must suffice the Single Man.

Yet "eligibles" ponder, to my warning lay attend,
Flirtations, waltzes, and duets, one day must have an end;
O! wait not then till proziness and peevishness shall come,
Choose in the summer time of life a bride to bless your home;

By Mrs. Abdy, in the year 1813.

BROMLEY CHURCHYARD.

The adjourned meeting of the vestry, held on the 31st March, took place on the 28th ult., at the Bell Hotel. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read by Mr. Latter, Mr. Wilde stated the result of his enquiry relating to the cemetery at Croydon: from which he calculated that to meet the necessary expenses, a rate of at least 1s. in the pound must be levied for some years, and moved the following resolution:—

"It having been understood that Mr. Longsdon will most kindly waive his objection to an enlargement of the Churchyard, and give up part of his meadow for that purpose, if satistfied that it *is* the general wish of the inhabitants that such enlargement should take place This vestry desires by this resolution to express its sense of the obligation which will be conferred upon the iuhabitants, if Mr. Longsdon will kindly allow part of his meadow to be thrown into the churchyard, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Longsdon."

After which the following resolution was put to the meeting and agreed to:—

"That a Committee of 7 persons be appointed to endeavour to obtain an enlargement of the present Church-yard, and to consider the best means of raising, by voluntary subscription or by a rate, the necessary sum."

After a considerable discussion respecting the burial of strangers, the following resolution was passed:—

"That with a view to preserve to the inhabitants of the district of the old parish church, the small space left in the old Parish churchyard for interments, the churchwardens be instructed to take such steps as they may sonsider expedient, to prevent strangers and inhabitants of districts in the parishes having separate churchyards from being buried therein."

It was then resolved "That this meeting stand adjourned to the 12th inst., at seven o'clock, at the Bell Inn, Bromley, to receive the Report of the Committee and to take measures thereon."

Mr. Verrell gave notice that he would, at the next meeting, move a resolution, a draft of which he read.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Sow carrots, lettuce, capsicums, cauliflowers, spinach, Knight's marrow-fat peas, Champions, &c. Transplant cabbages, winter greens, lettuces, and celery. Hoe and stake peas, water newly planted crops, and propagate aromatic plants by slips and cuttings. Protect from wind and rain choice tulips, ranunculuses, and anemonies. Propagate herbaceous plants by dividing the roots; wall-flowers, sweet-williams, and rockets, by slips; and China roses, heliotropiums, &c., by cuttings.

Births.

On the 3rd ult., at Parkfield Lodge, Beckenham, the wife of James Frederick Imray, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th ult., at West Wickham, the wife of Mr. Wm. Canty, of a son.

Marriages.

On the 8th ult., at St. Nicholas Church, Chislehurst, by the Rev. F. H. Murray, Rector, Mr. George Uzzell, of Downe, to Annie Stephenson, of Chislehurst.

On the 20th ult., at Beckenham Church, by the Rev. F. Chalmers, Rev. Mr. O'Rouke, to Miss Lucy Marshall; also at the same time and place, Rev. Mr. Hawkins, to Miss Agnes Marshall, sister of the above.

Deaths.

On the 12th ult., at Bromley, Mr. W. T. Portman, of the "Railway Tavern," aged 49.

On the 13th ult., after a week's illness, at his residence, Shortlands, Beckenham, William Arthur Wilkinson, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

On the 19th ult., at Bromley, Mr. Edward Dunn, Sen., aged 62.

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H. T. MELVILLE,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, &c.
High Street, Bromley,

Begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity, that his New Photographic Studio (built on the most approved principles for the production of first class Cartes de Visite and other Portraits) is Open Daily from 9 a.m. till near dusk. Visitors are reminded that dark dresses for portraiture, are preferable to light ones. Photographs and Works of Art accurately copied.

POST OFFICE, BROMLEY.

J. B. SHILLCOCK,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, Post Master.

Seasonable Remedies which no one should be without—

Shillcock's Glycerine Lotion for Chilblains, &c. Pectoral Toffee for Coughs, and Tooth Ache Powders.

The Pectoral Toffee is supplied loose at 3s. per lb., in quantities not less than ½ lb.

Soda Water, 2s. 6d. per doz.; Schweppe's ditto, 3s. 6d. per doz.; Webb's ditto, 3s. per doz.; all other Mineral Waters at London prices.

THE Testimonials for the Powders are so very numerous that it is inconvenient to insert them all, a fresh one will therefore appear with each advertisement. A Packet will be sent per post on receipt of 17 stamps, or the medicines can be procured through any chemist, from Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London.

BRICKFIELD COTTAGE, WIDMORE.

SIR,—After suffering for 12 months with the Tooth-Ache, I am happy to inform you that I have been cured by your Powder. Your's obedient, E. ARNOLD.

General Depot for Patent Medicines and Genuine Drugs and Chemicals. Special personal attention is given to dispensing Prescriptions with medicines from Apothecaries Hall and other approved Establishments. A constant supply of healthy Leeches on hand.

BROMLEY, WIDMORE LANE.

TO BE LET FURNISHED for the Summer months, in this very healthy locality, a most desirable Residence, within 10 minutes' walk of the Station. Good Garden. Possession can be had on the 20th inst. For particulars, apply to Mr. Dunn, Upholsterer, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, with or without attendance, 2 or 3 rooms: 15 minutes' walk from the Shortlands Station. No children. No other lodgers. Apply to Mrs. Barrows, 22, Mooreland Road, Bromley Hill, Kent.

WANTED.—A Plain Cook, and General Servant, for a family of three persons: another servant and a boy kept. A good servant is needed of clean managing ways. About 30 years of age. Apply at the Printing Office, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED.—A young woman as General Servant. Liberal wages given. Apply at the Queen's Head, Chislehurst.

WANTED.—A Youth about 15 or 16 years of age, to work in the Garden, where he will have every opportunity of learning his business under the directions of a practical gardener. Apply at 3, St. John's Place, Freelands Road, New Bromley.

WANTED TO RENT, good Trout Fishing on the Cray, in the locality of St. Mary Cray, Orpington, or Foots Cray. Send full particulars to G. B. and S. Baxter and Payne, Auctioneers, & Estate Agents, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED.—A Situation as good Plain Cook in a small family. Address C. P., Mrs. Izards, Crown Lane, Chislehurst, Kent.

FOR SALE,—A very handsome and fast Pony; also a new, neat, and well-made Cart and Harness: to be had together or separate. Enquire of Mr. Wenborn, Builder, Chislehurst, Kent.

FOR SALE.—Quite new. An elegant 4-wheel Basket Carriage, patent axles, and built by Lenny. Price 20 Guineas. Apply at the Printing Office, Bromley.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Nos. 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 28, 50, and 65 of the *Bromley Record*, are out of print. A few copies of the other numbers may be had to make perfect copies if required. Title pages and index will shortly be published.

C. B. D. is informed that the insertion of his letter would supply much employment to lawyers, and that the cost would most likely fall upon him. The explanation given by the Carrier, to whose care the parcel was given, is that he took it to the end of his journey in good time, and that the delay, if there was any, took place after it was out of his charge. A serviceable hint is given by C.B.D. to persons proceeding to sea, not to leave their luggage to come after them as he did.

Bradshaw's Railway Guide can always be had at the Printing Office, Bromley.

Time Table Cards of the Railways through and near Bromley, convenient for the pocket book or to send by post, may be had at the Printing Office, or of the local Booksellers. Price One Penny. These Cards cannot always be ready for delivery with the *Bromley Record*, but can be had on and after the 1st of the month.

MOON'S CHANGES—JUNE.

First Quarter	1st day,	at 8.22 morn.
Full Moon	9th day,	at 9.41 morn.
Last Quarter	16th day,	at 11.53 morn.
New Moon	23rd day,	at 7.57 morn.

The Bromley Record.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Justice, though baffled at first, overtook John Wilkes Booth the assassin of President Lincoln, after a pursuit of thirteen days, when one of his pursuers shot him through the back part of his head, after vainly endeavouring to persuade him to surrender. His accomplice, Harrold, who was with him in the barn gave himself up on perceiving they were surrounded by flames, but Booth, with revolver in hand and other fire-arms at his feet showed a determination not to be taken alive, or at least to sell his life dearly. Mr. Seward and his son, whose narrow escape from a similar fate to that of the President, and who were badly wounded, have since recovered, or are in a fair way of recovery. Attempts are being made by the Federal Government to implicate the leaders of the Confederates in the crime of assassination, but nothing has yet transpired to induce the unprejudiced to believe that any one but those who actually took part in the horrid tragedy possessed a guilty knowledge of it beforehand. The war is now virtually at an end: it has at length run its sanguinary and desolating course. A debt of nearly six hundred millions sterling has been incurred, and property, possibly to nearly the same amount destroyed. The lives it has cost may also be reckoned by millions. What has been gained?

There is reason to fear that our difficulties with America are thickening, inasmuch as it is now acknowledged that a formal demand has been made by President Johnson for damage done by the Alabama to American commerce. Our liability will of course depend upon whether we have broken through the laws of neutrality, as between nations, and will probably be settled by arbitration. President Davis, or rather the ex President of the Southern States, with several other leaders and attendants, were arrested on the 10th. The eye of the whole civilized world is watching the trials now going on in Washington, with the greatest interest.

Among the most prominent doings of the Government this session, is the reduction of taxation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer finding himself in possession of upwards of four millions surplus, nearly a million sterling more than was expected, has been able to take twopence in the pound off the income tax; eighteenpence per cent., or half, off the duty on Fire Insurance, and sixpence in the pound (weight) off Tea. Should the next Chancellor of the Exchequer find himself possessed of a similar surplus, the advocates for the repeal of the Malt duty will, no doubt, lay claim to a good share of it with some hope of success if they can make out a good case.

The impending general election which is expected to come off not later than August, is now occupying the attention of the country generally. The contest for West Kent appears to have commenced in earnest, both parties are working hard, and each in turn as we read their speeches are confident of success. The race, if neither is scratched before the day, will no doubt be a close one. The Liberals are the favourites about here, but lower down we hear the Conservatives have more friends. Pending these national affairs, we had a little parish voting lately, which caused a mighty bustle without effecting any visible good.

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Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page* 139.)

In the meanwhile, a rumour of the Queen's arrest was rife in London early on Tuesday morning, and the news at length reached the ears of Cranmer. The Archbishop was absent from home, but in the course of the day he received an order, through Cromwell, to repair at once to his palace at Lambeth, and there to remain until further orders. The consternation into which the Primate was thrown through this peremptory command, may be judged from the letter which he addressed to the King on the following morning. The fortunes of the New Church were too closely linked with those of Queen Anne not to make him tremble at the consequence of the King's indignation; and full of these dire forebodings he wrote to Henry on the Wednesday in these terms:—

"Please it your most noble Grace to be advertized, that at your Grace's commandment, by Mr. Secretary's letters written in your Grace's name, I came to Lambeth yesterday, and there I do remain to know your Grace's further pleasure. And forasmuch as, without your Grace's commandment, I dare not, contrary to the contents of the said letter, presume to come unto your Grace's presence; nevertheless of my own most bounden duty I can do no less than most humbly to desire your Grace, by your great wisdom, and the assistance of God's help, so meanwhile to support the deep sorrow of your Grace's heart, and to take all adversities of God's hands both patiently and thankfully. I cannot deny but your Grace hath good cause, many ways, of lamentable heaviness; and that also, in the wrongful estimation of the world, your Grace's honor, of every part, is so highly touched (whether the things that commonly be spoke of be true or not), that I remember not that ever Almighty God sent unto your Grace any like occasion to try your Grace's courtesy throughout; whether your highness can be content to take of God's hands, as well things displeasant as pleasant, and if He find in your most noble heart such an obedience unto his will, that your Grace without enumeration, and over much heaviness, do accept all adversities, not less thanking Him than when all things succeed after your Grace's will and pleasure; then I suppose your Grace did never thing more acceptable unto Him since your first governance of this your realm. And, moreover, your Grace shall give unto Him occasion to multiply and increase his graces and benefits unto your Highness, as He did unto his most faithful servant Job, unto whom, after his great calamities and heaviness, for his obedient heart and willing acceptation of God's scourge and rod,—*addidit dominus cuneta duplicia*. And if it be true, that is openly reported of the Queen's Grace, if men had a right estimation of things, they should not esteem any part of your Grace's honor to be clearer disparaged. And I am in such perplexity, that my mind is clean amazed, for I never had better opinion in woman than I had in her, which maketh me think that she should not be culpable. And again, I think your Highness would not have gone so far except she had been surely culpable. Now, I think your Grace best knoweth that, next unto your Grace, I was most bound unto her of all creatures living; wherefore, I most humbly beseech your Grace, to suffer me, in that which both God's law-nature and also her kindness bindeth me unto,—that is, that I may, with your Grace's favor, wish and pray for her that she may declare herself inculpable and innocent. And if she be found culpable, considering your Grace's goodness to her, and from what condition your Grace, of your only mere goodness, took her, and set the crown upon her head; I repute him not your Grace's faithful servant and subject, nor true unto the realm, that would not desire the offence, without mercy, to be punished, to the example of all others. And as I loved her not a little for the love that I judged her to bear towards God and his gospel, so, if she be proved culpable, there is not one that loveth God and his gospel that will ever favor her, but must hate her above all others; and the more they favor the gospel, the more they will hate her, for there never was creature in our time that so much slandered the gospel. And God hath sent her his punishment, for

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that she feignedly hath professed his gospel in her mouth, and not in heart and deed; and though she hath offended, so that she hath deserved never to be reconciled to your Grace's favor, yet Almighty God hath manifoldly declared his goodness towards your Grace and never offended you. But your Grace, I am sure, acknowledgeth that you have offended him; wherefore, I trust, that your Grace will bear no less entire favour unto the truth of the Gospel than you did before; forasmuch as your Grace's favor to the gospel was not led by affection unto her, but by zeal unto the truth. And thus I beseech Almighty God, whose gospel He hath ordained your Grace to be defender of, ever to preserve your Grace from all evil, and give you at the end the promise of his gospel. From Lambeth, the 3rd May."

Although this letter was written, it was not, however, sent on the instant, as in the course of the morning the Archbishop was requested to meet the Lord Chancellor, Lord Oxford, Lord Sussex, and the Lord Chamberlain, in the Star Chamber. He went, and on his return to Lambeth added to it a few words in a postscript. In the interval from which he had at the moment returned, those lords, he said, "had declared unto him such things as his Grace's pleasure was they should make him privy unto, for the which he was most bounden unto his Grace." "What communications we had together," he added, "I doubt not but they will make the true report thereof unto your Grace. *I am exceedingly sorry that such faults can be proved by the Queen as I heard of this relation.*"

Whatever might be the faults of Cranmer we cannot but suppose that he was a man of sound understanding, and possessed of at least ordinary probity; consequently this document is of the highest value, as shewing the impression made upon a reflecting mind by the first rumour of the discovery of Anne's turpitude: it shews, also, the Archbishop's opinion of the King's character, with the impression made upon his own judgment by the evidence which, at Henry's command, the Chancellor had laid before him.

(To be Continued.)

ADDRESSES OF THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.

To the Electors of the Western Division of the County of Kent.

GENTLEMEN,

AS a dissolution of Parliament cannot now be far off, I beg to announce to you, that I intend again to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of your suffrages.

My votes, during the six years I have represented you in Parliament, have, I trust, met with your approbation; and I would refer you to them as the fullest and best exposition I can give of my political principles.

I solicit your votes, now as formerly as a Conservative, and a firm supporter of the Church of England.

I am prepared to continue my support of the movement now in progress, which aims at the reduction, and, when feasible, the repeal of the Malt Tax, firmly believing, as I do, that such reduction will be just and equitable.

Before the election takes place, I shall have opportunities of expressing my own opinions more fully to you, than is possible in the limits of an address.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HOLMESDALE.

Linden Park. April 15th, 1865.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Western Division of the County of Kent.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been called upon by a large and influential meeting of Electors to become a Candidate in the place of Sir Edmund Filmer, who has stated his intention of retiring from the representation, I have now the honour of soliciting your suffrages at the coming election.

As an attached member of the Church, I can never give my support to any measure tending to impair its influence or integrity; whilst I hope ever to exhibit a due respect for the just rights of all who conscientiously differ from its doctrine or discipline.

The interests of Trade and Manufacture, which are so important to the welfare of this country, shall at all times receive my best attention; whilst my connection with the Landed Interest is a sufficient guarantee that I shall unsparingly devote my energies to the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of Agriculture.

I consider the Excise Duty upon Malt objectionable upon principle, and shall therefore be prepared to support its reduction.

That a duty should be imposed upon foreign rags whilst that on paper is wholly abolished, is inconsistent with the principles of Free Trade, operates most unjustly upon the British manufacturer, and I cannot but hold that it was a blunder in the French Treaty which I earnestly hope to see rectified.

Whilst I am thoroughly Conservative in upholding the constitution of the country, I shall, in the spirit, as I believe, of true Conservatism, be always prepared to give my utmost attention to proposed improvements in any branch of our law, knowing that it is necessary to adopt those laws to altered

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circumstances which from time to time arise.

I hope before long to have opportunities of meeting you, and explaining my views, which are those of the great Conservative party of England, to which I shall give my most strenuous but independent support. And in whatever concerns the interests of all classes of your community, I freely offer you my best services.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

W. HART DYKE.

Lullingstone Castle, Kent,
April 17th, 1865.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

This Corps, which is now about 130 strong, has at length succeeded in procuring, and are zealously availing themselves of an excellent Rifle Range within easy distance, from Bromley. It is not only convenient for rifle practice, but also for those who go to witness it, as the targets can be seen from near Colonel Long's lower Lodge all the way round the bend of the high road to the corner near the Southend Mills. The honours already gained by the 18th, will no doubt be a strong incentive to them to continue to stand high as marksmen. In order that every volunteer may be able to take home with him, the exact position of each shot as it is marked on the target, for future reference, and also the conditions as to wind guage, light, sun, and various other minor details, a book will shortly be published by Captain Satterthwaite, simply tabulated, for observations necessary to the acquiring perfect knowledge of the use of the Rifle. It is not too much to predict that this book will be found to be a great acquisition to those who make rifle practice a study. The second contest for the Battalion Challenge Badge, takes place on Thursday 1st June, at the Bromley new range: to commence at 1.30 p.m. The winner of this Gold Badge, twice successively, to receive 10 guineas. or an inscribed Cup of that value. The winner in the first contest is Lieut. Walmisley.

The Band will play every Tuesday in June and July at 7.30 p.m., in the Market Place.

BROMLEY BAND. — The question having been asked us, we put it to one of the members of the Band whom we happened to meet one fine evening, to answer,—How much the Band cost? and how many times it had played through the town? The object being to find out what each favor cost. We had just received an answer to our question, which some of our readers will appreciate when we tell them that the reply was, "They seldom came playing 'Through the town,' but very often played 'Coming through the Rye;' when up struck a brass band. He was as much surprised as we were, and acknowledged they played very well, and moreover that he must go back into the town and see who they were. It was evidently not a *crazy* band as they kept time remarkably well, and seemed to have some good instruments. On arriving in the town we found it was the Crays Band that had done us the honor of playing through the town. They remained till late and gave us another specimen of their abilities on returning, when it was remarked—we don't no whether in compliment or not—but it was remarked that they played with some *spirit*. We were asleep then, but if there had been any discord it would have roused us and our anger too. Judging from what we heard, we would advise the Bromley Band to look after their laurels.

ACCIDENT. — Considerable alarm was created in Bromley about six o'clock in the evening of Monday the 15th, by a horse dashing down the high-street with a chaise in which were Mr. J. W. Ilott, Surgeon, and his assistant, Mr. Beavy, who were both thrown out close by Mr. Ilott's house. Mr. Beavy escaped with slight injury, but not so Mr. Ilott, who was thrown with great force on to the pavement, and received dreadful injuries on the head and face. The after-part of the chaise was left at this spot, and the horse dashed on by the church and down Glass Mill Lane with the fore-part, but fortunately did no further mischief. From the quantity of blood left on the pavement where the accident happened it was at first believed that Mr. Ilott could not survive. Mr. Hughes, Surgeon remained in attendance all night, during which time, excepting for a few short intervals, Mr. Ilott was insensible. More favourable accounts reached the public ear by the following evening, and all are now pleased to hear there is a hope of his speedy recovery. The horse, which was very little injured, had lately been purchased by Mr. Ilott.

S. MARY'S, PLAISTOW.

On Thursday, 4th ult., the Schools of this district were formally opened. There was service in the church at 6 o'clock, when the Rev. George Hervey, Incumbent of Saint Augustines, Haggerstone, preached. At the conclusion of the service, the Clergy and Choir, the latter carrying elegant and appropriate banners, walked in procession to the school, singing the 100th Psalm. A short but impressive service of dedication was then said by the Incumbent, and the Schools were declared open. There was afterwards

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an excellent Supper in the school to which a large number of invited friends sat down. Several toasts were given and drunk with all honours, and the choir sang some very effective Glees. The opening of this school affords another opportunity of mentioning with just pride, the liberality of Samuel Scott, Esq., of Sundridge Park, who has given in the most unostentatious way the munificent sum of £700 towards its erection and that of the Church. All honour to such deeds of benevolence. We hear that the services of an excellent Master have been secured, and we wish all prosperity to the work.

THE NEW TOWN HALL.—The work-sheds which have so long occupied a large space in the market square have at length been cleared away and a very great improvement is effected thereby. The space under the Town Hall is also ready to be occupied as a Market, and will now probably be used as such. That portion of the Building intended to be used as a branch of the London and County Bank is expected to be ready for occupation by the end of the month. We should not like to state positively, without making further enquiry, that the Grand Room will be finished by Christmas, but imagine there can be very little doubt about it.

THUNDER STORM.—On Tuesday the 23rd, a storm that will long be remembered for its violence, visited the neighbourhood of Bromley, but more especially the Crays, where the roads were completely ploughed up by torrents of rain which fell, and which, in many instances, filled the lower portion of the houses to the depth of several feet. The frightened inmates having to make a rapid escape to the floors above. Fish were washed out of the rivers and ponds, and were found in great numbers about the adjoining fields, and in some few cottages near the stream at St. Mary Cray, large eels, we are informed, were picked up on the floors, when the water had subsided. The lightening struck a half-finished house in Camden Park, leaving a burnt mark through the flooring; the workmen fortunately escaped injury. A thunderbolt was seen to fall near a tree close by about the same time. A very few drops only fell at Keston; a gentleman who had business there on that day was surprised to find the lower part of his own house and premises inundated when he returned. A correspondent states that there was many a good fry in the village that night, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, who ordered that all the fish picked up in the High-street and in the meadows, should be put back into the stream. The damage done to fruit trees must have been immense, if the statement be true that one fruit grower had 50 bushels of gooseberries destroyed. The torrent made its way through the mansion of Mr. Joynson, Paper Maker, filling the lower part, and as we are informed, leaving also a fish or two in the kitchen for him.

VESTRY.

Adjourned vestry meeting held at the Bell Hotel, Friday 12th, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Carpenter in the chair. Mr. Wilde presented the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting, which stated that they had communicated with Mr Longsdon, who, however, declined to give up any portion of his meadow for the enlargement of the churchyard.

It was resolved that the report be received.

Mr. Wilde moved, and Mr. Holworthy seconded a resolution in favour of steps being taken to secure the Bell garden for the enlargement of the Churchyard. Mr. Verrall rose to move the amendment of which he had given notice at the previous meeting: he stated that the parish had already decided at a large meeting that the Bell garden was unsuited for its limited extent, and from its situation for the purpose proposed, and at his request the Vestry Clerk read the resolution passed to this effect. A conversation took place, in which various suggestions were made, and in conformity the amendment was modified and being put to the meeting was carried with two dissentients.

"That this meeting would advise the carrying out of the original intention stated at former meetings of having a general Cemetery, some part of which shall be left unconsecrated for the use of Non-conformists, and that the Gentlemen appointed as a Burial Board at the Vestry, held 29th Dec., 1864, be requested to enquire further respecting the terms on which suitable ground for such cemetery can be obtained, with the view either of securing the portion of ground No. 380, on more favorable terms, or some other piece of ground at a less cost, and to report to a public meeting to be specially summoned for the purpose."

The Vestry Clerk reported that he had received a letter from the Home Secretary advising that a memorial had been received from Plaistow, praying that his sanction might not be given to the district of Plaistow being placed under the control of the Bromley Burial Board.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

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On Friday the 19th, the Government Inspector of Burial Places, met the rate-payers of Bromley at the Bell Hotel, to enquire into the merits of a requisition, made by the Incumbent and residents of the Plaistow District, to be excluded from the operation of the Burial Board, and to be exempt from the rate that will be required to defray the expense of a Cemetery. An animated discussion took place between the advocates on each side, to which the Inspector paid the most patient attention, taking notes of the prominent arguments bearing more particularly on the question. It is believed by some that the Inspector returned with his mind fully made up to recommend that the whole of the Parish should come under the operation of the Burial Board. That, however, cannot be known till the official answer is received.

ENCROACHMENT.

By referring to our Dictionary we find Encroach *v.n.* to invade; advance by stealth. Encroacher *s.*, one who unlawfully advances. Encroaching *a.* tending to encroach. Encroachment *s.*, an unlawful intrusion. To enquire minutely into the doings of more than one of the landed gentry of this neighbourhood would be to find them so near guilty of acts resembling the above, that an honest jury would have some dificulty in acquitting them. A case has, however, come under the notice of the parish of late, where the Freeholder has built on to the footpath that was, in a part of the town where such encroachment is most unsightly, and inconvenient for the public: at least that is the opinion of those who voted in vestry against it on Tuesday the 23rd, when the poll of the parish was taken on the following resolution carried at the vestry held on Thursday the 18th. Proposed by Mr. Gill:

"That this Vestry Meeting having heard and considered the statement made by the Way-Warden of this parish relative to an alleged encroachment by Mr. John How, on one of the Highways, does not approve of, but wholly dissents from any legal proceedings whatever being instituted against the said Mr. John How in respect of such alleged encroachment."

Amendment by Mr. Starling:

"That this Vestry is of opinion that the Bill of Indictment found at the last Quarter Sessions, held at Maidstone, against John How, for an encroachment on a public Highway, in the town of Bromley, affecting the public at large, and now awaiting trial, ought to be prosecuted without delay, in order to an early abatement of nuisances now become intolerable; and that a Copy of this Resolution be forthwith sent to the Chairman, as well as to the Clerk of the Highway Board, with an earnest request from this Vestry, that measures be taken at once in reference to the forthcoming trial of the said Indictment, and if necessary, that the said Board may be specially summoned for the purpose."

Should Mr. How succeed in establishing his right to retain all he lays claim to, he will have gained a great loss, is the opinion of more than one of his best friends.

On the other side it is argued that the example set by Mr. How will tend to improve the adjoining property, the proprietors of which intend to transform the cottages into neat shops if Mr. How succeeds in establishing his right.

The amendment was lost, and a poll was demanded. The result of the polling was 104 in favor of the resolution.

BICKLEY.—The consecration of the New Church, Bickley, is, we are informed on good authority, to take place on Monday the 19th.

WE regret to learn that the state of the health of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., is such as to preclude reasonable hope of his speedy recovery.

GARDENING.—"Variety is charming" somebody has said, whether it was Shakespeare or anybody else is no matter. It is now an established fact, acknowledged by everybody, who would go everywhere and see everything if they could, but they can't. Editors, so it is said, live in garrets, and some illnatured people assert, for want of better reason, that we live there to be better able to throw dirt on the passers by; but they must excuse us for referring that accusation back to be re-considered. At any rate, if Editors ever were so mischievous as some people make them out, they must be a great deal better now, or the Ed. of the B.R. would not be invited by a gentleman to inspect his garden. By the way Editors, seldom have gardens except on the window sill of a second or third pair back. A hint that may be taken by those who have large gardens and nice things in them. The garden through which we were taken by the proprietor himself, is perhaps not much more than an acre, but to describe with anything like precision as to how the gay is blended with the grave, past with present, rugged with refined, hill with dell, so as to produce an irresistably pleasing effect, out of what a short time ago was a level piece of meadow land, is just one of the things we cannot do—we can do a good many things too—and thought we could do anything till we tried editorship, which, by the bye, was as much a necessity to us, when we commenced, and quite as foreign to our previous pursuits as was the breaking stones to many poor editors who found themselves in Australia without other means of subsistance. We hope they found using the hammer easier and more to their liking than wielding the editorial pen. But we must go back to the garden: here sitting on the rugged root of an antedeluvian tree, forming portion of a picturesque pre-adamite looking bank, we could imagine two countrymen, who were boys in the dear times, great-grandfathers of some of the present generation, talking in this fashion—"*Talk about hard times now!* why I tells'em they douent know nothin about it: they douent know what hard times is. Why I mind when bread was 3s. 9d. a

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gallon, and a pretty many in our parish got very little besides barley to eat. There wur very few teaties then you know, poor people didn't know much about them then. I mind seein my mother cry many a time when she put my nuncheon into my bag when I wur guain off to plough in the marning. A little bit of black bread to sarve me all day. Black stuff!!! Why they would hardly gie it to dogs now." All which was corroborated by the other old gentleman, a retired tradesman, who had reason to remember that time well: I was the oldest of seven, he said, and we were all brought up on barley bread. Happening to be the oldest, I had to roll it and pound it, and to beat the meal through a hair sieve to make it fine, and many the wallopings I got from my mother for running away to play before I had done my work." A little further on in a neat summer house, some ladies are conversing seriously, and evidently displeased at the turn of the fashion relative to crinolines, which they had heard were being discarded in the upper circles, notwithstanding it was stated in the "Queen" newspaper that they were worn by the Queen of Sheba on the occasion of her visit to king Solomon. In an avenue two lovers are silently strolling towards a grotto in which may be a hermit for ought we know, if not. we leave them there by themselves to enjoy a little quiet chat together which they don't want us to print. That is understood, so we will not intrude. The romping ground, or lawn, so clean shaved, resembled a young lover's chin, years gone by. But how times are altered! they don't shave now. Such scenes in life are realized; which some may deem idealized; at nothing now are we surprised.

A new laid egg manufactory is about to be established in this neighbourhood: a large piece of ground which is to be covered with hen houses has been taken, it is stated, by a company of Frenchmen who are noted for knowing how to make the hens lay. But to come back to the garden, where the variety is much more charming and diversified than the odds and ends here put together, happened to have two or three large trees in it, without which the gardener's art could not have been brought to perfection. How desirable then to be able to take a tree of large size and plant it where you want it. To accomplish this you should not be without a copy of "The Arborist" just published by G. H. Baskcomb, Esq. Price 3s. 6d. To be had at the Printing Office, Bromley, and of all Booksellers.

TEETOTALISM.—We are not much surprised, now that we find *Teetotalism* is defunct in Bromley, to see every available corner opened as a Beerhouse. We shall however be more surprised if the beer-drinking portion of the community should increase sufficiently to make the fortunes of the keepers of these everyway undesirable additions to the already too numerous list of public nuisances.

THE CHARTER.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

MAY 2nd, 1865.

SIR,—Referring to the translation in your last article of the Charter dated July 20, 1447, by which is granted to the Bishop of Rochester the right of holding fairs and a market at Bromley, in which article your correspondent expresses his inability to explain the meaning of "Theolonium" and "Picagium," I beg leave to inform you that I learn from the dictionary of "Ducange" that "Theolonium" means the right of exacting tolls; and "Picagium," that of imposing a charge on the erection of stalls.

Your obedient servant, P.N.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—As a rate-payer and an old inhabitant of the parish of Bromley, may I be permitted through your much-read Record, to make a few remarks relative to the late Vestry meetings upon the alleged encroachment of Mr. How, whether he is right or wrong, I am unable to state; but would it not be a proper step for those persons who supported him, to memorialise the Highway Board, praying them, after the late expression of the parish, not to press the matter any further. I should be very sorry to see a neighbour ruined by so expensive a suit, which I fear he would be if the Highway Board succeeded in obtaining a verdict against him. (Signed) PEACEMAKER.

[Would it not be a benefit to Mr. How and to the public if his friends could induce him to round off the corner nearest the Market Place, which would, perhaps, satisfy all parties. ED.]

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention, and the attention of your numerous readers, to a contemplated act of despoilation in this picturesque village. In the centre of the road, and opposite the "Swan Inn," there stands a venerable and majestic tree, retaining all the vigour and beauty of youth, this, it is said, is to be cut down, because it narrows the carriage way, and intercepts the view of a house or two, hard by. Now, Sir, although we can boast of a few carriages, and fair horse-riders, yet what are they, in number, compared to the traffic of the City of London? and if the latter can tolerate the continuance of Temple Bar, how insignificant must be the impediment (if any) caused by our beautiful tree, the pride of the village! And as to the plea of its obstruction to the light and view of the few houses near; if such is really a fact, might not its removal (now that a new road is being made to the south-east) produce greater evils than its presence? I am convinced that I am but expressing the wishes of the vast majority of the parishioners, when I say, that they deprecate the removal, or any injury being done to the tree, which has gratified and sheltered generations of our ancestors, and which, if left alone, will afford the same gratification to generations yet unborn. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, E.O.N.

West Wickham, 15th May, 1865.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—The sober section of society have been startled half out of their senses by a statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to the quantity of beer consumed by working men. He stated, with some surprise to an astonished house, that a man on being asked by the surgeon of an Hospital, whether he was temperate or not, as upon that would depend whether an operation that was necessary could be performed with safety, replied in the affirmative; this was also corroborated by those best acquainted with the man's habits, and the heavy work he had to do. The surgeon still felt

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some doubt and wished to be informed how much beer he usually drank in a day? Not more than about eight quarts was the reply. Eight quarts a day for a temperate man!!! This so tickled the house that they all burst out a laughing—at least so the papers stated. But Mr. Editor, they never had a day's grass mowing: if they had they would know that a temperate man can take all that of good wholesome beer, and be all the better for it. As evening draws on, a mug or so of stingo wont hurt him, but he is better without strong beer during the day. By inserting this you will be imparting useful information to the gentry, and oblige yours "A TEMPERATE MAN."

Our correspondent, although a temperate man, seems to be a thirsty soul, and we advise him as he will have some difficulty to persuade the gentry that eight quarts of beer is necessary, to persuade himself to do with half that quantity—and if liquid of some sort must be bad to make the difference, to try Mint Tea, which is made by gathering a few tops of green mint, put them in a large jug and pour boiling water on, and let it stand till morning. This makes a very cooling drink, and is very wholesome, and no doubt our temperate friend will take our suggestion in good part, and not illnaturedly accuse us of trying to "Rob a poor man of his Beer." ED.

COUNTY COURT—9th May.

The summonses returnable at this Court were, adjourned Cases 4, Original 37, Successive 6, Judgment 20; many of which were withdrawn or settled out of Court.

In the case of *Carter* v. *Lane* to recover £1 14s. 2d., amount claimed for work done at Plaistow. Defendant disputed the account, alleging payment of part which the plaintiff denied—the judge asked the defendant if he wished to be sworn to the statement he had made? the defendant was then sworn accordingly, when the judge decided that £2 4s. 2d. only was due to the plaintiff Ordered immediate payment for that amount.

Earl Stanhope v. *Edward Fidler*.—This was a plaint issued to recover possession of premises at Cudham—a year's rent being in arrear. Mr. White, Steward to the plaintiff, proved the necessary facts, and an order was made for immediate possession.

The other cases were of the ordinary character, and the Court rose at an early hour.

BROMLEY PETTY SESSIONS.

22nd May.

Present—Geo. Warde Norman, Esq., Coles Child, Esq., W. Whitmore, Esq., W. Waring, Esq., R. B. Brens, Esq.

CAUTION TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—Mr. George Dungate appeared to answer a summons which had been taken out by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company against him, for having on the 17th April, left a third class carriage at the Penge Station whilst the Train was in motion. Mr. Church from the office of the surveyor to the company, appeared in support of the summons, and called Mr. Burgess, the Station Master, and Mr. Westby, the Inspector of the line, who proved the facts alleged in the summons. In his defence the defendant denied the charge, stating that at the time he attempted to leave the carriage the train had stopped; but that it having suddenly moved on again he was thrown down, and called his sister who was also a passenger in the same carriage, to corroborate his statement. The Bench, however, having recalled the Station Master, did not take that view of the subject. The defendant was fined 4s. and costs.

TRESPASS IN PURSUIT OF GAME AT HAYES.—The summons in this case was issued at the instance of Col. Lennard, as lord of the manor, against *John Bennett*, of Hayes, for having on the 3rd May, trespassed on Hayes Common in pursuit of Game. Mr. Gibson of Dartford appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Hongar, of Croydon for the defendant. The Keepers of the plaintiff were called to prove the offence alleged, and the defendant was convicted in the penalty of £1 and costs.

BROMLEY, May 26th.

Present—Coles Child, Esq., and W. Whitmore, Esq.

Mary Ann Cooper and *Ann Casson* were severally charged with felony from the house of their late mistress, Miss Wheeler, Cromwell House, Bromley Common. They were apprehended at Shrewsbury, and on the application of the police, the prisoners were remanded till Monday next.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Sow Cape broccoli, kidney beans, peas, lettuces, radishes, rampions, spinach, small salading, &c. The best peas for sowing now are Knight's marrow peas, they will bear till October. Hoe the beds of table vegetables, and prick out the most curled plants of curled parsley, cress and chervil for seed. Asparagus should not be cut after the 24th, and seeds should be procured from a few of the earliest and largest heads. Cut herbs for drying. Attend to all your grafts, and remove the superfluous shoots from your wall trees; look for the tendrils of the vine in order to cut them off, also the lateral shoots should be kept reduced to two joints.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

7th Sale of Timber at High Elms, Farnborough. by Messrs. G. B. and S. Baxter and Payne.

23rd Review of the Kent Rifle Volunteers at Chatham.

THE HERD LADDIE.

A RURAL RHYME.

A wee bit lichsome-hearted loon,
In tattered duds o' claes,
Ilk summer day frae morn till nicht
He herds his kye, and plays
Richt gleesomely wi' merry heart
Amang the whinny braes.

His tousie pow and smutted face
And e'en sae bricht an' slee,
His funny looks and roguish ways
Fu' weel I like to see.
Far blither he, and happier too,
Than prince can ever be.

Ilk morn, as sune as e'er the sun
Looks frae the eastern sky,
He's up and rinning thro' the fields,
And drivin' forth his kye;
And singing, singing like the lark
That sings sae sweet on high.

Sae restless he, and fu' o' quirks,
A thousand times, if ance,
I've wondered hoo he never breaks
His ain, or ithers', banes,
He rins sae fast, and jumps so far,
And flings sae monie stanes.

And sair his mither fechts, atweel,
To haud him snod an' gay;
In vain to keep his claithing hale
She tries ilk thrifty way;
For though she mends them aye at night,
He tears them through the day.

In a' this warld o' weary cares
The fient a care has he.
He never thinks on days gane by,
Nor o' the days to be:
The past and future never throw
Dark shadows owre his e'e. A.S.

Births.

On th 1st ult., at Court Lodge, Chelsfield, the wife of John Gordon, Esq., of a son.

On the 22nd ult., at Keston Villa, Widmore Lane, Bromley, the wife of Mr. Ebenezer Bignell, of a daughter.

Deaths.

On the 15th ult., at Southborough, Bromley, Richard Maddison, in the 91st year of his age. Respected by all who knew him.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page.....	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

To Correspondents.

KENTISH WORTHIES omitted for want of space.

A SUBSCRIBER. We find by making further additions to the number of pages as we did on two occasions, we cut so near the margin that the profit on the sale is exceedingly small. If we increase in size we should have to use paper of an inferior quality, or add to the price.

Bradshaw's Railway Guide can always be had at the Printing Office.

MOON'S CHANGES—JULY.

First Quarter	1st day,	at 1.44 after.
Full Moon	8th day,	at 8.27 after.
Last Quarter	15th day,	at 4.26 after.
New Moon	22nd day,	at 6.29 after.
First Quarter	30th day,	at 7. 9 morn.

The Bromley Record.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

WE have failed to observe anything this month in foreign news to call for special notice. Several appalling railway accidents, one of which happened at Staplehurst, on the South Eastern line, on the 9th, have caused the loss of many lives and much suffering. The very general alarm which these accidents have created will, it is to be hoped, lead to more careful management on the part of the railway companies whose dividends will be considerably diminished this year to meet the demands for compensation.

Parliament will be dissolved on Thursday, the 6th, and the general Election, is expected to come off about the end of the month. Three out of the four candidates for West Kent, have entertained a Bromley audience during the month with their particular views on politics, each one taking great pains to convince the electors that his opponents were not worthy of their confidence. The meetings were well attended and the candidates well received by their partisans. We subjoin rather lengthy reports of the speeches, as being of considerable interest just now. The contest will undoubtedly be very close, between Sir. J. Lubbock, and M. Dyke. May the best man win!

WEST KENT ELECTION.

On Monday the 12th ult., a meeting of the electors in the Conservative interest, was held at at the White Hart Hotel. Colonel Lennard in the chair. The chairman after explaining his reasons for supporting Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Hart Dyke, called upon the latter to address the meeting.

Mr. Hart Dyke, who, on rising, was received with loud cheers, said he felt somewhat lonely on that occasion, it being the first time he had had the honour to address the electors alone; but the very kind manner in which he had been received by the meeting quite reassured him (cheers.) He regretted Lord Holmesdale's absence, because he would have been able to explain to them his political opinions so much better and so much more clearly. In touching upon the subject of Parliamentry Reform Mr. Dyke explained himself decidedly in favour of a full consideration; but he certainly thought what was called Radical reform would degrade the electoral system which they enjoyed at present by entirely swamping the upper and middle classes (cheers.) America was in his opinion a sufficient example of this. There, if any individual was so free in his opinion as to differ from the great body of the people, he would doubtless be tarred and feathered (laughter), or, at all events, be made to moderate his views. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Chester the other day, said the Conservatives had a mistrust in the masses of the people. That was untrue (hear, hear); but he would repeat that he did not consider it would be a wise measure to reduce the franchise in such a manner that the working classes might entirely swamp the upper and middle classes (cheers.) In his opinion that would only be a step in favour of Universal Suffrage, of which he entirely disapproved (cheers.) He would not detain them long on the question of the vote by ballot. Mr. Berkeley, on bringing forward his annual motion in the House of Commons on that question was always greeted with laughter, and was forced to address newspapers imploring their aid in the matter in order to get together a sufficient assembly of members in the house to discuss the question. The principle of the ballot was entirely wrong; for Englishmen liked everything straightforward and above-board. The next point on which he should wish them clearly to understand his views was the question of the Malt Tax (cheers.) He had studied that question very carefully; and he certainly thought a reduction of the tax would be beneficial to the country. He would not wish to see that tax reduced and the Income Tax raised in consequence (hear, hear); but, if there was a surplus in the revenue, he considered it might be advantageously applied to the reduction of the Malt Tax. He would venture to remind them that when Mr. Angerstein came out on the subject tremendously hot at Maidstone he brought under the notice of the electors a complicated lot of figures to endeavour to prove that the reduction of that tax was entirely wrong; but Mr. Angerstein, after enjoying the benefit of five weeks, softening country air, and having been five weeks among the Kentish farmers, went so far in his speech at the Liberal meeting at Cranbrook as to say "he was prepared to consider the subject of a reduction of the Malt Tax (laughter.") He would

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recommend the electors to be careful how they afforded encouragement to such converts, for if Mr. Angerstein stayed much longer in the country he might perhaps be getting into Parliament as a red-hot Tory (laughter.) On the subject of church rates he felt more than any other. He could not conceive how any man who really wished well to the Church could possibly make up his mind to vote for the total abolition of church rates. It was the commencement of the separation of the Church from the state, in fact, the beginning of the end (cheers.) Although Lord Holmesdale had left him alone that evening he certainly felt he was engaged in a good cause, as his expression of opinion on this and other questions, he hoped, would show. If he were fortunate enough to be returned to Parliament he would vote for the inspection of convents (hear, hear), merely that the public might be sure that everything went on right within. Englishmen disliked concealments. He had seen in a report of the proceedings of the Liberals at Sevenoaks that Mr. Lubbock had said he looked forward in some degree for support from him (Mr. Dyke); but he could assure the meeting that, although he was on the best terms of friendship with Mr. Lubbock, he certainly would do his very best to keep him out of Parliament. He would, himself, deserve nothing better at the hands of the electors, if they returned him to Parliament, and he did not do his duty, than to be kicked out without the formality of a months' warning (laughter.) After thanking the meeting for the great attention they had paid to his address, Mr. Dyke resumed his seat amidst loud and continued cheering.

Col. Lennard enquired if any elector would wish to ask Mr. Dyke any question? but no one having any explanation to demand,

Mr. James Chapman rose to move the following resolution, viz.: "That this meeting is of opinion that the political principles of Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Dyke are such as to entitle them to the support of this meeting at the ensuing election for West Kent." They could not, he thought, choose two better men. He was only sorry that the noble lord was not there to express his opinions (hear, hear.)

Mr. Peter Cator said he was sorry he had been asked to second the motion, as a better person might have been found. When he was at the meeting at Blackheath the other day, he thought Lord Holmesdale so clearly made known his principles that no one who was present would have wished for further enlightenment on any subject whatever that his lordship spoke on. To the best of his recollection the noble lord advocated an extension but not a depreciation of the franchise. He was greatly pleased to see how well Lord Holmesdale's absence had drawn out Mr. Dyke (cheers.)

Mr. Charles Lewis, after apologising for addressing the meeting as a non-elector, but excusing himself on the ground of being the agent for Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Dyke, made a very spirited appeal to the electors in favour of the Conservative candidates; urging upon the electors the importance of polling early when the day of election came, and even to neglect their business for once rather than go off to London by that attractive conveyance, the early morning train. He said he hoped they should win, not only by a neck, or a length; but by a great many lengths. He spoke of Mr. Angerstein as insulting the county in coming forward. He thought that Deptford dockyard and Greenwich marshes a more suitable locality for his candidature. In referring to Mr. Lubbock, he thought that gentleman had made a mistake in placing himself in such hands as he had. Mr. Lewis concluded a long and animated address by referring to the last contest, when, after the continued boastings of the Liberals, and the "unspeakable eloquence" of Mr. Whatman, and the wisdom of Mr. Martin, their two candidates were triumphantly returned; as he hoped to see them this time (cheers.)

Col. Lennard then put the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Coles Child proposed, and Mr. Christy seconded, a vote of thanks to Col. Lennard, for the manner in which he had discharged his duties in the chair; which was cordially carried, and suitably acknowledged.

The meeting then separated.

The Liberal meeting was held at the Bell Hotel, on Wednesday 14th. George Warde Norman, Esq. in the chair. The chairman after a neat and appropriate speech, introduced the candidates.

Mr. Angerstein, who was most enthusiastically received, observed that having attended at least twenty meetings in the county with his friend Mr. Lubbock, and expressed their views, and which had been very faithfully reported by the Liberal press, he was afraid he should weary them if he again repeated what he had already expressed. If he did so, he hoped that the meeting would stop him, and then any questions they might be desirous of putting to him respecting any point upon which he might not touch, he should be glad to give every possible information and explanation (hear, hear.) At former meetings, so fully had his views been expressed, that scarcely a question had been put. Both himself and Mr. Lubbock appeared before the constituency as the candidates selected by the general Liberal party of the county, not by any particular section, but by every section of that party. Having referred to his votes in Parliament in favour of the abolition of church rates, his support of the Reform Bill introduced by Lord John Russel in 1860, and the budget of Mr. Gladstone, the latter of which he regarded as the carollary of the principles of free trade as carried by Sir Robert Peel, the hon. candidate observed that he was sure the electors of this county would not be disposed to do anything which would tend to a reversal of that policy. He felt he need not further touch upon this subject than to say that the greatest unity was required, for among the agriculturists there were some who where disposed to look at the question with some reluctance, and who were even disposed to hang by the threads of protection if such could be brought upon the *tapis* of the political arena (hear, hear.) They heard from the supporters of their opponents, to only one of whom he would particularly allude—Mr. Dobson, a dread of town populations. No doubt their opponents had such dread of those manifestations of opinions

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which were in favour of the general interests of the country, as opposed to particular interests. The crisis in which they then stood was one of great peculiarity and heavy responsibility. As he had stated before, inaugurated a great measure of reform—at least those with whom they agreed, those pioneers of progress, in whose steps they still hoped to follow, had done so; and it was a question now whether they were to reverse that policy or not (hear, hear.) They had seen a manifesto from the great leader of the Opposition, Mr. Disraeli, who claimed their votes for his party for doing what (hear, and laughter?) Because he has done nothing himself, and because he lays the flattering unction to his soul that he and his party have prevented, which is not correct, others doing anything also. Mr. Angerstein next referred to the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone, at Chester, and at Fishmonger's Hall, in the City, on the previous Saturday evening, and asked the meeting to put what they there found expresssed in jaxtaposition with what was uttered by members of the Tory party in the House of Commons, who were the opponents of all progress (hear, and "no.") Some gentleman had said "no," and he only hoped that the individual would come forward on that platform and prove that they (the Tory party) were not what he had described them (hear, hear.) Lord Holmesdale had laid claim to being in favour of progress (laughter), and went on to say it was all nonsense—he (Mr. Angerstein) believed he used the word "bosh" (laughter)—to say that they (the Conservatives) were not in favour of progress (renewed laughter.) Lord Holmesdale had not, however, told them on what occasion he had been in favour of the cause of the people, and although he gave his lordship credit for attending his duties in the House of Commons,—yet 99 times out of 100 he and Lord Holmeedale had voted in separate lobbies in that House upon the various questions that had been brought forward (hear, hear.) There was one question which was largely considered in Parliament that day, the question of the University Tests Bill. It was a very difficult question—a question on which they were aware he had recorded his vote against the popular feeling during the session of 1864; but he did so on very good grounds, and if they would only read the debate within the walls of Parliament he believed it would prove to them that there was large room for consideration before they came to a conclusion upon the subject (hear, hear.) The hon. candidate next referred to the Malt Tax, the Foreign policy of the government, the Paper Trade, which he believed had been unhandsomely dealt by, and in conclusion urged upon the constituency unity in the forthcoming election, and resumed his seat loudly applauded.

Mr. Lubbock also met with a most enthusiastic reception. He said he was delighted to find himself at length before a Bromley audience, and among his own more immediate neighbours and friends (applause.) When he came forward to contest that great constituency in the Liberal interest, he was particularly desirous that one of his first meetings might be held in Bromley, because he felt sure that, not only from his political friends, but also from his political opponents, he there should at least meet with a kind and hearty welcome, and that they would listen to him with indulgence and kindliness (applause.) But he was overruled in that wish, and he was assured that, coming forward as his friend Mr. Angerstein and he did, in what they believed to be the real interests of the people, they would be sure to meet with a hearty and kind reception in any part of the county they might visit (hear, hear.) That had turned out to be strictly and truly the case, and therefore perhaps it was better that they had gone to the other districts first, because it had satisfied him that the welcome they had experienced was not on account of any personal popularity, but the deep interest felt by the constituency of West Kent in those great principles which they had come forward to represent (applause.) They had been told that they did not represent the agricultural interests of that constituency, but merely the town interests, and a still more ridiculous objection had been made, that their names were not quite so euphonious as those of Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Dyke (laughter.) Why, really, they might ask him to bring forward the proof, when he made an assertion like that, as it seemed so utterly absurd that any person should be found to raise such an objection as that he had alluded to, to those who came forward to contest a great constituency like that. He believed it was Mr. Gathorne Hardy who, in recommending Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Dyke, brought forward—it could hardly be called an accusation—but who said "I cannot help saying that the name of Angerstein and Lubbock sound to me a great deal more connected with the City of London than with the county of Kent. They did not ring with the old tones (laughter.) They did not tell us of old names which we associate with the county of Kent. They tell us of something new—of something strange, and something we don't care very much to have" (laughter.) Now who was the gentleman who brought that accusation against them?—Why, it was Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the ink upon whose title deeds was hardly dry at the present moment. He did not know whether that gentleman's family had been connected with the county before he made the purchase which had given him the standing he now had, it was not among the old families that one met with such arguments as that (applause) There was one name very much respected amongst the Conservatives—which held a position second to one only of that party, and he might ask them whether it rang either in Buckinghamshire or in any other part of the country? Did the Conservatives ask whether the name of Mr. Disraeli was an old county name? No, they were not such fools as that—they simply asked whether he was a clever man, and when they were satisfied upon that, they were only too glad to get him to support their cause in Parliament (cheers.) But he regretted to say there were other accusations which had been brought against him. He had no complaints to make against the heads of the Conservative party—they had always spoken of him in terms for which he was happy to have an opportunity of thanking them (hear, hear.) But those accusations were not likely to be successful. He thought they would be found like the boomerang of the Australian savage,

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to recoil upon the head of him who threw it, or like the sting of the Bee, which gave pain to the victim, but was very often fatal to the insect that it used (applause.) But he thought he and his family were pretty well known to most of them. He should not condesend to give any answer to those accusations, but would be quite content to leave his character in their hands (loud applause.) It was frequently said that the Conservative party and the Liberal party were nearly as one, for the Conservatives assured them they were for progress, and at the same Cranbrook meeting to which he had referred Mr. Hussey had made some remarks on progress which ought to have been delivered at a Liberal meeting. And during the course of the same meeting a gentleman said, speaking of Lord Palmerston, "We have a man who has held the reins of government with consumate skill. He has driven a team of rearers, and he has done it with that skill which has always enabled him to, as it were, comb down a hair of their back with the point of his lash. He would ask them where they would be likely to find such a driver as that?" (applause.) But who was it that spoke of Lord Palmerston in those terms? It was Mr. Dyke—not Mr. Angerstein or himself (Mr. Lubbock)—but it was Mr. Dyke who came forward and told them that they would not be likely to find any other such driver as Lord Palmerston in this country (hear, hear.) Then he would ask them whom they would support? Both parties said they were for progress, but which were the real supporters of progress and of the present Government? He thought he could safely leave it to them to draw the distinction. He was sure he was only expressing their feelings when he said that the past, with reference to the Conservatives, would be a warning to them, but as regarded himself and Mr. Angerstein it would be a guarrantee (applause.) In that part of the county they all knew their friend Mr. Norman (loud cheers)—that during his long life he had been the great supporter of progress; and it was he who had introduced them on the present occasion (hear,hear.) Then those who were for progress could not for a moment hesitate as to the two candidates they would support (hear, hear.) Speaking of his friend Mr. Dyke, whom he always intended to speak of with the greatest respect, he thought, in one respect, he was like Tennyson. He had had a dream of fair women (laughter)—or rather, he should say, that he had a nightmare (continued laughter), for he was continually referring, speech after speech, to the candidature of his friend, Mr. Mill, for Westminster, and the great object of dread which he had before him was that Mr. Mill should succeed in advocating the cause of women in Parliament (laughter and applause.) No doubt the ladies were interested in the contest, but it was hard they should have to decide upon the respective merits of four rival candidates at once (applause.) All he could say was, that the fair ladies of Kent were very much belied if they had not made up their minds as to which candidate they would support — he believed the great majority in that county, without a moment's hesitation, thought about the *duty off tea* (loud applause.) He had the honour of being one of Mr. Mill's committee, and he should rejoice to see him returned for Westminster. But he did not think that one Mill would make a millenium, and there would be a long time to wait before they saw those measures which Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Dyke were so terribly afraid of (hear, hear.) But to pass from that subject to the general question of the health of this country, which he looked upon as one which had been too much neglected. He could not think that their system of education was such as it ought to be. The laws which regulated health should be taught, and the agricultural classes should then have the opportunity of carrying them out. He believed that one step had been taken in that direction in the present session of Parliament—he referred to the Union Chargeability Bill, which he strongly supported (hear, hear.) That bill had been opposed by those who professed to represent the interests of the agricultural community, while it had been supported by the representatives of the towns, who in that case had been advocating the interests of the country districts (applause.) He thought he need hardly occupy their time at much greater length, for they knew his opinions as regarded reform, church-rates, and many other of the principal questions. But he would beg of them to remember that he was not a Radical in the ordinary sense of the term—he was for moving forward, but not for going too fast; he would estimate the effect of each step before he took another, and he would make his foot sure before he would pass on to the next (applause.) He knew there were many who would prefer a representative who was rather forwarder and faster—still they must remember that none of Mr. Bright's school would have a chance in this county. When they looked around and saw many people of the present day who were still using flint stones for implements—who could not count their fingers, who had no words for many of the simplest ideas—they could not help the reflection that although we were so far in advance of them, we were not so far advanced as we might be, and as we might reasonably hope to be, if we persevered in the course we had adopted for so many years past (hear hear.) They could not afford to stand still and let civilization work itself out for them, but they must develope it for themselves; then might they hope to progress very much, and the prosperity they at the present enjoyed was but a small part of that to which they might eventually hope to attain (loud applause.) If those were their opinions, he hoped they would show their determination to carry them out at the next election. He need scarcely remind them that parties were very evenly balanced, and a little more exertion on the one side or the other would suffice to turn the scale from the Conservatives to the Liberals, or from the Liberals to the Conservatives. There were even then a sufficient number of unpledged votes in the Bromley district to turn the scales at the next election. If they were for progress, he hoped they would throw their weight into the liberal scales and do all they could to return the Liberal candidates (loud applause.)

Several questions having been put to the candidates similar to those which have been put at other places, and satisfactorily answered,

A. Hamilton, Esq., proposed the first resolution. He trusted they would not confine their exertions merely to holding up their hands that night, but

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that they would do all that they could to ensure the success of the two gentlemen before them (hear, hear.) He trusted that the electors present would pay strict attention to the appeals made by the candidates—that they would sink their individual opinions upon particular points, and give their confidence unreservedly to Mr. Angerstein and Mr. Lubbock (applause.) The small experience he had gained in canvassing in the immediate district showed him that there was one great peculiarity with the party of progress—many of its members were apt to ride "hobby horses" (cheers and laughter); but they should all lay aside their "hobbies," and unite for the purpose of rescuing the county from the Conservatives. They might all rest assured that if their particular "hobby horse" was consistent with the general tendency of the Liberal party, it would be carried. But his belief was that there were many false professions of Liberalism at the last election; but from that charge of insincerity Mr. Angerstein stood acquitted (hear, hear), for he had acted up to those professions, therefore he could not think a better title could be made out for the confidence of the Liberal party (cheers.) They could not try Mr. Lubbock by the same test of experience, but he thought, from what they knew of him, personally, and from the speeches he had delivered, that he would be a most admirable representative of the Liberal party (cheers.) Speaking of a Bromley audience, he felt that it was perfectly superfluous that he should utter one word in recommendation of Mr. Lubbock, for he enjoyed the esteem and regard of all his neighbours, and of a wide circle of friends beyond that district (applause.)

W. D. Starling, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said that the previous speakers had placed before them such an excellent repast, which they seemed to have partaken of with such eager appetites, that there was but little left for him to present. But he could not help making one remark upon the matter of church-rates. He was sure there was no place in the county where their abolition would be received with greater satisfaction than in Bromley (hear, hear), for every year brought with it bickerings, annoyances, and dissatisfaction, and neighbours and friends were separated in consequence of that impost (hear, hear.) He had very great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

On the motion of W. Whitmore, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were passed to the chairman. Three hearty cheers were also given for Messrs. Angerstein and Lubbock.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WILLIAMS.

We have great pleasure in recording, that during the past month a Testimonial has been presented to our most respected neighbour, Mr. Williams, Surgeon, on his retirement from Practice, which has, we believe, extended over a period of nearly 50 years in this town and neigbourhood. The testimonial consisted of an elegant Silver Breakfast Service of the "McClintock" pattern, the latest production of our Art manufacturers in precious metals. Of all the perfect sets we have seen, "this did the most excel," and we venture to state our belief that the most accomplished "breakfaster out" would have been sorely puzzled to suggest an addition. On the salver and the table teakettle was the following inscription:—

"PRESENTED TO
E. A. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
By his grateful Patients, Neighbours, and Friends,
1865."

An oak chest with trays, partitions, &c., was also provided to contain the plate.

A most gratifying addition to the above valuable present, was a very richly bound Volume, containing the autographs of 450 subscribers and patients, upon vellum sheets, tastefully ornamented, and an appropriate address exquisitely illuminated on the title page.

The Testimonial was exhibited to the subscribers and their friends, at the Literary Institute (kindly lent for the occasion) on the 13th and 14th ult., under the superintendence of Mr. Acton (Hon. Sec. to the Testimonial Fund) who had arranged and grouped the plate with his usual taste. Large numbers of the gentry and neighbours visited the exhibition, and their universal approval of the whole affair must have been pleasur- able to the committee, who made the selection. We happen to know that notwithstanding the great care taken to prevent it by Mr. Acton, many little accidents attended the getting up of this Testimonial, not the least vexatious of which was an error in the hours for inspection, which should have been from 2 to 6 o'clock on the last day instead of 2 to 4 as stated in the printed notice. The printer is penitent, and having acknowledged his *error*, hopes to be forgiven by the Railway Gentlemen, for whose special convenience the time was arranged for the plate to be on view from 2 to 6, and which was on view till that time notwithstanding the error. The committe, out of the surplus of the fund, have had a capital Photograph of the Plate taken, 180 copies of which will be distributed, shortly, among the principal subscribers.

THE LATE SIR J. W. LUBBOCK, BART.

It is with much regret we have to announce the decease of the late Sir John William Lubbock, Bart, F.R.S., who departed this life at his residence, High Elms, Downe, Kent, on the 20th ult., aged 62 years, and whose mortal remains were, on the 24th, deposited in a spacious vault in the ancient church-yard of Downe, in the presence of a vast concourse of the inhabitants from the neighbouring villages, whose quiet demeanour was the greatest tribute of respect to the mourning

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relatives of the deceased that could, on such an occasion, be offered. The funeral was of private character, conducted by Mr. Nettlefold, of Bromley, and the arrangements were most orderly. The hearse was preceded by twenty gentlemen, tenants on the Estate, and following it was a page, leading the favorite Pony of the deceased; after which six mourning coaches, containing the relatives, medical attendant, and several of the principal managers of the departments of the establishment; then followed the private carriages of the sons: after which the School Children, and others. The pall bearers were selected from among the senior residents on the estate. The funeral service, which took place at twelve o'clock, was performed in an impressive manner by the Rev. T. S. Stephens, M.A., Rector of Downe, and at its conclusion the mourners returned to High Elms. The deceased had acquired a more than European fame for his Mathematical and Astronomical knowledge, which he had practically applied to the elucidation of Tidal and Aerial Phenomena, and also obtained local celebrity among the agriculturists, for his attention to the improvements in the breeding of cattle; also among the pleasure seekers, for the liberal manner in which his Park was thrown open to thousands, who participated in the pastime offered them; but as we are not writing the biography of the deceased, we can only remark that the Schools and local Charities have lost a benefactor, although there is no reason to doubt that the survivors will continue to sustain their reputation for local benevolence and private virtues. His old servants were liberally rewarded by the worthy Baronet himself a short time previous to his death.

The present Baronet, is a Candidate for the honour of representing in the next Parliament, the Western Division of the County, and is known, both in this Country, and and on the Continent of Europe, as a Fellow of the Royal, and other distinguished scientific Societies, as well as the author of several Papers, and works on Natural History, and on the Antiquity of the Human race,

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THE 18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—An entertainment of a unique character was given by Mrs. Satterthwaite on the 15th, at Spring Hill, to which the Volunteers were invited. It consisted of dramatic representations admirably sustained by the company. The theatre, though extemporized for the occasion, was complete in its arrangements, and displayed such taste and ingenuity in the fitting, as ladies only can originate. The *dramatis personæ* being members of the Captain's family would probably object to see their names in a public print, but we may be allowed to state, in reference to their general merit, that it was one of the prettiest performances we ever witnessed. Very neatly printed "Bills of the Play" were distributed amongst the audience, and abundance of Cake and Ale was supplied by the Captain.

THE BROMLEY BAND.—We are extremely proud of our Band, and hope nobody will find fault with them again. But it was very unfortunate they were prevented from going to the County Review with the Corps, and it is much to be regretted that so trifling a cause should have kept them at home. We understand the Tailor bears the blame for not getting their clothes ready. The result of such delay on the part of the tailor might be irreparable in the event of the volunteers being called out for active service as it may be assumed that if the Band could not go to a review in their old clothes, they would never think of marching to face an enemy except in new clothes, and a great bottle may be lost in consequence.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—On Tuesday, the 27th ult., a friendly Match was shot at the range of the 18th Kent, Bromley, between the members of that corps and the 3rd Kent, Lee; seven men on each side, 5 shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards, when the 18th proved the victors by 17 marks. Pt. John Dunn taking the pewter for the highest score on the winning side. Score:—

18th (Bromley) 227 3rd (Lee) 210

CRICKET.

An interesting match will be played on the Bromley ground, on Saturday, the 22nd inst. between the 1st London Artillery Brigade and Bromley cricket clubs, when some first-rate play is anticipated—as the Artillerymen, we understand, are not only well up to their work at the guns, but are also good cricketers — and we hope to see our townsmen muster pretty strongly to welcome the 1st London Artillery. Play to commence at half-past eleven o'clock precisely.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

4th Cricket match at Bickley, between the Dartmouth Blackheath Club, and Bickley Club.

5th Opening of the New Baptist Chapel, Bromley.

19th Anniversary of Court Harrow A. O. F. 4269, at the "Harrow Inn", Knockholt.

OPENING OF THE NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL. This chapel will be opened on Wednesday the 5th inst. Mr. Spurgeon who has lately returned from his tour in the Holy Land, is expected to be present and to preach in the afternoon. Service to commence at three o'clock. A public meeting will be held in the evening, which will be addressed by Ministers and Gentlemen connected with the Baptist cause. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is announced to take the chair on the occasion.

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Tea provided, in the interim between the services, for visitors, by tickets 1s. each.

BROMLEY GAS WORKS.—Preparations for meeting the demands for the rapidly increasing consumption of gas in this neighbourhood, are in active progress at the new works. A new gasholder, of much larger dimensions than the large one now in use, is being made, and will probably be ready by the winter. This addition to the permanent works is expected to be equal to the requirements for many years to come.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.—A Branch of this flourishing concern was opened for business on Monday the 12th, in a portion of the Town Hall. *See Advertisement.*

THE TOWN HALL.—We announced last month, the probability of the market being held in the new market-place under the Town Hall in future. We have now the pleasure to inform all whom it may concern, that it was formally opened on Thursday the 8th. Had the Town Hall been ready for his reception, we should have been honored by a visit from General Tom Thumb and his family this last month. He has promised to spend an afternoon in Bromley if he can, before he returns to America.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

On Friday, 23rd, Chatham presented an unusually gay appearance in consequence of the influx of visitors who arrived by the North Kent, and London Chatham, and Dover Railways, &c., to witness the annual Review of the whole of the volunteer artillery and rifle force of the county, in conjunction with the regular troops, on Chatham Lines. As the several corps arrived in succession they formed into battalions, and marched to the lines, where, at two o'clock, the entire force assembled in review order. Previous to the commencement of active operations, the prizes awarded to the successful competitors at the annual prize meeting of the Kent Volunteer Association, were distributed by Viscount Sydney, lord lieutenant of Kent. The review ground was well kept by a detachment of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and about three o'clock the reviewing officer, Major General Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., commandant of the garrison at Chatham, and staff, with Viscount Sydney, rode past the ranks, and minutely inspected each brigade and battalion. The entire force then marched past the flag-staff at slow and quick time in excellent order. The field day and the battalion evolutions, in conjunction with a portion of the troops in garrison, occupied about three hours, and fully proved that each artillery brigade and rifle battalion had, since the last annual review held at Woolwich, paid the utmost attention to drill. The evolutions comprised throwing out Skirmishers, deploying into line, forming square to resist cavalry, file-firing by companies, changing front to right and left, &c. The volly firing was excellent. At the termination of the field-day evolutions, the entire force reformed into line, and the reviewing officer expressed to the officers comprising the staff of the several administrative battalions, his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Volunteers had carried out their military duties during the afternoon, and expressed his opinion that the majority of the corps had attained a high state of efficiency.

DOWN.—On Tuesday the 6th ult., the fourteenth anniversary of the Downe Friendly Benefit Society, was held at the George Inn. At twelve o'clock, the members and friends attended church, where a very appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. T. S. Stephens. After which the members, about sixty in number, adjourned to the club house where an excellent dinner was provided. Mr. Snow presided: Mr. Parslow occupied the vice chair, who did the honours of the table very satisfactory. The cloth being removed the accounts of the society were read by the Secretary. The afternoon was spent in cricket and various other amusements. The St. Mary Cray Band was engaged for the occasion.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The eighth and last ordinary meeting of the present session was held on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst.; Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., vice-president, in the chair. The Rev. Cesare Contini, of Rome, was elected a foreign honorary member. Professor Leone Levi read a paper on "The Economic Condition of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland," which was followed by an interesting discussion, in which the Duke of Argyll took part. A paper "On the Country Clearing," by Sir. John Lubbock, F.R.S., and honorary secretary to the London bankers, was also read. The author commenced by expressing his opinion that it would be desirable if some arrangement could be made to publish each week (perhaps at the same time as the Bank of England returns) a statement of the total daily amounts passed through the clearing-house. He also stated, by way of illustration, that an amount of 23,000,000*l.* which passed through a single banking-house during the last few days of last year was dealt with as follows:— Clearing, 16,346,000*l.*; checks and bills which did not pass through the clearing, 5,394,000*l.*; bank notes, 1,137,000*l.*; coin, 139,000*l.*; country notes, 79,000*l.*—Total, 23,095.000*l.* Mr. Babbage some time ago described the system of the clearing-house—which is peculiar to this country—and which now, by its extended and improved mechanism, effects so great an economy in the use of the circulating medium. By it checks and bills are exchanged directly without the use of money. Mr. Lubbock, now Sir John Lubbock, was for some time honorary secretary to the London bankers, and during his term of office was fortunate enough to be able to get the advantages of the London clearing-house extended to the country banks; so in his paper he describes the operation of the new system and illustrates the enormous extent and the economy of the clearing operations.—*Times*, June 29.

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We are happy to be enabled to give a favorable account of Mr. Ilott, whose serious accident was reported in our last. We have been informed by his partner M. Beeby, that he is steadsly recovering from its effects.

CHISLEHURST.—We understand that the Station of the South Eastern, London, and Tonbridge line, will be opened on the 1st.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Grasmere, Westmoreland,
19th June, 1865.

Sir,—Will you allow me, as Honorary Secretary of the "Williams Testimonial Fund," a space in your journal, to inform the Subscribers to the same, that since the presentation of the plate to Mr. Williams, on the 15th inst., I have received from him a letter, from which the following is an extract: "To every man of right feeling, the approbation and kind wishes of the friends and neighbours among whom he has long lived and laboured, is most valuable; and in my own case their friendliness has found a most costly and splendid expression. The Service of Plate, a gift by me so utterly undeserved and unexpected, valuable in itself, is to me, accompanied by so flattering an address, unexpressibly so—and will serve to the close of my life to remind me of all those kind friends who have been good enough, by their contributions, to evince their friendly regard."

"To them all I return my sincere and warmest thanks: and I must beg you, my dear Sir, * * * to be the channel to them of my heartfelt thanks."

Apologising for thus trespassing on your valuable space. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. ACTON.

TRANSMISSION ABROAD.—As many of our readers having friends abroad, do not know that the Bromley Record can be sent to them for a penny stamp, we have inserted an extract from a communication from the General Post Office.

To the Proprietor of the Bromley Record.

General Post Office. June 1865.

SIR,—APPLICATION having been made for the Registration at this office of the Publication named on the back of this notice for transmission beyond the United Kingdom under the Newspaper privilege, during the year ending on the 30th June, 1866, I beg leave to inform you that the Registration has now been effected, and will remain in force until that date. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of Five Shillings in payment of the fee for the privilege of Registration. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

W. PACKHURST.

POULTRY BREEDING.—Public attention in England is now being directed to the rearing of poultry on a scale hitherto known only on the continent. The necessity is becoming daily more apparent, that no means should be left untried to increase the supply of wholesome food to meet the growing wants of a rapidly increasing population. It is therefore with pleasure that we hear Coles Child, Esq., has allowed the use of a large piece of ground to a company bearing the title of "Poultry and Egg Company limited," who are putting up about an acre of Hen Houses in the neighbourhood of the Gas Works. We shall carefully watch the progress of this company and give further particulars in future numbers.

PRINTERS' ERRORS.—Printers are proverbial for making errors. If you doubt this you have only to enquire at the "Times" office, where, although the best workmen are employed as compositors, the proprietors pay enormous salaries to at least three College educated gentlemen, who each, separately, read and revise the proofs before the world's great newspaper goes to press. Notwithstanding all this care, it is possible to find errors now and then even in the "Times." Some of our readers have no doubt laughed heartily at errors they have found in the "Bromley Record," but if they knew the great care that is necessary to produce it, with so few errors, they would wonder there are not many more. With a view to let him off lightly, we would venture to hint that if all the errors of tradesmen and the public generally, were made as public as those of the printer, he would often enjoy a hearty laugh at their expense. Having got the printer again into favour, we must try to make some tangible excuse for editors, and this is the more necessary, inasmuch as in our last there was an error that could not very well be put on the printer's back. The mistake as to the consecration of Bickley Church occurred through a respected contributor calling at the office and leaving a verbal message instead of writing it. None but written communications can be inserted in future.

EXTRAORDINARY BLIGHT.—We are not aware that fruit crops are affected to a greater extent than usual this year, but the White Thorn wherever we turn has the appearance of having had its foliage scorched by fire. The worst that has come under our notice is the hedge along the Cage field, from the Town to National Schools, on which it would be impossible to find a perfect leaf, and if all that is green could be gathered from the whole length, a few patches of Nightshade could be put into an envelope and sent by post. The hedges, on closely examining them, presented a mass of silk or cobweb, spun by the myriads of blight worms. Such was the state the first half of the month, but they are much improved since.

FAMILY RECEIPTS.

TO CURE THE STING OF A BEE.——Immediately after taking out the sting, get an onion and bruise it, and apply it to the stung place, and it will afford immediate relief. Or a washerwoman's blue bag, applied in the same manner, will have a like effect.

TO EXTRACT ESSENCES FROM FLOWERS.—Procure a quantity of the petals of any flowers which have an agreeable fragrance, card thin layers of cotton, which dip into the finest Florence or Lucca oil, sprinkle a small quantity of fine salt on the flowers, and lay a layer of cotton and one of flowers alternately until an earthen vessel or wide-mouthed glass bottle is full. Tie the top close with a bladder, then lay the vessel in a south aspect to the heat of the sun, and in fifteen days, when uncovered, a fragrant oil may be squeezed away from the whole mass, quite equal to the highly-valued otto of roses.

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WASPS AND FLIES.—Wasps and flies may be killed very fast, by dipping a feather in a little sweet oil, and touching their backs with it; they will instantly die. When intent on the fruit, and half buried in the excavations they have made, they are easily come at, and are not apt to fly about. Insects of different kinds are easily killed by oil; it closes up the lateral pores by which they breathe.

TO PRESERVE GREEN PEAS.—Shell, and put them into a kettle of water when it boils; give them two or three warms only, and pour them into a cullender. When the water drains off, turn them out on a dresser covered with a cloth, and pour them on another cloth to dry perfectly. Then bottle them in wide-mouthed bottles; leaving only room to pour clarified mutton suet upon them an inch thick, and for the cork. Resin it down; and keep it in a cellar or in the earth. When they are to be used, boil them till tender, with a bit of butter, a spoonful of sugar, and a bit of mint.

HOW TO NEUTRALISE ACID IN FRUIT PIES.—A large quantity of the free acid which exists in rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, and other fruits, may be judiciously corrected by the use of a small quantity of carbonate of soda, without in the least affecting their flavour, so long as too much is not used. To an ordinary sized pie or pudding, as much soda may be added as will cover a shilling, or even twice such a quantity, if the fruit is very sour. Persons with weak stomachs should always use soda in their fruit pies, and if this hint were attended to, many a severe stomach-ache would be prevented, and much sugar saved, because the neutralisation of the acid diminishes the quantity of sugar required.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Train and regulate the summer shoots, both of wall trees and standards; prune vine and fig trees; shade ripe currants that are exposed to the sun, and place nets on the cherries to protect them from the birds. Plant savoys, cabbages, broccoli, lettuce, celery, &c, and sow turnips in showery weather after clearing off potatoes. Full grown onions may now be lifted and mushroom spawn prepared. Gather walnuts for pickling. Begin to gather the seeds of all flowers as they ripen. Cuttings of pansies, dahlias, geraniums, &c, may be planted. Destroy the green fly, and trap insects of all kinds.

Births.

On the 14th ult., at West Wickham, the wife of Henry Pott, Esq., of a son.

On the 15th ult., at the Grove, Hayes, the wife of John Dudin, Esq., of a son.

Marriages.

On the 8th ult., at St. Stephen's, Canterbury, by the Rev. J. P. Alcock, vicar of Ashford, assisted by the Rev. J. White, vicar of St. Stephens, the Rev. J. P. Alcock, of Bickley, to Katherine, second daughter of the late John Furley, Jun., Esq., of Canterbury.

Deaths.

On the 6th ult., at Chelsfield, Maria, the wife of Mr. Richard Hickmott, age 68.

On the 17th ult., at Bromley, Mr. John George Ellis, aged 35.

On the 20th ult., at High Elms, Farnborough, Sir John William Lubbock, Bart., aged 62.

On the 22nd ult., at Bromley, Mr. Charles Battersbee, aged 58.

On the 16th of May, drowned in the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, Glossop McQuire, Civil Engineer, only son of the late Rev. W. M. McQuire, leaving a widow and four children.

THE LIMES,

Freelands Road, Bromley, Kent,

PRINCIPAL,

MR. SEPTIMUS ELLIS,

Upwards of 22 years Assistant Master with Messrs. Walton, Albany House, Old Kent, Road.

Studies will be resumed (D.V.) Friday, August 4th.

HAXTED HOUSE,

PARK ROAD, BROMLEY.

THE MISSES STURT'S

PREPARATORY ESTABLISHMENT

FOR

YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Studies will be resumed July 31st.

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M. J. POWELL,

COAL AND COKE MERCHANT

The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

M. J. P. begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that he has, regularly discharging, Cargoes of first rate WALLS END COALS, and which he is now delivering (Screened) at the low price of 26/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same description of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 24/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, large and bright burning 25/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 23/- per ton.

N.B. The present time is the most favourable for laying in a stock for the coming winter.

E. R. ADDIS

CATTLE DEALER,

Farwig place, Bromley, Kent.

Gentlemen supplied with Fresh calve l Cows, Store Pigs, Breeding Sows, Dry or Fat stock taken in exchange, Live stock of all description Bought or Sold on Commission, The utmost value given for dead Horses or Cows. Orders punctually attended to. A good fresh calved Cow for sale

AS COACHMAN, Married, good character from last situation. Address J. D. Mr. Ingles, Saddler, Bromley, Kent. c

SINGING & PIANOFORTE.—A lady pupil of Signor Schira, Mr. Frank Mori, and other eminent Masters, has a few hours disengaged daily, for Lessons. Good References. Address A. B. Printing Office, Bromley. c

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, PLAISTOW.

QUARTERLY PUPILS taken, who receive all the advantages of a Middle Class School. An experienced and Practical Teacher has been appointed as Master. Terms, no Extras, 10*s* 6*d* and 7*s* 6*d* Per Quarter.

THE ARBORIST.—Now ready, price 3*s* 6*d* by post. A practical treatise on moving and replanting large trees; and on the management of Evergreens, &c., by G.H.B. All who take an interest in this pleasing art, should possess this little work, descriptive of the method, and illustrated with a plate of the machine used.

Printed and Published by E. Strong.

The proceeds of this Work will be devoted to charitable purposes.

TO TRADESMEN, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A good Horse, and nearly new Cart and Harness, with shifting Boards, Seats, and Cushions, well suited for Traveling. Price, 40 Guineas. Apply to the Ostler, Bell Hotel, Bromley. c

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. — Apprentices to the Dress-making. Mrs. Young, 2 & 3 College Place, Bromley.

ELTHAM, KENT, near.—Detached Family Residence, with large Pleasure and Kitchen Gardens, and about 4 Acres of Land, situated about 1 mile from the proposed new Station, on the South Eastern Line. The House contains 9 excellent Bed and Dressing rooms, W. C. Spacious Entrance Hall, Dining and Drawing rooms, Kitchen and usual Offices, good Wine, Beer, and other Cellars, Coach-house, Stables, and other out Buildings. For particulars, enquire of Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter & Payne, Auctioneers, Estate and House Agents, Bromley Kent.

TO BE LET for a month or 6 weeks, a furnished House, on Bromley Common, about half a mile from the Station— Four Bed rooms, and a Dressing room, Garden. Apply at the Printing Office, Bromley.

FOR SALE.—A well made, nearly new, Single body Pheaton, carved imitation of Wicker, light and fashionable. Price 45 Guineas. To view, apply to the Ostler, Bell Hotel Bromley.

FOR SALE.—A Mangle, in excellent condition, Price £3. Also some Washing Tubs, an Ironing Stove &c. Apply to T. Fry, Mill Place, Chislehurst. c

FOR SALE.—A Light Spring Pony Cart. Apply at Mr. Oclee's, Watchmaker, High Street, Bromley. c

FOR SALE.—A Tent complete, nearly new fit for a gentleman's lawn, or scoring tent. Price 5 Guineas. Apply to Mr. Hurlock, Bird-in-hand, Widmore, Bromley, Kent.

AGUE.—A cure for this complaint is supplied by Mrs. G. CHEESEMAN, near the Plough Inn, Bromley Common, Kent.

Mrs. G. C. is recommended to make this known by persons she has cured. c

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with

GENUINE NEW MILK,

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MRS. VIOLET TWEEDY, *late of Bromley House, Bromley, Kent, Widow, deceased. All persons having any claims against the Estate of the late* MRS. VIOLET TWEEDY, *deceased, are requested to forward particulars to the undersigned, the Solicitor of the Executors.*

MR. HARRIS,
5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
Dated 29th July, 1865.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

To Correspondents.

Books procured at published prices, by giving one day's notice and the name of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted in London or County papers.

W. M. Bradshaw's Railway Guide can always be obtained at the office of the Bromley Record.

KENTISH WORTHIES omitted for want of space.

TIME TABLE for the CHISLEHURST LINE will be found on next to last page.

MOON'S CHANGES—AUGUST.

Full Moon	7th day,	at 5.29 morn.
Last Quarter	13th day,	at 9.24 after.
New Moon	21st day,	at 7.17 morn.
First Quarter	29th day,	at 11.46 morn.

The Bromley Record.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The leading feature of the past month, has been the General Election, which is now brought to a conclusion. It has not passed off however without some little rioting here and there, a few broken heads and much drunkeness, and probably less of either than than on any previous general election. Of the total number of 658 members forming the new House of Commons, 368 rank as Liberals, and 289 as Conservatives, or Liberal Conservatives. West Kent returned two Conservatives, Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Hart Dyke, the figures at the close of the poll being Holmesdale, 4133; Dyke, 4054; Lubbock, 3896; Angerstein, 861.

The following are the members of Parliament returned for the county and boroughs of Kent:—West Kent, Lord Holmsdale and Mr. Hart Dyke, Conservatives; East Kent, Sir B. Bridges, Conservative, and Sir E. Dering, Liberal; Canterbury, Mr. B. Johnstone and Mr. Huddlestone, Conservatives; Chatham, Mr. Otway, Liberal; Greenwich, Mr. Alderman Solomons and Sir C. Bright, Liberals; Rochester, Mr. W. Martin and Mr. Serjt. Kinglake, Liberals; Sandwich, Lord C. Paget and Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen, Liberals.

Another attempt which it is to be hoped will be more successful than the former one, is now being made to lay a Submarine Telagraph to connect England with America. The Great Eastern, herself one of the wonders of the world, is bearing across the Atlantic the cord which is to make thought simultaneous in the two hemispheres, and has now so far advanced on her voyage that we may indulge in not unreasonable hopes of its successful issue. The present cable is not only in respect to strength, but to electrical purposes, far superior to that used on the former occasion, and as it is of much greater length, the risk will be diminished. If the vast valley which separate the two hemispheres is made up of hills and dales, the wire which traverses them, must necessarily hang in a series of festoons of greater or less length and it is reasonable to suppose that a wire suspended thus, as it were mid-water, is much more exposed to danger from the passing monsters of the deep, than if it lay along the floor of the sea.

The Wimbledon rifle meeting and review which closed on Saturday, the 22nd ult, may be reasonably considered as the most successful which has been held. In the matches, contests between England, Scotland and Ireland, between the Universities, between public schools, between counties —all find places in the proceedings. The present meeting has developed a new contest, which must hold a place amongst the severest of physical trials. An old deer-stalker has contrived to introduce on Wimbledon-common some of the hardest characteristics of that great sport. Rifle-shooting ordinarily is no child's play, but to run 500 yards within five minutes, and fire twelve shots from a muzzle-loading rifle, into a space not bigger than a hat, is a feat of skill, strength and endurance of which any sportsman in England may be proud.

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WEST KENT ELECTION.

On the morning of Thursday the 20th, cabs, carriages, and more humble vehicles, profusely placarded, orange or blue, as the case may be, according to the inclination or interest of the owner, were seen hurrying to and from a temporary building which they call a hustings, erected in the Market Place. Electors and non-electors in holiday hats and neckties to match, with rosettes on their coats, were shaking hands with each other as though they meant it. Bustle was more busy than usual minding nobody's business in particular, but as the day advanced, was nervously anxious about the poll. In the morning the voting was in favour of liberals, but the hopes of the blues grew faint and more faint as the day advanced, till at length they were relieved from all suspense by the announcement, which arrived late in the evening, that the Conservatives had gained the election. "Rag-tag and bob-tail" were represented by some illier wights than the rest, with painted faces, who paraded the town with two long poles—a large loaf and piece of beef on the top of one, which was intended to represent the Liberals, and a tiny loaf with some coarse meat on the other, meant, if there could be any meaning in such exhibitions, to typify the Conservatives. This exhibition was too ridiculous to be noticed by either party, and is only noticed here as the stupidest of all stupid election doings, the practice of throwing flour over people excepted. Men who can abuse plenty by wasting flour to the extent we complain of, could not be much pitied if they came to want it. There is an old adage frequently verified, viz., "Wilful waste brings woeful want," and one is irresistibly led to expect some national calamity, when waste, such as throwing flour about, becomes a national pastime, even if it is only for one day in a year, such as on the Derby day. The town was enlivened by excellent music from the Bromley and St. Mary Cray Bands, which very much pleased the ladies, who believe music to be the best thing out to keep in good humour a large number of people brought together promiscuously without any special business on hand. The present occasion was no exception to the rule, as all passed off quietly. We must, however, request these bands, when they play together any where in our hearing, not to play different tunes at the same time, as really such music is not to our taste, and we don't think we should ever get used to it enough to appreciate it. It would be difficult to find anyone who could really enjoy the performance of two Organ Grinders, in opposition, at their door, and fewer still who could dance to their music; but such becomes quite enchanting when compared with the volumes of confusion produced by some twenty men blowing their hardest through as many big brass instruments, one half to the music of "The Conquering Hero," and the other to that of "Limerick Races." But they are forgiven, it being election time.

DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

Everything during the long canvassing was conducted as between gentlemen by the candidates, so that when the election was over, each could be as good friends with his opponents as before the contest began, had not the following untoward event occurred. A circular was printed and sent to some out voters two days previous to the election, a copy of which we subjoin, and the blues were accused of sending it. Copy of Circular—

"Special, Important, and Private.

"West Kent Election.

"Central Committee Room, Star Hotel, Maidstone
"July 17th, 1865.

"Sir,—The Conservative Committee finding by the result of the London canvass that it is quite impossible to return both candidates brought forward in the Conservative interest, have unanimously resolved to recommend the electors to support Lord Holmesdale and Sir John Lubbock, Baronet.

Trusting you will excuse the short notice the Committee are enabled to give you, and that you will cordially support their recommendation.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient and humble Servant,
NEVIL, *Chairman.*"

This was a forgery, and some persons at the first blush of the thing would be apt to attribute the despicable fraud to a partizan of Sir John. One of two courses was therefore open, either to be present on the hustings at the declaration of the poll to refute the charge, or to allow his opponents to impute his absence to a complicity in the fraud. It could not be doubted which course would be adopted. Sir John did present himself to the electors, and not only expressed his regret, but offered a large reward to find out the author of that circular. He also expressed his belief that the circular emanated from no friend of his, nor from any true blue: this observation was a signal for interruption, and a scene ensued which will be long remembered to the detriment of the victorious party.

The subjoined is from a County paper.

"Sir J. Lubbock (who was received with three hearty cheers), said—Gentlemen, I was told by one of my friends, as I came down here this morning, that you would not allow me to speak on the present occasion; but I said I was quite satisfied you were not the men to hit an opponent when he was down, and that, as I had no intention of saying anything offensive, I was sure you would hear the few remarks which I desired to address to you." (cheers.)

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Gentlemen, I regret to say that the latter days of this election have not been so good as the first. Certain matters have been alluded to by my friends Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Dyke, and upon which I was anxious to say a few words; but I feel, after what has been said on the other side, that it would be better taste in me to pass these by altogether unnoticed, and to do all in my power to 'let bygones be bygones' (cheers.) There is only one matter to which I will for an instant allude, and that is with reference to the atrocious circular which has been referred to. Nothing which Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Dyke have said on that subject is, in my opinion, a whit too strong (cheers.) Lord Holmesdale and I are the two who have to complain of that circular, and I can only say, for myself, that I will leave no stone unturned to endeavour to discover the author of it (loud cheers.) There are other personal matters which have been alluded to by my friend Mr. Dyke, in that friendly spirit and that good taste which have dictated everything he has said since we began this contest. I perhaps misunderstood the observation which fell from my old friend, Colonel Lennard. I have known that gentleman all my life. I served under him in the Militia, and you can easily imagine my regret and disappointment when I thought he was making an uncalled-for and unexpected attack on my personal honour. But he has assured me, through the mouth of Mr. Dyke, that he had no intention of doing any such thing—that he himself never for one moment believed those malicious falsehoods which were circulated about me; and that his only object was to give me an opportunity of contradicting them (cheers.) I am therefore glad I have come down here to hear this explanation (cheers.) Allow me to say one or two words with reference to those candidates whom you have chosen. I congratulate them, as individuals, most sincerely; and I say, that if you were to have two Conservatives, you could not have got two better men (cheers.) They will not, I am sure, expect me to say more. It is only natural for me to feel disappointment, both for my party and myself; but our motto for the future will be—and I am sure you all appreciate us the better for it—"Never say die; better luck next time" (cheers.) As it is unusual for a defeated candidate to appear on the hustings, Mr. Angerstein is not here to day; but I felt that there were certain reasons personal to myself which demanded my appearance here, and that you would appreciate my motive in coming among you (cheers.) As I am here, I am sure you will allow me to tender my thanks to those who have worked hard in my service, and in the service of the Liberal cause. Many came from long distances to record their votes in support of that cause—one friend who now stands behind me, Mr. Henry Stainton—having travelled all the way from Switzerland; and I am sincerely glad to have this opportunity of thanking them (cheers.) One word more. I am sure you will allow me, as a good Blue, to say that, whoever was the author of the atrocious circular to which I have alluded, I do not believe it to have been the work of any Liberal (great uproar.)

Mr. Lewis (the Conservative agent), vehemently—'Tis an insult to us for Sir John Lubbock to accuse us of what has been done on the other side. 'Tis a perfect insult. He deserves to be kicked off the hustings for doing it.

The uproar continuing, Lord Holmesdale appealed to the assemblage to give Sir John Lubbock an opportunity of explaining his remark, and called on him, in justice to the Conservative party, to do so.

Sir John Lubbock—I know, gentlemen, you will have the kindness to allow me to speak for two minutes more. I am a Blue, and always have been so; and I am sure I am only appealing to your better felings, when I say that, until that shameful circular is proved to have been the work of a true Kentish Blue, I cannot bring my mind to believe it (loud cheers from the Liberals on the hustings, and great uproar from the Tories, in the course of which Sir John made several ineffectual attempts to proceed with his remarks.)

The High Sheriff—Hear Sir John for one moment (cries of 'No, no.')

Mr. Lewis—I would not hear another word he has to say (cries of 'Fair play.')

Sir William Yardley—Fair play, gentlemen; hear him out.

Mr. Lewis—In order that it may not be said that Sir John Lubbock has had no opportunity of withdrawing the scandalous statement he has just made—in order that, in the face of an outraged constituency, he may say he does not impute that to us which we impute to his party—I ask you to hear him; but I tell you that, having worked as I have done for the Conservative party for the last three months, nothing will prevent me from proclaiming that we were nearly made the victims of a vile and abominable fraud. I ask you to hear Sir John Lubbock for another sentence, but I say this, that unless he withdraws that which, in effect, is an imputation on us, he ought never to be allowed to appear on the hustings for West Kent again.

Sir John Lubbock—I will not exchange personalities with Mr. Lewis. I told you when I began my speech that I had no intention of saying anything offensive to you, and if you would have kindly heard the sentence out you would have seen that that was the case. The reason why I so much desired to finish what I was about to say was, because I was anxious you should not go away with the impression that I attributed that infamous circular to anytrue Purple. The interruption continuing, Sir John Lubbock concluded amid loud cheers and counter demonstrations.

Lord Holmesdale proposed a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff for the impartiality with which he had conducted the election. Mr. Hart Dyke seconded the proposal, which was carried by acclamation; and the High Sheriff having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated."

It can be scarcely possible that any one knowing him personally, could imagine that Sir John knew any more as to who was the author of the Circular than his opponents did, and considering it was calculated to do him great injury he was as much justified in imputing the authorship to his opponents, as they were to lay the onus on the Blues. The effects of the uncalled for ebullition of

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froth and fury from Mr. Lewis, the paid agent of the Conservative party, will, if we know anything of Englishmen, ultimately turn to the advantage of Sir John. We feel the more confident in making this assertion as we know Conservatives who are so indignant that no amount of influence would induce them to vote for a party who employed him as their agent. The impertinence of Mr Lewis' interruption is not at all lessened by the fact that he is not an elector for West Kent, and on that ground had no right to be heard on the hustings. Surely gentlemen who came forward to work hard for their country, are entitled to something like *civility*, and *respect*, not, as in this case, to be bullied by a person who has no interest in the election beyond receiving his salary. If Candidates are to be subjected to such insults from non-electors in the pay of opponents, we may soon expect to see the day when independent gentlemen will no longer seek the honour of a seat in Parliament.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.

This chapel was opened on Wednesday the 6th. A numerous congregation, partly brought from London by special train, and partly from Bromley and neighbouring villages, filled the chapel in the afternoon, on which occasion the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached. The tea party between the afternoon opening service and the public meeting in the evening, was managed with regularity and order, so desirable for the comfort of all, and was an agreeable contrast to the confusion at the commencement of the building. The laying the foundation stone of this chapel will not soon be forgotten, and may not inaptly be likened to the throwing a large stone into a still pond. Never possibly was there such universal commotion produced among the "unco gude," as by the circumstances attending the refusal to take the chair at the ceremony, by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird. The terrible tempest of Dogmas, Anathemas, Fiery Meteors, Flaming words, &c., &c., which threatened to end in the extermination of religion altogether, has at length subsided and all is calm once more.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, PLAISTOW.

The more than usual success which has attended this school must be very encouraging to its promoters Already more than 70 pupils have been admitted. A week or two since, the school was inspected by the Rev. B. F. Smith, the Canterbury Diocesan Inspector, and he reports "The building is a good one and excellently fitted—that the children are well taught, and that there is very considerable promise for the future." It will be seen from our advertising columns that a class of a superior kind has been formed at a moderate cost and is progressing satisfactorily. The sons of some of our Bromley tradesmen are enrolled among its members.

In our last number, when speaking of this school, we stated that S. Scott, Esq., had given the sum of £700 to S. Mary's Church and Schools: this was an error, as that gentleman gave the munificent sum of £700 to the school alone, independent of his donation to the church.

MASON'S HILL SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The third anniversary of this school was celebrated on the 27th ult. The treat was held in the the grounds of J. White Esq., Bromley Common, kindly placed at the disposal of the school for the occasion. After spending a pleasant afternoon in various games, the children assembled, at six, in the school room Palace Road, and partook of an excellent tea. After tea, the annual meeting was opened by W. T. Bradley, Esq., who kindly presided. The chairman, after a few preliminary remarks, dwelt at some length on the unsectarian character of the school, which had ever been its distinguishing feature, and he trusted would continue to be so. He deeply regretted that the school had not received that support from some which it had received on former occasions. The Rev. E. Bolton, Messrs. Netileton, Bignell, Johnson, Bourne, and Field, subsequently addressed the meeting, and the proceedings, which were throughout of a most interesting character, were brought to a close by singing the doxology.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Corps Arrangements for the Month.

The Corps will join the Battalion at 7.15 p.m. at Blackheath, on Friday the 4th and 18th. An omnibus will leave Head Quarters at 6.15 p.m. Sub-division to make their own arrangements. Those members of the Corps who have not completed their three Battalion Drills, are desired to take the opportunity of doing so afforded by these arrangements.

The Adjutant will visit the Corps on Tuesday the 1st, when every member is requested to attend.

The competition for Ensign Wathen's Prize, at first class ranges, will take place at 3 p.m., on Thursday the 10th. Only those who have attended the three Judging distance drills will be allowed to compete.

Band to parade every Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m., in the Market Place.

The Corps will join the Battalion Inspection on Saturday the 5th. An omnibus will leave Head Quarters at 3.45 p.m. precisely. Sub-division to make their own arrangement, in order to reach Charlton Park 5.15 p.m. Band to attend.

All members of the Corps who have not completed their target practice, are requested to arrange with Sergeant Cockburn, as early as possible to do so.

Particular attention is directed to paragraph 4 of the Battalion order respecting *efficient* members.

ANNUAL INSPECTION, 1865.

The Annual Inspection will take place in Charlton Park, by Sir Thomas Wilson's kind permission, on Saturday, 5th August, the Battalion assembling there at 5.15 p.m. exactly.

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Full dress — rolled capes — no havresacks — 10 rounds blank cartridge, which are not to be issued till the arms and pouches have been examined.

The arms to be well cleaned inside and out and all causes of misfires to be removed.

No one can be returned as an "*Efficient*" for the year, unless present at this parade, or absent with his Corps Commander's leave.

Ramrods to be used in the Review Platoon exercise.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—On Thursday, the 27th nineteen effective members of the 18th Kent met at the new range to compete for their handsome Challenge Cup, which was given in the year 1862 to be shot for annually, until one member had won it three times successively, when he would become the absolute owner. On the first occasion, in 1862, it will be in the recollection of our readers, that after a very exciting contest the Cup was won by Private J. Brister, Private T. Wells being second, and Corporal H. Willis taking the third prize. On the present occasion, after if possible a more exciting contest than the first, the Cup still remains in the hands of (now) Sergt. J. Brister,—the scores of the first five being as under. Five shots each, at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Sergt. J. Brister	03222	42224	32232	35
Private T. Wells	43333	40033	04300	33
—— J. Dunn	22340	02320	23043	30
—— J. Ralph	23232	20222	02332	30
Bugler Heaysman	32342	04203	03022	30

It will be seen by the above score that the first and second names stand the same as in the first contest, Sergt. Brister and Private Wells were level previous to the last shot being fired.

The chances of Sergt. Brister having the honor of retaining the Cup are considerably reduced now there are so many young members enrolled.

BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION —A commencement has been made to increase, still further, the convenience of the public at this station, by removing part of the hill on the Bromley side to allow space for a carriage way to and from the down train platform. This will be a great improvement when completed, and cannot fail to be appreciated.

BROMLEY CHURCH.—Time brings its changes—and varied they are. Some we can rejoice over and others there are that fill us with regret. It is in connection with Bromley Church that we are called upon to notice a change. The Rev. J. E. Newell, who has occupied the pulpit of this church for nearly fifty years, and till the last few years alone and unassisted by curates, has resigned. He preached his last official sermon on Sunday afternoon the 23rd. His being about to do so was not known by his congregation, or he would have seen the church overfilled as a token of respect, that his parishioners would have felt it their duty and a pleasure to be present. The best wishes of his parishioners both churchmen and dissenters, follow the Rev. gentleman in his retirement. We are informed that a testimonial is about to be presented to him, but that the sum to be subscribed is so limited, by those who have undertaken the management, that the amount is not expected to be equal to a late Testimonial to Mr. Willliams. This is to be regretted, as the merits being so equally balanced, and the term of labour for the public good so nearly alike, there ought to be no appreciable difference in the reward. But we are now perhaps subjecting ourselves to an accusation of minding other people's business and neglecting our own, which is to make the fact public, that has hitherto been semi-private, in order that everyone may have an opportunity to add his or her subscription and signature to the testimonial shortly to be presented to the Rev. J. E. Newell. Further information may be obtained of Mr. W. W. Baxter, or of Messrs. Nash and Lukey.

BROMLEY HOUSE.— We understand the estate known as Bromley House, will shortly be in the market. It being one of the choice spots in this neighbourhood, we anticipate a spirited competition among the wealthy citizans of London to become the fortunate possessors. Such opportunities are few and far between.

BICKLEY.— CONSECRATION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. This church was consecrated on Wednesday the 19th, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by about thirty clergymen from the adjacent parishes. This church being one of the handsomest if not the most beautiful in the county, and the ceremony of consecration being one of not common occurence, a greater number of residents, and many from a greater distance were present. The Archbishop preached an excellent sermon, taking for his text "My house shall be a house of prayer', The peculiar construction of the church appears to be particularly favorable to the choral portions of service, which were very effectively rendered by the local choir.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—We have much pleasure in informing them and the Bromley public that the very awkward stile across the footway to New Bromley has now been removed, and a neat wicket gate substituted for it. This is another of the kindly acts of S. Scott, Esq., who has lately been at the expense of putting up several similar gates in the place of the inconvenient stiles in the neighbourhood.

SHOPLIFTING.—On the 14th ult., (two females, at least they were such by appearance, but nobody knows who's who in these days), fashionably dressed, entered Nash and Lukey's shop, in the High-street, and while bargaining for female finery, silk dresses included, a variety of which was placed on the counter for inspection, they managed to conceal two large peices of silk, value about £15,—and having made a small purchase, got clear off with their booty. The silk was not missed immediately, and all efforts to recover it, or to trace the ladies, we will not say ladies, but thieves, have hitherto been fruitless. Fortunately one of the heads of the establishment was in attendance when it happened, so that no blame could rest on the assistants. This notice, if it does no other good, will put drapers and other shopkeepers on their guard, and it may lead to the capture of the delinquents. It is supposed the silk has been taken

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to some shop in London where they stick large bills in the window, such as *Awful Sacrifice, Selling Off!!! Bankrupt Stock!!! &c., &c.*, but it will not be safe for any lady to be seen with a dress made of it here, as there is a peculiarity about it that may lead the owner into a deal of trouble.

Capture of a Swindling Foresters' Secretary. It may be remembered that about four years and a half ago *Henry Day*, the then Secretary of Court Robin Hood, No. 2629, was summoned before the magistrates at Bromley, for embezzling certain sums of money belonging to the society, and convicted of the offence by being allowed 14 days to pay the money and a fine of £2; or in default to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour. Just before the 14 days expired he left the neighbourhood, and was heard of sometime afterwards at Brighton. A constable was immediately sent down at the Society's expense, but he could nowhere be found, and has not been heard of until a few days ago. One of the Society's members went from Woolwich to a Beanfeast at Bansted, and who should be one of the waiters at the party but the long missing defaulter. He did not appear to recognise the member, who immediately gave information of his whereabouts, and P.C. Stubberfield was sent to Bansted on Monday morning, July 17th, and apprehended him while at work, painting a house, and brought him to Bromley. He was afterwards sent to Maidstone to serve his two months' imprisonment.

Gallinoculture.—There's a word! It is a new one to most of us and, if we are not mistaken, it means poultry breeding scientifically carried out. Those who did know that before will no doubt forgive us for supposing they were ignorant of it—the name will probably be no recommendation, but the necessity for encouraging this science is daily becoming more apparent. We gave a short notice in our last of the doings of a company, entitled "The Poultry and Egg Company, limited," who have recently commenced operations at Bromley, and we subjoin a portion of a Report from Mr. Geyelin, who has lately returned from a tour on the continent in search of information After giving a lengthy account of his observations and the results his enquiries, Mr. Geyelin says—

"We are not about to carry out any new invention in poultry breeding, but merely a wise combination of well established facts; individually the facts are well-known, but a combination of them applied to Poultry breeding has hitherto escaped the notice of rural economists."

"Such is in fact the case in the undertaking we are about to carry out; namely, a combination and adoption of all the most successful systems in poultry breeding, whether of this or any other country; and it must be as satisfactory to you to know, after having honoured me with your confidence, as it was pleasing to me to see that the system of poultry breeding we are carrying out at Bromley, Kent, combines every element of success. With the exception of hatching by the aid of turkeys, rearing by turkeys and capons, and some other novelties connected with poultry breeding, and which we shall adopt, the soundness of my system is now proved by the successful working of its several parts in various places of France. I can now with every confidence congratulate you for having founded the first Gallinocultural establishment in the world, one that will prove as beneficial to you as it will be a boon to the nation at large; and which soon must become the national nursery for all pure races of Poultry from whence farmers and others can be supplied with first class breeding stocks at moderate prices; an establishment, it is to be trusted, that will not only prove the foundation to an increase of animal food and the amelioration of poultry breeds, but also prove the means of poultry becoming cheaper and of more general use than it now is."

Fire.—On Wednesday the 5th, the house occupied by Mr. Whitehead, Bromley Common, wa observed to be undergoing the process of demolition by fire. The occupants it appears happened to be from home, but returned in time to witness the conflagration without being able to render any assistance in extinguishing it. The fire had such firm hold of the building when first discovered, that all efforts to arrest its progress were fruitless, and the whole was soon reduced to ashes. We are informed that the insurance will nearly, or quite, cover the loss to Mr. Whitehead. A basket maker named Elliott who had recently rented workshops on the premises, and which were destroyed, also happened to have effected an insurance sufficient to cover his loss.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

3rd A Cricket match will be played between the Bromley and Dartford Clubs, on the Bromley ground.

8th Sale of Meadow Hay, Live Stock, &c., at Bromley House, Bromley, by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter and Payne.

8th Anniversary of Court Robin Hood, No. 2629, A.O.F., at the Rising Sun, Bromley,

9th Sale of Oak Trees at Bromley Common, by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter and Payne.

14th Anniversary of Court Lord Sydney, No. 4305, A.O.F., at the Tiger's Head, Chislehurst.

15th Sale of valuable Live and Dead Farming Stock, at Perry Vale, Sydenham, by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter and Payne.

18th Sale of Draught Horses, &c., at Southend, Eltham, Kent, by Messes. G. B. & S. Baxter and Payne.

HAYES.

On Friday the 7th, J. Crocker, Esq., of Pickhurst Mead, treated the children of the National School, Hayes, and their parents, to the Crystal Palace, where a good dinner was provided for the whole number; also a tea before leaving in the evening. In addition to which they were all treated to the Circus by the above-named gentleman, who hired eight conveyances to take them to and from the Palace. The whole was under the superintendence of the Rev G. V. Reed.

Weather and the Crops.—For a wonder, we have not heard anyone complain of the weather for a long time. One telling another "It's a very hot day," and so on, we don't call complaining. What we call complaining is when every second or third person you meet tells you if this kind of weather

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should last much longer there will be no this that or the other, and the consequence, as regards vegetation in general, will be that nothing will come to maturity, with other dreadful predictions. These fears and dismal forebodings have hitherto proved groundless, therefore whatever weather we have we are now disposed to believe is the best for us. This belief must also have become general of late, especially among those who watch the crops. Wheat is looking remarkably well, and in some places in the neighbourhood cutting commenced on Monday, the 24th, it is now become general. Barley is also being harvested, and the crop good. Oats are not expected to be a full crop, being thin on the ground in places, and not ripening regularly. Potatoes are excellent again this year, the disease is not spoken of as having appeared amongst them at present; Mangold Wurtzel, Swedes, and Turnips present such beautifully varied green features in the landscape as cannot fail to delight the farmer and all interested in agriculture. Hops give promise of a heavy crop; in some places there is bine enough to produce a ton to an acre, should the weather continue favourable. Some forward sorts are being picked in the grounds of Coles Child, Esq., a pocket of which, we are informed, will be sent to market on the 1st (this day).

New Act on Dogs.—A new act of Parliament has been passed to render owners of dogs in England and Wales liable for injuries to cattle and sheep. An owner can be summoned before a magistrate where the damage shall not exceed £5. The occupier of a house or premises where any dog was kept or permitted to live or remain at the time of the injury is to be deemed to be the owner of such dog, unless the occupier can prove that he was not the owner at the time the injury complained of was committed, and that such dog was kept or permitted to live or remain in the house or premises without his sanction or knowledge.

The New Sewage Act.—During the last session, the Act to facilitate the more useful application of sewage in Great Britain and Ireland was issued. It recites that it is expedient to remove difficulties under which local boards and other bodies labour having the care of sewers, in disposing of the sewage in their districts so as not to be a nuisance, and to give facilities to such authorities to make arrangements for the application of sewage to land for agricultural purposes. There are various provisions in the Act. The sewer authorities are to prevent the pollution of streams, and to dispose of the sewage.

Weight of People.—We read in *All the Year Round*:—" What is the average weight of a man? At what age does he attain his greatest weight? How much heavier are men than women? What would be the weight of fat people—and what of very fat people? M. Quetelet, of Brussels, some years ago deemed such questions quite within the scope of his extensive series of researches on man. He got hold of everybody he could, everywhere, and weighed them all. He weighed the babies, he weighed the boys and girls, he weighed the youths and maidens, he weighed men and women, he weighed collegians, soldiers, factory people, pensioners, —and as he had no particular theory to disturb his facts, he honestly set down such results as he met with. All the infants in the Foundling Hospital at Brussels for a considerable period were weighed, and the results were compared with others obtained at similar establishments in Paris and Moscow. The average returns show that a citizen of the world, on the first day of his appearance in public, weighs about six pounds and a half—a boy baby a little more, a girl baby a little less. Some very modest babies hardly turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while other pretentious youngsters boast of ten and eleven pounds. M. Quetelet grouped his thousands of people according to ages, and found that the young men of twenty averaged 143lb. each, while the young women of twenty have an average of 120lb. His men reached their heaviest bulk at about thirty-five, when their average weight was 152lb.; but the woman slowly fattened on until fifty, when their average was 129lb. Men and women together, the weight at full growth averaged almost exactly 140lb.

Origin of the Word "Navvy."—The ordinary idea as to this is, that the word is a contraction of "navigator," as first applied to the workmen of our "inland navigation," or canals; but a writer in *Chamber's Journal* rejects this theory, and suggests that the word "navvy" is "identical with *Nabbi* or *Naabbi*, a word of Danish origin, but in common use among the Gaelic population of the counties of Sutherland, Ross, and Inverness, to denote *neighbour*. During the construction of the Crinan Canal, which connects Loch Fyne with the Atlantic, and was commenced in 1793, numbers of Highland workmen were assembled from the counties just mentioned, and by them the word *Nabbi* or *Naabbi* was constantly employed in addressing each other, just as an Englishman in similar circumstances would use 'mate' or 'comrade.' This is a well ascertained fact; and it is also equally certain that most of the engineers and contractors connected with the works came from, and returned to, the south of Scotland."—*Builder*

Gavelkind.—What makes the difference between a "woman of Kent" and a "Kentish woman"? The women of Kent are, or were, entitled to certain privileges under the law of gavelkind. In what part or district of Kent must one reside to be a "woman of Kent"? Had it not something to do with one side or the other of Rochester Bridge?

John Davidson.

[The provincial distinction of "men of Kent" and "Kentish men" no doubt equally applies to the fair sex of that county. The West Kent men, according to the tradition, are styled "Kentish men;" whilst those of East Kent are more emphatically denominated "men of Kent." When St. Augustine, with the assistance of King Ethelbert, founded another episcopal see at Rochester, he thus divided the Kentish kingdom into two dioceses—the eastern Canterbury, the western Rochester; the men of the former retaining their ancient name of "men of Kent;" whilst those of the latter adopted that of "Kentish men." The Gavelkind tenure and free Kentish customs gave rise to the well-know old provincial song of "The Man of Kent, its burden being—

"Of Briton's race if one surpass,
'A man of Kent' is he."

Consult Sandys' *Consuetudines Kanciæ*, and an article on this local distinction from the same gentleman "N. & Q." 1st S. v. 615.] —*Notes and Queries.*

Shooter's Hill.—Is there any good reason for supposing that Shooter's Hill, near Woolwich, is so called from its having once been much used for

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archers? In an act of Richard II. it is called Shetere's Held; and in Henry VIII's. reign it is called Shutter's Hill? See Richardson's *Greenwich.—Notes and Queries.*

CRICKET.— A match was played on the Bromley ground, between the 1st London Artillery and the Bromley clubs, on Friday, the 28th, and resulted in favor of Bromley by 106 runs on the first innings—mainly attributable to the fine scores of Messrs. J. Wells and R. C. F. Griffith. Score :—

BROMLEY.

C. B. Griffith, b Mantle	6
R. Field, b Mantle	28
J. Wells, c Col. Walmisley, b Mantle ...	68
C. N. Jackson, c A. Bradford, b Mantle	12
W. M. Walmisley, c Burgess, b Walmisley	2
R. Doe, c & b Col. Walmisley	0
R. C. F. Griffith, c Tyler, b Mantle ...	40
F. Payne, run out	15
D. Payne, c Mantle, b Woodward ...	0
J. Barrows, b Col. Walmisley	6
A. D. Hooper, not out	5
Wides 3, Byes 7	10
Total ...	204

1ST LONDON ARTILLERY.

First Inn.		Second Inn.	
Sergt. Burgess, b Wells ...	0	b R. C. F. Griffith	0
Gunner Tyler, b C. B. Griffith	12	not out	2
A. Bradford, c Jackson, b Wells	1	c Wells, b Walmisley	10
J. Bradford, c Wells, b C.B. Griffith	17	c R. C. F. Griffith, b Walmisley ...	3
Gunner Mantle, b C. B. Griffith	4	c Burrows, b R. C. F. Griffith ...	6
W. Harrison, b Wells ...	14		
Sergt. Major Woodward, b C.B. Griffith	2	run out	5
Capt. Robinson, b C B. Griffith	1	c Wells, b R.C.F.Griff.	1
Lieut. Col. Walmisley, run out	16		
Lt. Walmisley, c Field, b Wells	18		
R. Roscola, not out	0		
Byes, &c.	13	Byes, &c.	5
Total	98		32

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

SIR,—Allow me as a parishioner to propose what I think a public necessity in Bromley, a Volunteer Fire Brigade. Considering the unprotected state of the neighbourhood, something should be done—Volunteers might easily be found. The Prince of Wales has set a noble example by joining one, and displayed his talent at the recent fire at Marlboro' House. Perhaps many of your readers may feel disposed to aid the proposition. By placing this in your well-read journal, you will oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record

SIR,—Is it true that the Band of the Volunteer Corps of this town turned out and took part in the Election on 20th inst.? If so, by whose orders.

Your obedient Servant, A. VOLUNTEER.

[It is not probable the 18th Kent Band were ordered by their Captain to take part in the Election, neither did they, further than to play in the town on the afternoon in question by the wish of the two committees jointly, who, we understand, paid them for their services, or will do so, and good service they rendered if we take the general good humour that prevailed throughout the whole proceedings, to be the effects produced by the powerful charm of music. It has come to our knowledge recently that the Captain was absent at Wimbledon, and the notice being short the the Band-Sergeant had not time to get his consent, but acted on his own responsibility—so if the band playing on an Election day should turn out to be a hanging matter, we pity Sergeant Ray.—ED.]

BROMLEY COUNTY COURT.

11th July.

The list for this month, no Court having been held in June, was rather long—the cases being 2 Adjourned, 80 Original, 21 Judgment, and on account of the Judge being compelled to leave on some important business early in the day, the sitting was adjourned to Saturday, 22nd.

One of the cases disposed of, namely, *Allen v. Jewell, and others*, occupied the court a considerable time. The plaintiff is a Jew, and sought to recover from the defendants the sum of £50 for an alleged assault committed by the defendants, whereby his ribs were broken and other serious injuries had been sustained. Mr. Chipperfield, of London, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Gibson, of Dartford, for the defendants, who called a witness to prove that the plaintiff had stated that the injuries he had suffered had been occasioned, not by the alleged assault, but by a fall from the Tunbridge Wells Coach, and the result was that the Judgment of the Court was given for the Defendants with all costs to be paid by the plaintiff. In summing up, the Judge stated that in the whole course of his experience he had never met with an instance in which the defence disclosed so complete an answer to the plaintiff's case as the present.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Cabbages may now be planted. The celery sown should be planted, and that already planted, as well as cardoons, should be earthed up. Wall fruit requires watching, so as to be gathered as soon as fairly ripe. In the flower garden, gather flower seeds, selecting a fine day for the purpose, and let them be spread in a dry, airy place on which the sun can shine, and when hardened, put them away in bags for the Spring.

ARCHERY.

To an archery meeting one summer day
Came the young and the old, the grave and the gay.
Love sat on the bank, as the crowd passed by
And profferr'd his bow to whoever would try;
His prize was sure, and of value, he told;
"A light chain of flowers, a ring of pure gold."

But many knew that Love was a snare,
And they bade the young and the eager "beware,"
For heavy the chain of flowers might be,
And the ring but a sign of captivity!
Thus many the warning of others believ'd
Nor were by the *arch* god of love deceived.

But a youthful maid, that was scarce sixteen
(She'd better have been at her lesson, I ween)
Was anxious to try, and all thought that she
Might handle Love's bow with impunity;
For the arm of the child was too weak to bend
That mighty bow or the arrow to send.

"Oh, ho!" quoth Love (and he merrily laughed
As straight to its aim flew the winged shaft)
Did they foolishly think I had not the power
To make youthful hearts grow strong in an hour?
Let them ask of some, who will own with tears
Love can too often do the work of years.

Then an aged man with a smile drew near,
"My hand is grown feeble, I need not fear;
I can scarce bend the bow, so it cannot be
That the mark will ever be struck by me.
If I had been younger, I would not try
But now, I the power of Love defy!"

"Oh, ho!" quoth Love (as the arrow flew
And the shaft so heedlessly sent, struck true)
Did they not know that the head may be grey
Yet Love in the heart hold vigourous sway:
For the heart where Love is still cherish'd, in sooth,
Possesses some share of the bright charm of youth.

CHISLEHURST, June 19.

Births.

On the 4th ult., at Knockholt, Mrs. Vavasseur, of a son.

On the 14th ult., at Bromley, the wife of G. Pamphilon, of a daughter.

Deaths.

On the 5th ult., at her residence, Bromley House, Bromley Violet, widow of the late Colonel George Tweedy, and youngest daughter of the late J. Veitch, Esq., aged 77.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page.....	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

TO OUR READERS; we mean those who have lots of leisure time, and like to employ it in reading, we ought perhaps to offer an apology for the small quantity of readable matter in the Record. We would remind them, however, that the type is smaller than we used till lately, consequently we give more in quantity in the same space; also that it is not our fault altogether, as we should give more if our Advertisers did not want the space, and we are quite at sea as to what space they will want till too late to make arrangement for increasing the size. Those who read all the advertisements, and we hope in justice to our friends who advertise, that there are very few readers who neglect that, will have no reason to complain, and those who find fault with there being too many are reminded that the price of the Record is only One Penny, and that the more advertisements there are the better it is for the printer. Nevertheless if our readers among themselves will engage to send us *local* matter sufficient, and sufficiently interesting, we will make four pages more. But most of our readers, we believe, would prefer the small quantity we give to spending their time in reading repetitions of London news.

To Correspondents.

Books procured at published prices, by giving one day's notice and the name of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted in London or County papers.

W. M. Bradshaw's Railway Guide can always be obtained at the office of the Bromley Record.

KENTISH WORTHIES omitted for want of space.

TIME TABLE for the CHISLEHURST LINE will be found on next to last page.

MOON'S CHANGES—SEPTEMBER.

Full Moon ..... 5th day, at 1.52 after.
Last Quarter ..... 12th day, at 4.57 morn.
New Moon ..... 19th day, at 10.46 after.
First Quarter ..... 28th day, at 2.47 morn.

The Bromley Record.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

ANOTHER failure has attended the laying down the Atlantic cable, about 1200 miles of which are now lying at the bottom of the sea, where it may probably remain to astonish some future Geologists, should such a science exist when the Atlantic becomes dry land. This failure was caused by the breaking of the cable, which occured in drawing it up from the depth of about two miles, to ascertain the cause of a stoppage in the communication with the shore. At first, when all communication was stopped, fears were entertained that the Great Eastern which carried the cable had met with some mishap. One of the most violent electrical phenomena occurred about the time the messages ceased to arrive. This fact being made known by the Astronomer Royal, hopes and fears alternately prevailed, the hopes resting on no other foundation than that the interuption was only temporary. It was not till the Great Eastern returned that all hopes of success were abandoned. Disappointment appears, however, to be a powerful incentive to perseverance, and another attempt to accomplish this great feat is expected to be made shortly.

History will be incomplete if it omits to mention the circumstance of the French and English Navies shaking hands with each other. The meeting of the two fleets in the English Channel, to exchange tokens amity, instead of, as yore, heavy volleys of animosity from their biggest guns, is tolerably convincing proof that although it is fifty years ago since the last shot was fired in anger between the two nations, they are not yet tired of peace. Such a thing as 50 years peace with France would have been thought impossible by our ancestors, but we have witnessed one Jubilee, and hope the rising generation may witness another.

War is a scourge we are happily not much in danger of at present, if we may take the friendly meeting of the navies of France and England as an earnest of their intention, but we cannot say there is so little danger of Pestilence. The Rinderpest or Russian Cattle Plague, one of the most fatal and infectous diseases known amongst cattle, is devastating the country. Another disease known as the Lung disease was first observed hereabout in the spring, when the cattle were first turned out to graze. This also has alarmingly thinned the dairies, and is still doing so, though not to the same extent as it did a few weeks ago.

A general apprehension exists that cholera may not be long before it again visits our shores, and sanitary precautions are in consequence being vigourously carried out throughout the country.

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RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on the 24th., at the Grosvenor Hotel, Westminster. Lord Sondes, the chairman of the company, presided.

The report was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said he had only a few observations to offer. The traffic certainly was not as large as they had reason to expect, which was owing to two causes. In the first place, the works at the Victoria Station were not complete, which occasioned much inconvenience to the public, and much loss to the company. The next and most important cause was the want of the completion of the link line with the Metropolitan extension line. They had been prepared to effect their junction with the Metropolitan line and to run into their station, but the Metropolitan were not ready to receive them, and would not be able to do so before the 1st of November next. But, notwithstanding the drawbacks the company had sustained, their traffic had increased to a considerable extent. He then formally moved the adoption of the report.

Lord Harris, the deputy-chairman, seconded the motion, and said that the reason why those undertakings had not been completed was that great difficulties had been thrown in their way by the opposition given to their getting possession of the property necessary for their line. That had been particularly the case with the Metropolitan Railway, and they were consequently unable to receive the trains of the London, Chatham, and Dover line, and would not be ready until November next. They (the London, Chatham, and Dover) were ready to join the Underground Railway now, and their line had been surveyed and approved by the Government Inspector. Their expenses had been very great, but the company were obliged to give the public the same accomodation that their rivals afforded. Their traffic had increased during the past half-year to the extent of £10,000, which was £33 per cent. on their receipts for the past half-year. The traffic on the Crystal Palace line had so augumented that during the past week it was four times as much as it was during the first week of its opening. They had come to an understanding with the South Eastern Company, by which they had put an end to all damaging competition, and their energies would be directed to the improvement of the line and stock.

Mr. Haitchcock did not think the report satisfactory, for they had been led to believe that the shareholders would have the pleasure of receiving a dividend; but there seemed to be no prospect of it. He wished to know what was the net amount of money at their disposal to pay the debenture bonds and preference shares, and whether there would be any left to give the shareholders a dividend.

Mr. W. E. Johnson, the secretary, said the June half-year showed a net surplus increase of £10,182, but that did not cover the entire charges on revenue; but, if the same rate of increase continued next half-year, they would be in a position to pay the debenture interest, the preference dividend, to provide for the redemption fund, and all other charges, and then they would have a small balance left, but not sufficient to divide.

Mr. Billing was quite satisfied with the report, and thought it very encouraging. He saw no reason to alter the very sanguine opinion he had previously expressed with regard to the future prosperity of the line.

After some discussion, Mr. Surgey explained the reason why delays had taken place on the London Chatham, and Dover line, which were all owing to the Brighton Company having the preference in the use of the line, the consequence of which was that, as there was only one line in and one line out, it was frequently blocked up by that company for half an hour together. They were, however, constructing a line for themselves, and when it was finished they would have three lines of rails and would be able to accommodate any amount of traffic that could come on it.

The report was then adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

SOUTH EASTERN.—Abstract of report submitted to the proprietors on the 31st. The directors declare the result of the half-year's traffic, ending 31st July, to be: Gross receipts, £630,434 16s. 6. The receipts from steamboat traffic, amounting to £27,474 12s., are included in this sum. Last year the gross receipts for the corresponding period were £596,894 10s. 4d. There is thus an increase of £33,540 6s. 2d. on the income for the past six months. The principal items in this increase have been as follows: 438,924 more passengers were conveyed, augmenting the receipts from this source by £19,294; £6,324 extra accrued from the merchandise traffic; and £6,781 under the head of "rents and sundries," which have principally arisen from the letting of arches and property along the new portion of the line to Charing Cross. Of the increased number of persons carried, as many as 218,000 are calculated to be due to the opening of the new terminus. The goods traffic was on the whole well maintained. Against the gross receipts of £630,434 16s. 6d., the following charges are set forth: Working expenses, £266,895 9s., 4d.; rates, taxes, tolls, and Government duty, £43,633 10s, 8d., and working of the steam packet service, £13,994 2s. 10d. These sums, added to certain fixed charges against revenue, reduce the gross amount of receipts to a net sum of £111,012 9s. 1d., which is available for dividend. The directors recommend a dividend of 2½ per cent. per annum, which will absorb £95,252 10s. 10d., leaving a balance of £15,759 18s., 3d., which the directors propose to carry forward, with the confessed view of providing for the claims for compensation arising out of the calamitous accident which occurred at Staplehurst in June. The detailed accounts show that in the the half-year ending July 31st, 1864, the claims for compensation amounted to £2,188 16s. 7d. in the six months just closed £34,359 17s. have been paid already on this score—an increase of £32,171 0s. 5d. The directors announce that they expect the City station of the new branch will be available for traffic by the beginning of next year.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

A work has recently appeared bearing the title of "*Pre-Historic Times*," by Sir J. Lubbock. It also bears evidence of much labour and re-

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search on the part of its author. Those of our readers who had the pleasure of hearing the interesting lectures on the Lake Habitations and other Pre-Historic remains, by that gentleman, will not soon forget the easy, plain, and pleasant manner in which they were delivered. To say less of the published book would be to do injustice to the author. We do not, however, feel competent to criticize the book further than to take a common sense view of it. Having been present, in very early days, at the finding of numerous small coins and a bronze or brass battle axe in a field where nothing of the kind was known to exist, we can understand the impetus given by any such discovery to a young gentleman with means and opportunities at his command to pursue his studies. The inference to be drawn from the fact of coins being scattered over a large space of land and found singly, with few exceptions, at a depth of from 8 inches to a foot under the surface with implements of war, would naturally lead to the assumption that a battle in some bygone times had been fought on that field, though there is no trace of it in history. Sir John Lubbock has not only been digging in this field, speaking figuratively, but has gone several yards below it, into the solid gravel bed and there he finds the handy work of man in the shape of stone implements from which he infers that man existed at the time of the formation of these gravel beds. The book is illustrated with perfect representations of the stone and bronze implements and ornaments found and procured by the Author, and will find a place in every well-furnished library.

In looking for an adverse criticism one would expect to find it in a journal opposed to Sir John Lubbock in politics, but we find the following as a conclusion to a long and able criticism in the *Standard*:—

"The book concludes with some very profound remarks on the gradual diminution of suffering and sin; and, as a specimen of Mr. Lubbock's style and good sense we make our single extract:—'Men do not sin for the sake of sinning; they yield to temptation. Men do wrong either from ignorance, or in the unexpressed hope that they may enjoy the pleasure, but avoid the penalty of sin. . . . So far, however, as our world is concerned, this is not the case; repentance may enable a man to avoid punishment in future, but has no effect on the consequences of the past. The laws of nature are just and salutary, but inexorable. All men admit that the wages of sin is death. And yet some argue and act as if there could be some thorns that would grow grapes, and thistles that could produce figs. The unselfish mind will find its highest gratification in the belief that, whatever the case with ourselves, our descendants will understand many things which are hidden from us now: avoid much suffering to which we are subject, enjoy blessings of which we are not worthy, and escape temptation which we deplore but cannot resist.' Writing of this kind needs no praise."

We are informed the Author left England the latter end of July, to join Professor Tyndall, at Zermatt, in Switzerland, with a view, it is believed, to collect additional information and to add to the stock of material connected with his favourite study.

A HEARTLESS SWINDLER. — A perfect gentleman in appearance with good address and winning manners, called at the house of an elderly widow lady in Bromley on the 17th. ult. He introduced himself in a manner to dispel any doubt as to his business being of a genuine and friendly character, sympathizing very much with the widow on her bereavement, and stating the object of his visit was to know if she had not a friend abroad. At first he was answered in the negative, but upon being asked a third time, with some apparent surprise by the interrogator, she replied there was a Mr. Martin in New York, who she knew very well when in London; to which her visitor replied with evident pleasure, Ah! that's the man. By the request of my Pa, I am come to tell you he is dead, I am a relation of his, we are shipowners, your friend has put all his papers in my Pa's hands, and I have to tell you he has left you some property, his watch and chain, which he hoped you would wear for his sake, he has also left you his portrait in oils, besides other valuable paintings. The greatest apparent kindness characterized this conversation, during which he assured the widow that her friend had often told his Pa how much he respected her and that he had heard his Pa say he was once in her company in London, and, lest the good news should be too much for his victim, he reserved it till the last, to tell her that in addition to the before mentioned property her friend had left her £700. He then began to speak of the difficulty in finding her out and the delay which it had caused. That the things had been at the custom house a long time, and that this was the last day for paying the duty. The widow, who is left with a small income, naturally enquired what the fee would be, and was not a little disappointed when told by the gentleman that she must pay £10 11s. 4d. That sum was all her dependence for a long time, to come, and she was of course very reluctant to part with it. No doubt had however crossed her mind, so cleverly had she been misled. She then asked the young gentleman if his Pa could not pay it for her and deduct it, Oh! yes was the reply, we would cheerfully do so but we dare not pay fees for others, there is a penalty if we did, but after the duty is paid my Pa will let you have £20 to go on with, and pointed out that the amount wanted was so trifling when compared with the advan-

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tages &c. The plausibility of the tale and the friendly and convincing manner in which it was told, at last induced the poor woman to part with the money, but not until the gentleman had given her the address of the firm of ship-owners, to which he belonged, where, he said, she must make it her business to meet him without fail, the following day at two o'clock. The poor lady called on a friend as soon as she could after this interview and told her fears, for they were not long coming after she had been left alone; and although in a very weak state of health, she searched the City the following day for No.4 Ann Street, the place appointed but it need scarcely be stated the whole affair was a cruel hoax. This is not the first widow lady who has been similarly robbed that we know of, but we hope the warning contained in this narrative may be the means of putting all our readers on their guard for the future.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

On Monday the 7th, the monthly competition of the 1st Battalion Kent Rifle Volunteers, for the Gold Challenge Badge, took place at Eltham. Private Wells, of the 18th, being the fortunate winner of the same.

On the 10th, a competition of rather a novel kind, was completed at the Bromley Range. Ensign Wathen feeling the importance of the judging distance drill, in connection with rifle shooting, presented for competition a Silver Cup, the same to be contested for (annually) at three separate judging distance drills, and one competition in shooting at the first class ranges. The member making the greatest agregate score to be the winner. Any member winning the same three times in succession to become the owner of the cup. The following is the result of this, the first year's competition:—

Names	*Judging Distance*	*Shooting*	*Total*
Pt. J. Dunn (winner)	71	52	103
Sergt. Brister	74	26	100
Sergt Lukey	67	14 retired	81
Pt. Saunders	51	29	80
Corpl. Harman	63	12	75
Pt. Brown	40	33	73
Pt. Mitchell	45	15	60

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The eleventh anniversary dinner of Court Robin Hood, No. 2629, of the above Order, took place on Tuesday the 8th. ult., at the Rising Sun Inn, Bromley. During the afternoon, a friendly game of cricket was played in the White Hart Field, by the kind permission of the Bromley Cricket Club; the game being enlivened at intervals by the strains from Frampton's band, from New Cross, during the afternoon. After which, the members adjourned to the new room at the Rising Sun Inn, where an excellent dinner was provided. After dinner, the chair was taken by the Chief Ranger, Br. R. Ferris, the vice-chair being filled by Br. Bassett: after the usual loyal toasts had been given, the toast of the evening "The Ancient Order of Foresters," &c., was drank and responded to. Although the number at dinner was not so large as was expected, all present enjoyed themselves, and the dinner, which was served up in excellent style, gave great credit to the host and hostess. The Secretary, Edmund Mewett, in giving a brief report of the condition of the society during the past year, informed the members that he felt pleased to say that they were steadily increasing in members and funds, having saved £103 during the year, and having about 180 members, and £700 stock.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—A lecture was delivered in the White Hart Assembly Room, on the 21st, by Mr. J. Weylland, association agent of the society. The subject was comprised of Facts, Scenes, and Narratives, connected with the Mission work, and a large class of London Society, which was ably handled by the Lecturer, who appeared to be well qualified by experience in visiting the outcasts and ne'er-do-wells, to illustrate their history. Some interesting facts were stated to shew the efficient working of the society among the infidels and romanists of London, which were well received by a numerous and attentive audience. The chair was taken by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird M.P. A collection was made in aid of the Kent Auxiliary of the London City Mission. Arrangements have been made to form a branch of this society in Bromley.

CRICKET.—A Friendly Game of Cricket is intended to be played on the Bromley Ground, on *Wednesday next*, the 6th. Gentlemen wishing to join, will please leave their names, on or before Tuesday, at the *Printing* Office, Bromley. Play to commence at ONE o'clock.

A NOVEL GAME, which was arranged to come off on the Hayes ground, on Wednesday the 23rd, between the members of the Baptists on the one side, and the Independents on the other, was prevented by the wet weather. The game came off on Friday 25th, and terminated in favour of the Independents.

CATTLE DISEASE.—Mr. James Cowie, of Sundridge Hall, Bromley, has been appointed Inspector, under the Privy Council Act, for this District, to examine into and to cause precautions to be taken to prevent contagion.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY COMPANY.—This company have now completed one section of their building, and have five more in progress. We have been favoured with a private view of the Architect's drawing of the whole plant, by which it appears

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that the five other sections will be uniform with the one now erected, about 350 feet long, and each one adapted to comfortably house from 3000 to 4000 head of poultry. This is so managed that there is a separate home for about half-a-dozen hens in each, with a male bird to keep them from fretting. Some ready-made nests are supplied, which, after a little extra fitting on their parts, the hens approve, and lay when they like. The cleanliness of the interior, and the absence of any offensive odour are among the most remarkable features in this establishment, which in addition to its being an egg-and-chicken manufactory, is also a vinery. Indeed, as the visitor approaches either end of the long avenue, he is more likely to suppose he his entering a greenhouse, than that he is walking among hundreds of hens nests. Some of our readers will doubtless feel a wish to see for themselves, and we have much pleasure in stating, on the authority of Mr. G. K. Geyeling, manager, that the "Poultry Homes" will be open for a short time to respectable persons, on their giving their names and addresses. We understand that Shares in this Company will be issued shortly, to be obtained at the Bromley Branch of the London and County Bank; and at the Manager's Office at the "Poultry Homes," adjoining the Bromley Gas Works, Brick Kiln Lane.

DEATH BY SCALDING.—An accident, which terminated fatally, occurred on Tuesday evening last to a child, a little over eighteen months old, son of Mr, How, Watchmaker, Bromley. A teapot just filled with boiling water had been left for a moment within his reach, which he pulled over, and was very much scalded about the neck. The fright possibly added to the effects of the scald, and the child died the following morning.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—It appears from a prospectus just received, that an Industrial Exhibition is in progress, to be held at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. Among the patrons and promoters we find His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Hon. Viscount Sydney, and a long list of the celebrities of Kent. We understand many of the leading gentry of this neighbourhood are interesting themselves in the movement, and are expected to be at the meeting, to be held at the White Hart Assembly Room, on Monday next the 4th, for the purpose of explaining the object and advantages, with a view to enlist the co-operation of the industrial classes generally, in this locality. See Advt.

HOPS.—The crop of hops this year is unusually good, it is expected that the produce of the hop fields of Coles Child Esq., will be at least a ton to an acre. The honor of being the first in the London market, has been awarded to the above named gentleman, who had the pleasure of reading in his morning *Times*, on the 2nd of August, that a pocket of hops in fine condition had arrived from Bromley on the 1st. It is about 58 years we are told, since a pocket of new hops arrived in the market at so early a date. The middle of August being considered early.

WEST KENT ELECTION.— Our attention has been called to a paragraph which appeared in an ably conducted weekly newspaper, published on the 5th, as follows :—

"THE LATE ELECTION.—Our Bromley correspondent informs us that surprise has been expressed by many persons in the town at Mr. Angerstein and Sir John Lubbock not having issued any address of thanks to those of the electors whose votes they received in the late contest. "It is not usual," he remarks, "for defeated candidates to omit this act of courtesy towards the electors by whom they were supported: even with an unsuccessful issue."

The want of courtesy complained of here cannot apply to Sir John Lubbock, who, it must be remembered took the very first opportunity that offered, and publicly thanked his supporters from the hustings at Maidstone on the day of the declaration of the Poll. We are strongly of opinion that his speech, and the circumstances that attended it on that occasion, will be remembered to his advantage at the next election. A joint address was, however, published by the unsuccessful candidates on the 1st of August, of which the following is a copy :—

TO the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the WESTERN DIVISION of the COUNTY of KENT.

GENTLEMEN—We have not followed the impulse which would have made us at once tender our grateful thanks to those electors who did us the honour of recording their votes in our favour at the late Election, and especially to our Chairmen, Vice-chairmen, and to our Committees, for their indefatigable exertions.

We feel, however, that we must no longer delay the expression of our warmest thanks to those Electors, although precluded at the present from entering upon the many painful circumstances which occurred during the last few days of the Election, because a committee of enquiry has been appointed.

We beg also to tender our thanks to the constituency at large for the cordial reception they have given us, whenever and wherever we have had the honour of meeting them.

We are, Gentlemen, yours very faithfully,

JOHN LUBBOCK.

London, July 31, 1865. WILLIAM ANGERSTEIN.

The above address appeared on the 1st, in the *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily News*, and *South Eastern Gazette*. It was also inserted in the *Woolwich Independent*, but it did not appear in the *Bromley Record*. This must have been an oversight on the part of the Liberal agent. If he had only sent it to the little *Record*, such complaint as the one we have copied could not have been made by a Bromley correspondent in a newspaper published on the 5th.

SHOOTER'S HILL.—On Tuesday the 22nd, some men who were digging gravel in the grounds of Sevendroog Castle, Shooter's Hill, discovered the entire skeleton of a man, buried face downwards, near to the tree where a ring remains to which Dick Turpin used to tie his horse. The skeleton is sup-

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posed to be connected with some tradegy for which Shooter's Hill was formally noted, where Lord Byron tells us Don Juan shot a Highwayman

"So prime, so swell, so nutty, and so knowing."

CRICKET.

Bromley Club *v.* 1st London Artillery.—The return match was played at Bromley on the 18th. The Bromley, although a good team, were defeated. The bowling of Messrs. Walters, Doe, and Daly, was excellent, and the batting of Messrs. Bradford, Field, Mantle, and Woodward, very good. We were particularly pleased to see the Bromley club much improved in their fielding—a most important feature in Cricket. The Bromley were victorious against the Artillery in the *first* match.

1st LONDON ARTILLERY.

	1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
Sergt. Major Woodward, b Doe	2	b Payne		14
Gunner Mantle, b Doe	9	c Griffiths b Payne		38
Gunner Tyler, b Daly	1	b Field		0
Gunner Walters, l b w, b Daly	2	b Payne		2
Lt. Col. Walmisley c W.M. Walmisley, b Daly	9	not out		3
Lt. P. Walmisley, b Daly	0	b Doe		0
Gunner J. Humphris, b Doe	8	l b w, b Doe		5
Lt. Bradford St. Jackson, b Doe	14	c Cotton b Griffiths		41
Sergt. Burgess, run out	3	c Daly b Payne		1
Gunner Waterman, run out	4	b Doe		4
M. Jackson, Esq. not out	0	c Field		3
Wides 4—Byes 4	8	Wides 3—Byes 3		6
	60			117

BROMLEY.—*1st Innings.*

R. Field, run out	9
D. Payne, l b w, b Walters	0
C. N. Jackson, b Walters	3
R. Doe, b Walters	0
F. Wildash, b Walters	0
W. M. Walmisley, b Walters	3
R. C. F. Griffiths, b Mantle	0
W. H. McKewan, b Walters	0
G. E. Cotton, c Tyler b Mantle	2
N. H. Daly, b Walters	3
A. D. Hooper, not out	0
Wides 1—Byes 2	3
	23

Beckenham *v.* Twickenham. — This (the return) match was played on Twickenham Green, Wednesday the 16th, and resulted in favor of Beckenham, with seven wickets to go down. The following is the score:—

TWICKENHAM.

	1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
Wells, c Scholes b Stokes	7	c and b Knight		0
Collet, b Knight	2	not out		0
Taylor, b Knight	1	b Knight		1
Fletcher, l b w, b Knight	0	c Stokes b Knight		6
Smith, b Stokes	0	c Downer b Stokes		1
Major, b Stokes	10	l b w, b Stokes		1
Healey, b Knight	0	b Knight		4
Trutton, b Knight	0	b Knight		0
Gosswell, c Deadmon b Knight	2	c and b Knight		5
Chambeland c Bailey b Knight	0	c and b Knight		0
Barr, not out	0	run out		1
Wides and Byes	14	Wides and Byes		7
	36			26

BECKENHAM.

	1st Innings.	*2nd Innings.*
Downer, c Fletcher b Major	2	
G. Mitchell, b Smith	1	
Scholes, b Smith	0	c and b Major 5
Bailey, b Smith	3	c Trutton b Major 5
Stokes, c Smith b Major	0	
Deadmon, c and b Smith	6	
Knight, c Wells b Smith	0	
Moss, b Smith	0	
Humphrey, c Taylor b Major	1	
Mitchell, run out	10	c Trutton b Major 0
Miller, not out	6	not out 15
Wides and Byes	0	Byes and Wides 2
	29	28

A (return) match was played on the Lewisham ground, between the Lewisham and West Wickham clubs, on Monday 21st, which resulted in favor of West Wickham by 31 runs first hand innings. The following is the score:—

WEST WICKHAM.—*1st Innings*

T. Kemp, c Biggs	41
J. Durling, b Careless	33
W. Hollamby, run out	2
R. Critall, b Careless	5
C. Eyres, run out	0
A. Durling, b Careless	2
T. Turner, not out	5
G. Gasson, run out	8
S. Taylor, b Lomas	3
J. Chapman, b Lomas	5
J. Biles, b Lomas	0
Wides, &c.	33
	137

LEWISHAM.

	1st Innings		*2nd Innings.*	
Collins, run out	8	b A. Durling		0
Hockley, b J. Durling	2	b J. Durling		1
Biggs, b J. Durling	0	b A. Durling		0
Carless, c and b J. Durling	5	not out		15
Harwood, Jun., b J. Durling	8	st. R. Critall		1
Weller, b Kemp	0	b J. Durling		2
Ingersoll, c Taylor	7	run out		3
Corbett, run out	5	b A. Durling		4
Lomas, b J. Durling	2	c Kemp		7
Balding, not out	4	b J. Durling		5
Hareop, b. J. Durling	1	c S. Taylor		0
Bwes, &c.	21	Byes, &c.		5
	63			43

The Bromley club played an excellent match against the non-commissioned Officers of the Royal Artillery, on the 26th, but were unfortunate. The Artillery obtained the services of Sergeant W. McCanlis, who with Corporal Haigh, did much mischief. The Sergt. making in first-rate style 100 runs. On behalf of the Bromley, Mr C. B. Griffiths, Col. and Mr. W. M. Walmisley defended their wickets well, against the "slows" of Sergt. McCanlis. We were pleased to see such a good attendance at one of the best matches of the season.

BROMLEY.

	1st Innings		*2nd Innings*	
R. S. Field, c and b McCanlis	3	b Haigh		3
A. Bradford, c and b do.	6	c and b Haigh		6
C. B. Griffiths c and b do.	3	not out		44
C. Jackson, b Haigh	11	c Bird b Haigh		7
Lt. Col. Walmisley, c and b McCanlis	13	c Ledsham b Haigh		13
R. Doe, b McCanlis	0	b McCanlis		2
W. M. Walmisley b Haigh	18	b McCanlis		6
F. Payne, b Haigh	0	c Ledsham b Haigh		0
R. C. F. Griffiths, b Haigh	10	l b w, b McCanlis		0
G. E. Cotton, not out	3	b McCanlis		0
W. Daly, b McCanlis	1	b McCanlis		0
Byes	1	Byes		1
	69			82

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ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Sergt. Ward. b Griffiths	7		
Sergt. Brown, c Walmisley b Daly	0	h wicket b Doe	0
Corpl. Crow, c Bradford b Daly	3	c and b Griffiths	14
Corpl. Ledsham, b Griffiths	5		
Sergt. McCanlis, not out	62	not out	38
Corpl. Haigh, c Griffiths b Doe	1		
Corpl. Sandover, b Griffiths	4		
Corpl. T. McCanlis b Griffiths	0		
Bomb. W. Ledsham, b Doe	2		
Sergt. Whitehead b Griffiths	6		
Bomb. G. McCanlis, b Doe	2		
Byes, &c.	8		
	100		52

DOWN.

COTTAGERS' VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SHOW.—The annual show of Vegetables and Flowers, grown by the cottagers, took place in the national school, on Tuesday the 8th. The school was beautifully decorated for the occasion, with appropriate Banners and Flowers by the Committee and friends, who spared no exertions to render the exhibition attractive. The display of vegetables was very good, and the judges, Messrs. Beckford, Skinner, and Stacy, had much difficulty in awarding the prizes. The show was well supported by the nobility and gentry of the district, and the late Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and his family took great interest in its prosperity. A beautiful collection of flowers were also exhibited, which did the cottagers great credit. Great praise is due to Mr. J. Horwood, the Hon. Secretary, to whose exertions the show is entirely due. After the Judges' opinion had been passed, the committee and judges repaired to Mr. G. Uzzell's, "George and Dragon Inn," where an excellent dinner was prepared. Amongst the other things placed on the table was some of the variety of vegetables which had taken the principle prizes. The day passed off very pleasantly, and a comfortable evening was spent. The prizes were awarded as follow:—

For the best collection of vegetables of not less than six dishes there were five entries, and the first prize of £1 was awarded to John Whitehead, who exhibited 17 different vegetables. The remaining prizes being distributed as follows. 2nd. Thomas Whitehead, Jun.; 3rd. John Palmer; 4th. John Owen; and an extra prize to Henry Whitehead.

Collection of Potatoes, not less than 4 sorts, and 8 tubers in each.—9 entries. 1st. John Whitehead; 2nd. Thos. Whitehead, Jun.; 3rd. William Reeves, sen.; 4th. Stephen Whitehead.

Twelve Kidney Potatoes.—9 entries. 1st. William Reeves, for a very fine sample, weighing nearly a pound each; 2nd. Thomas Whitehead, Jun.; 3rd. Joseph Parslow.

Twelve Round Potatoes.—10 entries. 1st. William Reeves sen.; 2nd. Alfred Wickington; 3rd. Stephen Whitehead.

Twelve Onions.—1st. Joseph Parslow, who exhibited a splendid dish of the Deptford onion, the bulbs of which measured 15 inches in circumference; 2nd. Richard Whitehead, sen.; 3rd. Richard Whitehead, Jun.

Twelve Carrots.—7 entries. 1st. Joseph Parslow; 2nd. Thomas Whitehead, Jun.; 3rd. John Owen.

Twelve Turnips.—William Reeves, the only exhibitor, received the first prize.

Peas, 50 pods.—5 entries. 1st. Richard Whitehead, sen.; 2nd. John Palmer; 3rd. Henry Whitehead.

Broad Beans.—7 entries. 1st. John Palmer; 2nd. Wm. Reeves, Jun.; 3rd. George Chapman.

Scarlet Runners.—6 entries. 1st. Joseph Parslow; 2nd. Richard Whitehead, sen.; 3rd. Henry Whitehead.

Cabbages.—5 entries. 1st. John Palmer; 2nd. John Whitehead; 3rd. Stephen Whitehead.

Rhubarb.—2 entries. 1st. George Chapman; 2nd. Rd. Whitehead, sen.

Cucumbers.—Alfred Wickington, the only exhibitor, received the first prize.

Miscellaneous.—1st. John Whitehead for lettuces; 2nd. Thomas Whitehead for Marrows; 3rd, Richard Whitehead, Jun. for Radishes.

Flowers.—There was not a very larrge collection, but altogether it was a satisfactory one.

Collection of plants grown in pots.—1st. Thomas Whitehead; 2nd John Whitehead; 3rd. Thomas Whitehead, Jun.

Geraniums.—Thomas Whitehead, sen.

Fuschias.—Thomas Whitehead.

Nosegay cut from one garden.—1st. Thomas Whitehead; 2nd. Henry Whitehead.

Miscellaneous.—Thomas Whitehead, sen., so that the family of Whiteheads took the whole of the prizes in this department.

A match was played at Down on the 24th, in a field kindly lent by C. Darwin, Esq., between eleven gentlemen of Down, and eleven gentlemen of Farnborough. The game terminated in favour of Down. During the afternoon a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the ground. An excellent dinner was provided at the "George and Dragon Inn," by Mr. and Mrs. Uzzell, and which gave great satisfaction.

THE WEATHER.—The wet weather which set in at the end of July, and continued till the middle of the past month, did considerable damage to the wheat that was cut, much of which is grown. The standing corn received no other injury than being a little discolored. Harvesting has gone on almost uninterruptedly the last few days, and most of the corn has been housed in these parts. Turnips and mangold wurtzel are looking well, and there is a good feed of fresh grass on the pastures. Potatoes are good and plentiful, with scarcely any symtom of disease as yet.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—That a disease is now, and has been for several months, killing off the cattle in great numbers, not only in and near London, but throughout the country must be generally admitted, but whether the disease has been imported or not is not certain. The effects of this extraordinary mortality are already being felt in the high price of meat with every prospect of its becoming dearer. Many who keep a large stock of milch cows have sustained very heavy losses. Out of a dairy of about 50 of the handsomest and best fed beasts in this neighbourhood, more than half have died since the commencement of February. This is not a solitary instance, as scarcely a grazier has escaped. The malady first affects the lungs, and its progress is so rapid that death ensues in a few days. All efforts to stop the disease after the animal is once attacked have generally proved useless. Precautions are now being taken to prevent the spread of the infection, by using disinfecting fluids, in the markets, and in the railway cattle trucks, &c. There is another precaution that will in all probability be necessary, which is, more cattle markets instead of the one monster market at Islington. Why should cattle be taken from these parts to the other side of Lon-

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don to be brought back again, to the detriment of the animals, and the inconvenience of buyers. When Smithfield was about to be given up as a cattle market, one proposition which met with a good share of public favor was, that there should be four cattle markets, situate about 10 miles from London, in opposite directions, and Bromley was named as one. This epidemic will probably revive that question, and we may see a cattle market in this neighbourhood. It appears there are two diseases, quite unlike in everything excepting being equally fatal, the Lung disease and the "Rinderpest," or the Russian cattle plague, the latter being the most infectious.

CHOLERA.—Accounts from abroad indicate a return of Cholera to this country, in the course of the present Autumn, or in the Spring of next year. To endeavour to conceal this information would probably lead to more fatal results than the disease itself. The old adage "To be forewarned, is to be forearmed" applies to all epidemics, inasmuch as neccesary precautions can be used which in most cases in former visitations have proved successful. Cleanliness in all matters pertaining to person and dwelling is among the principal preventatives of contagion; and as prevention is better than cure, the free use of lime, in all outbuildings, and also inside dwellings, is recommended. Wholesome food, pure water, and good air, we need hardly inform our readers, are among the necessary adjuncts to good health.

OUR TURNPIKE ROAD.—It will probably not be long before the question of repairing the Turnpike Road through Bromley, will be again brought under our notice, and we may be called upon to raise a sum amounting to £600 or more, annually by rate, to keep in repair the road that is worn as much or more throughout the summer months, by Pleasure Vans from London than by all the other traffic put together. That a more just and equitable mode of raising the necessary sums to repair the roads cannot be devised than the present system of paying toll, by those who use the roads, is our opinion, but as others may be of a different opinion we invite discussions on the subject, in our colums in order that every one interested in this district may be the better informed.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Sow early York, and dwarf cabbages, Welsh onions, spinach, and radishes. Plant fresh celery and earth up that which was planted before. Sow small salads and plant out cauliflowers sown in August. Sow annual flower seeds, such as adonis, larkspur, &c., to come up early in the spring. Plant tulips and hyacinths in sheltered situations. Prune vines and cover ripe grapes, plant cuttings of gooseberry and currant bushes, and gather, on dry days, apples, pears, and other ripe fruits Plant strawberries, and prepare the ground for bulbs. Continue to divide and transplant biennial and perennial flower roots, and lay all kinds of shrubs.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—Observing in the Bromley Record for March, 1860, mention made of the following aged persons, viz.: Margaret Baxter, died lately, aged 99 years and 7 months, Elizabeth Bridglane living in her 95th year, and Mrs. Innous who died in the winter of 1860, in her 95th year; and in the Bromley Record for August, 1861, Miss Harriet Clayton living, aged 91 in June last, and thinking the subject of longevity interesting to most of us, I should feel very much obliged if any of your readers can tell me if Elizabeth Bridglane and Harriett Clayton are still living. I should also feel obliged for the names and addresses of any other persons living in the neighbourhood of Beckenham, Bromley, Chislehurst, the Crays, Orpington, Farnborough, Down Cudham, Knockholt, Hayes, Keston, &c., who have attained the age of 80 years and upwards; also for copies of any inscriptions on Tombstones, &c., in the Churchyards of any of the above parishes to the memory of any persons who died at the age of 100 years and upwards. And I should also feel very much obliged if any reader of the Bromley Record can inform me which is the most ancient Inn in Bromley, and which was the most noted in the old coaching days. I should also be glad of any other interesting particulars respecting the old Inns. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, C.D.

Streatham, Aug. 10th.

[We have inserted C. D's. letter and hope he may get the answers he requires. ED.]

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—Will you allow me to propose the following, which I think would contribute to the interest, amusement, and instruction of your numerous readers, which is this:—That an extra page of the Bromley Record be set apart for the insertion of Local Notes and Queries, of an Historical Literary, Antiquarian, Genealogical, and curious character, For instance, correspondents might ask questions respecting Old Local Families, Ancient Houses and Edifices, Old customs, and observances or any thing of a local character that they might wish to gain some information respecting, and possibly many old residents or gentlemen possessing old papers, records, title deeds, or other available sources, might feel a pleasure and interest in giving the answers, this would, I think, be not only interesting and instructive, but would also be the means of preserving what might otherwise be lost to memory, especially now that Railway Companies and Building speculators are cutting up the country in all directions and thus destroying many old places, customs, &c., &c., I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A.H.

Sydenham, Aug. 15.

[Our columns are always open to receive and communicate matters of local interest, if not of an invidiuous or Paul Pry character. ED.]

Births.

On the 2nd., at Royal Crescent, Ramsgate, the wife of George Marten, Esq., of Beckenham, of a daughter.

On the 9th., at Bromley, the wife of Mr. R. V. Harmar, of a son.

On the 13th. at Bromley Common, the wife of William Mortimer Esq. of a daughter.

On the 15th, at Beckenham, the wife of J. P. Self, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 22nd., at Bromley, the wife of Mr. E. A. Oclee, of a son.

On the 27th., at 2, Grove Villas, Bromley, the wife of Walter Milbanke Walmisley, Esq., of a son.

On the 29th, at Bromley, the wife of Mr. George Weeks, of a daughter.

Deaths.

On the 1st. ult, at 4, Broomfield, Bromley, Martha Louisa youngest daughter of the late J. J. Luntley, Esq., of the Triangle, Hackney.

On the 4th ult., at Farnborough, William Stow, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 7th ult., at West Wickham, Percy Augustus, son of Mr. William Henry Canty, aged four months.

On the 7th ult., at Hayes, Joseph Langridge, aged 70.

On the 21st, at Bromley, Mrs. Nash, aged 52.

On the 28th, at West Wickham, Mr. John Walters, aged 59 years.

Marriages.

On the 3rd. at Bromley Church, by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, M.A., Spencer Wicks, of Fastdown Park, Lewisham, to Kate, eldest daughter of Christopher Eaton, of Bromley.

On the 16th., at Bickley Church, Robert, eldest surviving son of Robert Spence, Esq., of Bickley, to Alice, eldest daughter of T. E. Laytoo, Esq., of Bickley Park.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page.....	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

E. STRONG, PRINTER, STATIONER, &c., Begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public, that he has removed his Presses and Printing materials to his new and more extensive premises opposite the Institute entrance to the Town Hall, where, by means of more room, and much additional convenience, he will be enabled to execute with greater facility, any orders for printing with which he may be favoured. The Stationery portion of his business will be carried on as usual at the old premises until the new shop is ready, which has been delayed by the Builder, much beyond the time promised.

To Correspondents.

Books procured at published prices, by giving one day's notice and the name of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted in London or County papers.

W. M. Bradshaw's Railway Guide can always be obtained at the office of the Bromley Record.

Kentish Worthies omitted for want of space.

TIME TABLE for the CHISLEHURST LINE will be found on next to last page.

MOON'S CHANGES—OCTOBER.

Full Moon	4th day, at	10.31 after.
Last Quarter	11th day, at	3.22 after.
New Moon	19th day, at	4.27 after.
First Quarter	27th day, at	3.50 after.

The Bromley Record.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1865.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The cattle plague is now an appalling reality. Some of our readers may accuse us of being alarmists, and we admit the truth of the charge, so far as feeling ourselves in duty bound to publish alarming facts. It is no pleasing task to have to state that this disease is on the increase, and that already it has carried off great numbers of the stock of horned cattle in this country—that not only meat but cheese, butter, bacon, and many other necessaries will rise much higher in price. Distress to an extent not known to the present generation, will be the probable consequence. It is not too much to predict that if this plague is not speedily checked, the comparatively rich will soon find a difficulty in obtaining the ordinary fare of the mechanic of to day, and the "Roast Beef of Old England" will be a luxury only to be enjoyed by a very few. Discontent will probably grow out of this state of things, but grumbling will be useless, therefore we recommend those so inclined to meet the circumstances as becomes comrades in misfortune. We only hope we have drawn our winter prospects blacker than they will actually appear, but we shall be very agreeably surprised if we have, seeing that accounts are being forwarded from various parts of the country of sheep being very extensively affected by a similar disease, while accounts from Australia inform us of unprecedented fatality among the sheep there. We have still to be thankful that bread, which is really the principal item in the absolute necessaries of life, is good, and at a moderate price, and that tea and sugar are not likely to be much advanced in price.

We have heard a great deal lately about the Fenians in Ireland. These people who are mostly Irish or Irish-Americans, appear to have imagined an Irish way of making the sons of "Ould Oirland" both happy and prosperous, and had made some progress in drill and the use of fire-arms, with a view to seize the first opportunity to do a little in the civil war line, but they were seized instead. Why they call themselves Fenians may be a question not easily answered, but from all we have heard of them there is nothing to be proud of in the title, and venture to predict an ignominious end of the race,

CONSERVATIVE DINNER.

On Tuesday evening. 5th ult., the Conservative Local Committee dined together at the White Hart Hotel. The chair was occupied by Col. Lennard, and the Vice-chair by C. F. Devas, Esq.

The toast of "The Queen" proposed by the chairman, was received with great enthusiasm.

The Chairman next gave "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." He said the Prince of Wales was doing all he could to ingratiate himself with the people over whom he was destined, in the Providence of God, he hoped after many years, to reign. He had shown a determination to make himself acquainted with all the departments of labour in this country and elsewhere, upon which our interests depended. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then said that as good Conservatives he was sure they would heartily join in drinking the health of the Archbishop and Clergy of the diocese. They were presided over in that district by the Primate of all England, a man, who, he believed, was respected by all, both rich and poor, high and low. He trusted it might please

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God to spare him for many years to preside over that diocese in the way he had already done.

The Vice-chairman said he had been requested to propose the next toast, namely, "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers." (Cheers.) They must all feel how much they owed to the first two services, and he had no doubt they owed a great deal to the last mentioned. He was perfectly certain that the exertions they had made for placing the army and navy in the position they now occupied, had greatly contributed to the most gratifying display they had seen during the last week, when the French and English fleets met together. (Loud applause.) Instead of regarding each other with either covered or open hostility they met amicably, and that was a thing which must be for the benefit of the world at large, and of Europe in particular. (Hear hear.) He felt certain that if it had not been for the exhibition of energy which had been shown on their part, they should never have come to shake hands either in peace or war. (Applause.) With regard to the volunteers, no one could doubt the efficacy of that body not only as a protection to our shores, but as showing foreigners that we were prepared against all emergencies. (Cheers.)

Captain Wells, R.N, in responding, said he felt it a great honour to be called upon to return thanks on that occasion. Although he was not prepared to make a speech he was always ready to return thanks when he heard the toast which had now been proposed. He had several times met officers of the French navy, and always very cordially. (Hear, hear.) For the profession to which he had the honour to belong he returned his best thanks.

The Chairman said, as an old soldier, he might be permitted to return thanks for the army. It was many years since he left the service, but the best portion of his life was passed in it, and he was proud of having done so. He might say, that whatever little good he was now capable of performing towards his neighbours and fellow-countrymen, was attributable to the method he learned in the outset of his career at Woolwich, and the service he had had in that magnificent corps, the Royal Artillery. He attributed what he had been able to do in his private capacity, to the lessons he had imbibed during his military service. With regard to the army itself, he believed it to be in the highest state of efficiency. (Applause.) They were not so old-fashioned as to suppose that any innovation must be bad. He was for advancing and mending; at the same time they might do those things too rapidly. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wilde replied for the volunteers in a few well-chosen remarks.

The Chairman said the toast he had now to propose was what was technically called the toast of the evening, and was the toast which had caused them all to assemble together that evening—he meant "Prosperity to the Conservative cause." (Applause.) He ought to say that it gave him great pleasure, so soon after an election in which they had the good fortune to be triumphant, to see so many friends around him as he had the pleasure of seeing that evening. The object of the meeting was not so much to talk about their past success, but of what they would do next time—to prepare for fighting the next battle whenever it might come upon them. (Hear, hear.) There were thousands of things to do. It was perfectly idle for people to go there merely to talk a great deal about what they would do at the next election, and how they would beat their opponents by such large majority. The fact was that what they had to do was to look in their own sphere, and see whom they could put on the register and whom they could put off, and also to see that the register was kept accurately—for instance, to see that no person was stated to reside in Bromley, who lived at Bickley. (Hear.) There was no use in attempting to disguise the fact, which was no secret, that in West Kent the Whig party had sent in claims to the amount of 1200 in round numbers, while they (the Conservatives) had sent in only 800 claims. He believed that that had arisen entirely from their own carelessness and want of attention to the register, for he did not believe that the Whig party were in reality any better than the Conservatives were; and yet they had forwarded 1200 claims to their 800. There was another point which was of the greatest possible importance, that people who purchased a freehold or wished to have a vote, and be registered in 1866, must be possessed of the property before January, 1866. And here he must say that if it had not been for the energy of Mr. Lewis he did not believe that in the elections of 1859 or 1865 they would have gained by such majorities, and they ought to be able to assist him at the next election. Their name was taken, of course, from the word "preserve," or "conserve," and it was their duty, and he hoped it would be a duty that every one of them would feel, to think that the success of the Conservative cause in England depended more or less upon each one's individual exertions. Every man should feel that the stability of the institutions under which he lived depended in a great measure upon his actions. He had had the good fortune to travel a good deal abroad, and had seen a good deal of America and of the people there, both high and low. He had frequently heard people there talk about the freedom of America, the freedom of universal suffrage, and the charming and admirable republic under which they lived, and he told them, sometimes at the risk of giving very serious offence, that they did not know what freedom was. He told them that they lived under the most arbitrary despot that possibly could be, namely the mob. They said they had no mobs, but he pointed to the magnificent houses there were in New York not one of which was inhabited, except by a housekeeper, who had only one room. They knew that if people lived in those houses, and endeavoured to enjoy the luxury of liberty which was enjoyed in this country, they would become so obnoxious to the lower orders that the houses would be torn down about their ears, that was to say, if they attempted to live in the same style of comfort and luxury as they did here. He asked them if that was a free country. (Hear, hear.) This was the country in which true liberty was cherished. They had the freedom of the tongue; they had the freedom of the press; they had the freedom of action; they could go where they liked, spend their money as they liked, and do anything they liked, as long as they did not transgress the law; and if that was not freedom he did not know what freedom was. Returning to the

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Conservatives, it did appear to him that all those who wished well to the Conservative cause must exert themselves and do all they could to forward it. They must look upon it as the principle upon which their own happiness and the welfare of the country depended. If they were to have the franchise lowered, as had been proposed, he simply asked what was to become of every gentleman present in that assembly? They would be entirely swamped. (Hear, hear.) A friend of his in that very room had told him that he had thirty houses, and that if the franchise were lowered to £10 each of those houses would represent a vote that was not now on the list, and in all probability, as the interests of the men who occupied them were somewhat antagonistic to his, they would go against him although he was the actual owner of those thirty houses. Was it to be supposed that they, as Conservatives, would allow a thing of that kind to pass if they could possibly prevent it? What he said emanated from his own heart—that he believed this country could not possibly be lived in by people who wished to live quietly and peaceably if they were to have such a misfortune as universal suffrage. Their opponents wished to abolish church-rates—(hear, hear)—and what did the open enemy of the Church, a man like John Bright, say, but that he was working for the abolition of church-rates? (Cheers.)

Mr. Coles Child proposed the health of the chairman, and in doing so congratulated the company on the success of the Conservative cause in that district. He believed that that was mainly due to the exertions of Colonel Lennard. No man could have worked harder or better than he did. As a landlord, magistrate, and friend he was always respected, and he was glad to see him preside over a meeting like the present. He hoped the Conservatives would always maintain the position they now held. (Cheers.)

The Chairman begged to thank them very much for the kind reception they had given to the toast which his friend, Mr. Child, had been good enough to propose to them. He was sure he was quite undeserving of the praise which Mr. Child had bestowed upon him. All he could say was that, for his own part, he felt almost ashamed of himself for not working harder than he did He concluded by proposing the health of the Vice-chairman.

The Vice-chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, said he felt that the chairman had vastly over-rated his services. (Cries of "No, no.") He had done what he could for the Conservative cause from boyhood. It had grown up with him. It had lived in his habits of thought and in his feeling, and every day he lived he was more and more convinced of the truth of the principles he professed. (Cheers.) In that district they had at the last election a bare majority, but he believed that no district was more attended to, or better worked. They had had two great difficulties to contend with—first the well-deserved popularity of one of the candidates, which was no slight matter to work against, and secondly, the highly-disciplined organization of the Liberal party. With respect to the first, he sincerely hoped that when the occasion arose Sir John Lubbock might seek the suffrages of some constituency where Liberal sentiments were in the ascendancy, for he was eminently qualified for having a seat in Parliament. They should also consider the effect of the 2300 fresh claims, in there possibly being a majority against them at the next election, because if they wished to maintain their position they must cope with the vigilance and activity of their opponents

Mr. Richardson proposed "The Conservative non-electors of the Western Division of Kent, especially those who have given us their presence this evening." Speaking from his own experience he could say that they were very much indebted to the non-electors of that district. Many people spoke a great deal about free trade, but they always found they meant free trade as far as suited their own interests. He recollected the time when free trade was talked of with disfavour. He also recollected that after the repeal of the corn laws another alteration was talked of, and that was an alteration of the navigation laws, but that was opposed by those who were most loud in favour of free trade before. Free trade was a question in regard to which the Liberals should be exceedingly careful as to what they said. (Hear, hear.) He could not help remarking that the gentleman, who at a public meeting at Bromley proposed one of the Liberal candidates, complained of the ill-feeling that was created there in consequence of the many debates that took place on the subject of church-rates. He had only to say that there was no such ill-feeling in Bromley until one gentleman came there, when a meeting was held, and a Liberation Society established, and he set the example by refusing to pay the church-rates. (Applause.)

Mr. Greenstreet returned thanks, and said his convictions had always been Conservative, and he was very glad to think that should another contest arise in that division of the county he would be able to record his vote on the right side. (Cheers.)

Mr. Berens proposed "The health of Mr. Pawley," their most zealous and local agent. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pawley, in reply, expressed his earnest devotion to the Conservative cause, and his determination to use his best efforts for its maintenance, notwithstanding his high personal respect for Sir John Lubbock.

The Chairman said he wished to inform the company that he had received letters from their members, Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Dyke, expressing their regret at being unable to attend that dinner, and their deep gratitude for the exertion which the Conservative electors had made on their behalf. The company then separated.

Kentish Worthies.

ANNE BOLEYN.

(*Continued from page* 181.)

"Sir,—Your Grace's displeasure and my imprisonment are things so strange unto me, as what to write, or what to excuse I am altogether ignorant. Whereas you send unto me [willing (me) to confess a truth and to obtain a favour] by such an one whom you know to be mine ancient professed enemy. I no sooner conceived this

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message by him, than I rightly conceived your meaning, and if as you say confessing a truth indeed may procure my safety, I shall with all willingness and duty perform your commands.

"But let not your Grace ever imagine that your poor wife will ever be brought to acknowledge a fault where not so much as a thought therof proceeded. And to speak a truth, never Prince had wife more loyal in all duty and in all time affection than you have ever found in Anne Boleyn; with which name and place I could willingly have contented myself if God and your Grace's pleasure had been so pleased. Neither did I at any time so far forget myself in my exaltatiou or received Queenship, but that I always looked for such an alteration as now I find; for the ground of my preferment being on no surer foundation than your Grace's fancy the least alteration I know was fit and sufficient to draw that fancy to some other subject. You have chosen me from a low estate to be your queen and companion, far beyond my desert or desire. If, then, you found me worthy of such honour, good your Grace, let not any light fancy, or bad counsel of mine enemies, withdraw your princely favor from me; neither let that stain that unworthy stain of a disloyal heart towards your good Grace ever cast so foul a blot on your most dutiful wife, and the infant princess your daughter.

"Try me, good King, but let me have a lawful trial and let not my sworn enemies sit as my accusers and my judges; yea let me receive an open trial for my truth shall receive no open shame. Then shall you see either mine innocency cleared, your suspicions and conscience satisfied, the ignominy and slander of the world stopped, or my guilt openly declared; so that whatsoever God or you may determine of me your Grace may be freed from an open censure and mine offence being so lawfully proved your Grace is at liberty both before God and man not only to execute worthy punishment on me, as an unlawful wife, but to follow your affection already settled on that party for whose sake I am now as I am, whose name I could some good while since have pointed unto; your Grace not being ignorant of my suspicion therein.

"But if you have already determined of me: and that not only my death, but an infamous slander must bring you the enjoying of your desired happiness; then I desire of God that he will pardon your great sin therein, and likewise my enemies the instruments thereof; and that He will not call you to a strict account for your unprincly and cruel usage of me, mine innocence shall be openly known and sufficiently cleared.

"My last and only request shall be, that myself may only bear the burden of your Crace's displeasure and that it may not touch the innocent souls of those poor gentlemen, who, as I understand, are likewise in strait imprisonment for my sake. If ever I have found favour in your sight, if ever the name of Anne Boleyn hath been pleasing in your ears, then let me obtain this request, and I will so have to trouble your Grace any further; with mine earnest prayers to the Trinity to have your Grace in his good keeping, and to direct you in all your actions. From my doleful prison in the Tower this 6 May.

"Your most loyal and faithful wife,

"Anne Boleyn."

This letter is most affecting; and although it is better calculated to plead Anne's cause with posterity than with the King, whose confidence she had betrayed, and whom it could only exasperate, yet, if it be genuine, it tells powerfully in her favour. On the same page of the M.S. carrying the same authority and subject to the same doubt, is a fragment of another letter, supposed to have been written subsequently, and therefore in answer to a second application to confess. In this she again replied that she "could confess no more than she had already spoken; that she might conceal nothing from the King, to whom she did acknowledge herself so much bound for so many favours; for raising her first from a mean woman to be a Marchioness; next to be his Queen; and now, seeing he could bestow no further honours upon her on earth, for purposing by martyrdom to make her a saint in heaven."

The Queen demanded a fair trial; and it was granted. Both she and her accomplices were tried with a scrupulousness without parallel in the criminal records of the time. The substance of these proceedings

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is preserved in a special summary and distressing as it is to read, the importance of arriving at a fair judgment must excuse the details which will be entered into.

We now return to the prisoners in the Tower. Mark Smeton, who had confessed his guilt, was put in irons. Kingston, in his letter to Cromwell, says:—"Mark is the most cherished of any man in the house, for he wears irons." Later writers have asserted that Smeton's confession was extorted from him under promises of pardon. "Why, then," argues Mr. Froude, "was the Government so impolitic as to treat him with especial harshness so early in the transaction? When he found himself "ironed," after his confession, he must have been assured that faith could not be kept with him, and he had abundant time to withdraw what he had said." The other gentlemen, not in consideration of their silence, but of their rank, were treated more leniently. To the Queen, with an object which may be variously interpreted, Henry wrote on the Friday succeeding her arrest, holding out hopes of forgiveness if she would be "honest and open with him," but Anne, either confident in her own innocence, or trusting that her guilt could not be proved, declined to confess anything. "If any man accuses me," she said to Kingston, "I can but say, nay! and they can bring no witness," From a letter addressed by Sir Edward Baynton to the Lord Treasurer, it is clear that she relied on the constancy of Weston and Norris. The text is mutilated, but it states:—"The Queen standeth stiffly in her opinion that she wo * * * * which I think is in the trust that she [hath in] the other two, *i.e.*, Weston and Norris." It is also evident that the Government was aware of some secret communication between her and Norris.

Instead of acknowledging any guilt in herself, Anne retaliated upon the King in the celebrated letter which has been thought a proof of her own innocence and of the conspiracy by which she was destroyed. This letter is of very dubious authority. Mr. Froude, in speaking of it, says:—"My first impression was strongly in favor of its authenticity: there is no evidence, external or internal, to prove it to be a forgery. The more carefully I have examined the MS., however, the greater uncertainty I have felt about it. It is not an original. It is not an official copy. It does not appear, though here I cannot speak conclusively, to be even a contemporary copy. The only guide to the date is the water mark on the paper, and in this instance the evidence is indecisive."

Still, as this document has always been put forth by the panegyrists of the Queen in proof of her innocence, we, who are guided by the strictest impartiality, shall give the text entire in our next.

To be Continued.

18th KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Rifle Competition.—On Thursday the 31st August, the annual prize meeting of the 1st Kent Battalion R.V., was held at the Plumstead Range, on which occasion Sergt. White of the 18th Kent (Bromley) was the winner of the Gold Challenge Badge; also taking the second prize of £5 in the competition for first class shots. Private G. Payne of the 18th was second for the Battalion Challenge Cup.

The ten members representing the 18th at the Battalion shooting, were also winners of the second Prize of £3 for volley firing.

On Tuesday, Sept. 12th, the return match between eight members of the 3rd Kent (Lee) and eight members of the 18th Kent, was shot at the Eltham Range, when the 18th were again the victors. Score as under:—

Five shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

18th 248
3rd 244

Private Dunn of the 18th again taking the Pewter for the highest score on the winning side.

The New Town Hall.—From information we have received, backed by our own observations, we may congratulate the town and neighbourhood, on the magnificent Hall being very soon finished. It is to be hoped the inauguration of it will be worthy of the occasion. That it is an ornament to the town as well as a great desideratum, all must admit, and some public means should be devised to show the gentleman who built it, that his services are appreciated by his neighbours.

Wesleyan Chapel.—On Sunday, Sept. 24th, (it being the fortieth anniversary), two excellent Sermons were preached in this Chapel, by the Rev. William Arthur, M.A. of London, to a large and attentive congregation. The collections were in advance of the previous year. The Tea Meeting usually held on the following Tuesday, was postponed until further notice.

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THE TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JAMES EDWARD NEWELL.

Some of our readers are aware that soon after it became known that Mr. Newell was about to resign the Incumbency of Bromley, a movement was set on foot to raise by private subscription amongst the members of his congregation (by whom he is so much and so generally respected), a sum of money in order to present him with a piece of Plate on his retirement. The result has been the presentation to the Reverend Gentleman, in the early part of the month of September, of a very handsomely chased Silver Salver weighing about 180 oz., and having engraved on it the following inscription:—

"Presented to the

Reverend James Edward Newell, M.A.,

On his retirement from the Incumbency of Bromley, Kent, where during 46 years he faithfully preached the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, by 301 Members of his Congregation in token of their sincere regard and esteem. 1865."

The following extract from a letter received since the presentation, by the honorary Secretary to the fund, in acknowledgment of the gift, will be read with interest by the subscribers as evincing the kindly sense entertained by Mr. Newell of the feelings which prompted the gift:—

"Horswell, Sept. 12th, 1865.

"I have received with thankful emotion the very handsome Salver with which my old parishioners and friends have been kind enough to present me. For a quarter of a century I worked hard, but for the last twenty years I have laboured under consciousness of declining activity and efficiency, and that I ought to make room for a younger man. A kind Providence has enabled me to carry my wish and purpose into effect; and it is most gratifying to me on my retirement to receive this costly and highly valued proof of the esteem of those among whom I lived, and before whom, to the very best of my ability, I set forth the all-important truths of the divine Word. My warm thanks are offered to all the contributors." * * * *

West Kent Ploughing Match.—The Forty-fifth Annual Ploughing Match of the West Kent Agricultural Association, will take place this year at Baston Farm, Hayes, the grounds of J. Dudin, Esq., on Thursday the 26th. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., has accepted the invitation to take the chair on the occasion. The day being one on which much that is interesting in rural life is brought out in bold relief, a very fine day is one of the advantages we would promise them if we could.

Bromley Races.—These races will come off on Monday and Tuesday, 16th and 17th, on the same course as last year. First Day,—1st Race, the Bromley Plate. 2nd, Hunt Steeple-chase Cup. 3rd, a Selling Handicap Steeple-chase. 4th, the Trial Steeple-chase. 5th, a Selling Handicap Steeple-chase. Second Day—1st, the Bickley Stakes (handicap.) 2nd, the Kent Open Handicap Steeple-chase. 3rd, a £50 Steeple-chase Plate (handicap.) 4th, a Selling Steeple-chase. 5th, the Bromley Cup.

Cricket.—The closing match for the season will come off on Tuesday next, the 3rd, the upper against the lower end of the town, when a good deal of amusement, if not scientific play, may be expected. A dinner will be provided at the "Bell Hotel," at six o'clock in the evening, for the players and the supporters of the noble game, a goodly muster of whom are expected to meet on the occasion.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

3rd.—Cricket match, Up and Down Town.

6th.—Sale of Valuable live and dead Stock, at New Farm, Bromley, by Messrs. G. B. and S. Baxter and Payne.

10th.—County Court.

10th.—Missionary meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel, Bromley.

13th.—Sale of Bromley House, at Garraway's Coffee House, London, by Messrs. G. B. and S. Baxter and Payne.

16th & 17th,—Bromley Races.

26th.—Ploughing Match at Hayes.

On the evening of the 15th ult., "A Great Musical Treat and John Parry revived," according to the bills, was given in the *Infant School* Room, Bromley, under the patronage of some of our influential neighbours, by Herr—something. We pitied the audience who had for an hour and a half to endure the infliction of the performer on the violencello, violin, and flute. We have perhaps most unmusical ears or, may be, hard to please, but the absence of applause from a respectable audience inclined us to think we were not singular in our appreciation of the entertainment. It is such exhibitions as these which are the cause of the miserable attendances on the interesting, instructive and amusing Lectures, which have been given in Bromley.

The Late Election.—Some of our Conservative friends have taken the alarm lest the Record should become too Liberal, therefore we must console them by promising to continue in our old course as nearly as circumstances will permit, taking no side, but to freely speak our mind should any unfair or unbecoming conduct on one side or the other come under our notice. It may as well be known to Conservatives generally, that the remarks which appeared in the August number of the Record, were the substance of opinions given by their own party, and a great deal of very potent anger which cannot be transferred to paper by means of prin-

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ting ink, was expressed in the countenances of the gentlemen who complained. This is easy to be understood inasmuch as the interest taken in an Election resembles that taken in any exciting game, Cricket for instance, and the most probable effect of a professional bowler taking upon himself to blackguard and bully the captain of the opponent's team, would be to engender a feeling quite the opposite of approval, even amongst his own party. We have only adverted to this again to show that the feeling expressed in the Record is as much that of the Conservative as the Liberal, side. The only other remark which it appears necessary to make in finishing up is that the forged circular was not printed in Bromley.

Narrow Escape—On Saturday the 9th ult., an accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, through one of the wheels of the engine coming off the main axle, while the train was running at express speed; after running about fifty yards and then breaking off into an adjoining field, the engine became detached and fell on one side, the tender turned upside down and drew the guard's van with it. A second class carriage turned on its side, and a first class carriage following, in which were Sir John and Lady Lubbock, was also pitched into the field on its side, but the two remaining carriages (second class) were left on the permanent way, fortunately most of the passengers escaped comparatively unhurt. The *Times* in its account of this accident, states that "Mr. G. de la Perrelle and Mr. C. Pinninger were too much hurt to proceed on their journey, but not seriously injured, and a lady name unknown, was cut about the arm and wrist, but was able to go on." Sir John was more fortunate than his wife, the lady in question, and escaped very slightly bruised.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

It is not in the air, like cholera or smallpox, though, perhaps, the air may carry the infection within certain distances; but there is hardly a relic or trace of an infected beast, or of anything animate or inanimate with which that beast has been in contact, which may not give the disorder to other beasts. That seems to be the idea now accepted of the existing cattle plague, and from it the instructions published follow as a matter of course. Kill the beast first infected and bury it entire. "Disinfect" the shed, the stall, the manger, the paddock, and the very grass of the field, by fire, water, or more composite agencies. Let no cow touch, smell, or taste anything touched, smelt, or tasted by the dead animal. Bury, burn, or destroy, every particle of possibly infected matter, and so "stamp the plague out." We leave these directions without further comment, nor do we deny that in the confessed helplessness of veterinary authorities they may be the best available. To be sure, they are precisely such as were given by Virgil about 2000 years ago, but if science has made no progress since then it is best to own it at once. Let us "stamp out" this cattle plague by all means, and as quickly as we can. When the plague and the panic have disappeared together, perhaps we may succeed in enlarging the scope of our information and resources. No person, we think, can have attended to this controversy, and to the facts out of which it has arisen, without suspecting that much remains to be discovered, and still more to be proved. —*Times.*

S. MARY'S PLAISTOW.

The Second Dedication Festival and Harvest Thanksgiving, was celebrated in this church, on Thursday, the feast of S. Matthew. The services were—Matins and Celebration 11 o'clock, Evensong and Sermon 7 o'clock. The church was beautifully decorated throughout with fruits, flowers, and hothouse trees. Two banners of S. Mary, composed of the conventional lily were suspended from the chancel arch. Grasses and other fruits intermingled with branches of corn, ornamented the reredos, over which was the beautiful and appropriate text, "The Lord hath been mindful of us, He will bless us." On the Altar, which was vested in white, was placed a sheaf of corn. Among the decorations we cannot omit the mention of two large hop poles, rich with their natural and graceful burdens, placed on either side of the sacraium. The services were, as usual in this church, Choral. The clergy and choir entered chanting a processional Psalm. The first portion of the prayers were read by the Incumbent, the Rev. R. Graham. After the Anthem "I will lift up mine eyes," most efficiently rendered by the choir, the remaining prayers were read by the Rev. J. P. Alcock, Incumbent of S. George's, Bickley. An excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Marsh, Incumbent of S. Mary's Plaistow, Essex. After the Benediction, the clergy and choir left the church singing the Nunc Dimittis. The whole character of the services was hearty in the extreme, and it must have been no small gratification to those who have taken so much interest in the work to be present on such an occasion, and to see the church filled with reverent worshippers, amongst whom the poor of the district formed no inconsiderable number. S.T.U.

SOUTH EASTERN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A Public Meeting was held in the White Hart Assembly Room, on Monday evening, the 4th, to further the objects connected with the Industrial Exhibition to be held in Greenwich Hospital.

J. Leatherdale, Esq., the chairman on the occasion, opened the proceedings by briefly alluding to the exhibitions of a similar character, which had been held in different parts of the metropolis and elsewhere, and the support they had received and the good they were calculated to effect among the working classes. He concluded by calling upon Mr. Simmonds, one of the secretaries, to read the report of the Committee.

Mr. H. Deane, jun., in moving the first resolution, regretted the absence of public spirit in Bromley, as shewn by the thin attendance of the meeting that evening which,

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perhaps, might be in some measure ascribed to the great heat of the weather (hear). Be that as it might, he hoped one thing, and that was, that the wealthy in the neighbourhood would be found liberally subscribing their guineas to make the proposed Exhibition what it deserved to be, a decided success (applause). The resolution which had been placed in his hands to propose, referred to the great good accomplished by such exhibitions among the "working classes,"—a term so wide in its expression that it would apply to almost every man, woman, and child;—to every man for certainty, be he country gentleman, clergyman, or barrister, for although these might not work hard with their hands, yet it would be found they did so with their brains. The originators of the movement had, as was stated in the report, considerable difficulties to get rid of, and while it was felt to be the duty of the working men to do all they could for themselves, it was also felt that others could come forward and supplement those exertions by their aid. Speaking of Bromley, which was more of an agricultural than a mechanical district, he did not think the committee could expect a very great amount of skill to exhibit itself from among the working population; but still, it was not known what latent skill might be brought forth, and as a proof of which he might allude to the improved flower tray lately produced by our townsman, Mr Weeks. Such exhibitions were calculated to bring the working man away from the low associations of the public-houses. An exhibition such as that proposed could not but be looked on with satisfation as calculated to bring forth that latent power of invention and skill which would otherwise, perhaps, lie dormant, and which could not fail to produce a healthier feeling among the working classes, and conduce to the general welfare of the country at large.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Rev. A. G. Hellicar proposed the second resolution, pledging the meeting to give its support to the proposed exhibition, and in doing so he observed that the working classes required some inducement to occupy themselves profitably after the monotony of their employment, and which, if not afforded, would lead them to the indulgence of mere animal gratifications which proved the bane of this life (hear, hear). In the West London Exhibition he had been much pleased with what he there witnessed, and although Bromley and its neighbourhood might not have so high a character for skill and talent as the immediate towns of Greenwich and Deptford, yet he believed it would contribute something to the Exhibition which would do credit to its inhabitants (hear, hear).

The Rev. C. F. S. Money, of St. John's, Deptford, seconded the resolution, and excused himself for not making a lengthened speech by making one which was frequently applauded, and too lengthy for our space.

Mr. Atkins proposed the third resolution, and asked for explanation as to what would be considered eligible articles to exhibit, and for which he was referred to the published scheme of the committee. One objection he thought was, that working men, as a body, would not be able to bear the expense of the transport of articles to be exhibited and the attendance of persons to take care of them in the exhibition. He was assured that every care would be taken of articles sent.

The Rev. A. J. Myers, curate of St. John's, Deptford, briefly seconded the resolution (the formation of a committee), and which was carried unanimously.

A local Committee, whose names we append, was formed to promote the undertaking in this district, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Committee: Rev. J. P. Alcock; Rev. A.G. Hellicar; I. Batten, Esq.; J. Batten, Esq.; J. B. Brown, Esq.; H. Constable, Esq.; H. Deane, Jun., Esq.; J. Leatherdale, Esq.; J. Richardson, Esq.; E. Soames, Esq.; Messrs. W.W. Baxter, W. Browning, J. S. Carpenter, E. Dunn, J. Holgate, D. Jenner, H.C. Lukey, W. Muffett, J. Nettlefold, G. Weeks and J. Atkins, Secretary.

The committee have since been actively employed in bringing the matter before the industrial classes, the result of which is that a considerable number of persons intend to exhibit the productions of their skill.

It is expected to open on Saturday the 14th, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other noblemen and gentlemen are expected to assist at the opening. It will be open for about six weeks at a very low rate of admission, thus giving all an opportunity to inspect the works of their neighbours and friends.

Articles will be received up to the 7th, and any persons wishing them to be forwarded free of expense should apply at once to the Secretary, New Town, Bromley.

DOWN.—On Friday the 22nd, a friendly game of cricket was played between the married and single, on the ground of C. Darwin, Esq., and terminated in favor of the married. The dinner took place on the ground, provided by Mr. and Mrs. Uzzell, the worthy host and hostess of the "George and Dragon Inn," which, as usual, did great credit. This being the last game of the season it was carried out with great spirit. A most pleasant day was spent by all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

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Hop Picking Season.—The fine weather which set in about the middle of August, having continued almost uninterruptedly ever since, the Hops have ripened faster than they could be gathered, and many acres being too ripe to pay for the picking, will in consequence be left to blow away.

Potatoe Disease.—In our report of the crops last month we stated, "potatoes are good and plentiful with scarcely any symptoms of disease at present." We regret to have to make a very different statement this month, as complaints have reached us that the disease is more prevalent this year than it has been for several years past.

SCHOOLS OF ART AND DESIGN.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—As you are doubtless aware, in all large, and in a great number of the smaller towns, schools of Art and Design have been established. Why should we not have one at Bromley? It is a place that has of late very much increased in size and population, and is likely still further to increase. A School for two or three evenings during the week for the instruction in drawing and designing in all their branches, would be a great desideratum, and would offer opportunities both of amusement and improvement, of which I feel satisfied a number of the inhabitants (and especially the younger portion) would be glad to avail themselves. There are living at Bromley and its vicinity, a number of gentlemen who take a pleasure and interest in the advancement of Art, and if some of them could be prevailed on to take a leading part, a very good and I believe well attended school would soon be established. I remain your obedient Servant, A Reader.

Bromley, S.E., 25th Sept., 1865.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—I am afraid I shall be accused of being an alarmist, but as it is generally believed that the fearful scourge, cholera, is slowly advancing towards our shores, I think it worth while to call the attention of our neighbours to the sanitary condition of our town and suburbs. On all sides it is admitted that under God's blessing much may be done to mitigate the violence of the epidemic, and I think it becomes us to ask ourselves the question, how does Bromley stand in a sanitary point of view, and also whether it would not be wise to try and put our houses in order. The rapid increase in the number of dwellings in our parish, around the town in particular, should give us some little anxiety, for it cannot be denied the drainage and the water supply are not all that could be desired. Most fortunately an opportunity now exists whereby the latter can be efficiently remedied, the Kent Water Company are laying down mains, and I presume would be glad to supply water to those who may desire it on their line of pipes. Thus the danger which at present exists of having the cesspool and the well in dangerous proximity, would be obviated, at a comparatively small cost, and the expensive and costly main drainage works might without danger to the health of the inhabitants be for some years postponed. If you consider the suggestions contained in this letter worthy of a place in your valuable periodical, pray insert it. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, A Stitch in time.

Bromley, 27th Sept., 1865.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record

Sir,—In reply to the enquiries of your correspondent C. D., I beg to acquaint him Elizabeth Bridgland died in the Bromley Union House on the 31st October, 1864: there are still in that establishment the following aged men and women:—

Name	*Where from*	*Age last birthday*
Wm. Firminger	Bromley	99 14th April
Jn. Colgate	Orpington	88 14th Feb.
Thos. Porter	Bromley	84 3rd Aug.
Jn. Clarke	Orpington	82 9th April
Jn. Banister	Bromley	81 24th July
Wm. Werry	Chislehurst	81 16th May
Wm. Luxford	Bromley	81 26th June
Wm. Wells	Chislehurst	80 6th Feb.
Francis Ellis	Bromley	80 20th Jan.
Thos. Shorter	Bromley	80 March
Wm. Coe	Bromley	80 17th Feb.
Chas. Hewitt	Beckenham	80 23rd March
Ann Spencer	Bromley	84 May

They are all in possession of their faculties and enjoyment of health. There are many men and women close on four score years. I am, Sir, yours, &c. Locks Bottom.

Sept. 18th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—Your correspondent A. H. having proposed that a page of the *Bromley Record* should be set apart for the insertion of Queries of a local character, I beg to send you one, and I should feel much obliged if the Kentish Rambler, or any of your readers can inform me at what period, the Old Priory, Orpington, Kent, was built, if there is any truth in the supposition I have often heard expressed that there is a subterraneous passage, leading from the Priory to Orpington Church, also if Photographs or views of any description have been taken of this ancient building. I should be glad of any particulars respecting it as I am unable to find any mention made of it in the Histories of Kent. I am yours &c. J.T.

Lewisham, Kent, Sept. 1865.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—I see in your *Record* for September, one of your Correspondents says he should like to see a list of all the old people in the several parishes of the Bromley Union, that is 80 years and upwards. On the 8th of January last I was 86 years old, June 25th my wife was 86 years old, May 26th, we had been married 62 years, Register dated May 26th 1803, at Croydon old Church. I have been a water drinker for nearly 20 years, and I have always found great benefit from it. In the former part of the 20 years, I have worked 40 hours at one time, before a hot fire where we burn 5 tons of coals to burn a kiln, done the work much better with water than I ever did in the 20 years before that with beer. Teetotalers have done a wonderful deal of good, they have got the right foundation. If fathers and mothers would bring up their children and never let them have wine nor beer nor spirits, when they grow up they would not want it. If fathers and mothers will take this advice, I think I can safely say where we see ten drunkards now, we should not

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see more than one drunkard. Drunkenness is the forerunner of all that is bad. Yours truly, JOSEPH PASCALL, Red Hill, Chislehurst.

18TH KENT RIFLE CORPS MEMO.

OCTOBER.

1. The adjutant will visit the corps on Tuesday the 3rd, when every member is requested to attend.

2. The officer commanding urgently begs that all members who have not completed their target and judging distance practice, will 'arrange with Sergt. Cockburn to do so at once, they can 'shoot any day or any hour they arrange.

3. All drills at Bromley will take place at the Town Hall, until further notice.

4. The prizes won by members of the corps at the battalion contest will be distributed on Tuesday the 10th, when all members are requested to attend.

5. He trusts that every one who has passed as efficient will complete his target practice in the month of October, as the official year draws to a close.

C. SATTERTHWAITE, Officer Commanding.

THREE MEN AND A DOG BITTEN BY AN ADDER—Three men, named W. Perfitt, J. Lane, and J. Andrews, who had been bitten by an adder, have been admitted at St Thomas's Hospital. While at the Cooper's Arms, Portman Street, Walworth, Perfitt drew from his pocket what they supposed to be a snake, which they had picked up on Hayes Common, where they had been on an excursion, and suddenly found himself bitten severely in the left thumb. Perfitt threw the reptile on the table, and both his companions, in endeavouring to capture it, were also similarly bitten. It got on the floor, and a dog, in attempting to seize it, was bitten in the breast, and immediately commenced howling and swelling to such an extraordinary size that it was thought necessary to destroy it. The light then broke in upon them that they had been bitten by an adder, and they were conveyed to the hospital.—*Weekly Paper.*

ADVICE GRATIS.—Be an editor; let the devil be waiting for copy; sit down to write an article, and get a few sentences done. Then let an acquaintance drop in and begin to tell you stories and gossips of the town; and let him sit, and "sit," and SIT. This is the quickest way we can think of to go raving, distracted mad.

MR. WILLIAM STOW, *Surveyor, late of Farnborough, Kent, Deceased. All persons having any claims against the Estate of the late William Stow deceased, are requested to forward particulars to the undersigned; and persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their respective Debts, to Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter and Payne, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Town Hall, Bromley, Kent.*

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Upon a warm south border sow frame peas, and beans, lay into the ground purple and white brocoli within a few inches of their lower leaves, letting their heads face the north. Transplant cauliflower and purple brocoli under frames and hand glasses: cabbages, garlic, shalots, black-seeded Gotte and Bath lettuces under frames; lay up carrots, potatoes, and red beet for winter use; tie up endive and celery; make up the mushroom beds. Gather the fruit for the fruit room; trench borders; transplant wall fruit trees; plant out cuttings of gooseberries and currants.

COUNTY COURT—12th Sept., 1865.

The summonses returnable at this court, were Successive 10, Original 59, Judgment 11. Two cases at the July Court were referred, namely Maxham v Leach to Mr. C. Freeman, and Taylor v. Cocks to Mr. Gill Teday, in the first case the Arbitrator certified that the sum of £1 10s. 1d. was due to the plaintiff, and in the latter the sum of £6 12s. 7d.

None of the cases for hearing presented any features of interest, and the court rose at an early hour.

PETTY SESSIONS, Bromley, 4th Sept.

Present—C. L. Wilson, Esq. (chairman), and others.

This being the General Annual Licensing Meeting, the Licenses of the several Innkeepers in Bromley Division were renewed except in the cases of the "Oak," Widmore, and the "Bull," at Birchwood, which, on account of the Landlords not being in attendance, were ordered to stand over to the adjourned day at Locksbottom.

Several applications for new licences were made, but in one case only the license was granted, namely to Mr. Staples, of Black Fen, Bexley.

PETTY SESSIONS, 25th Sept.

Present—Viscount Sydney (Chairman), G. W. Norman, Esq., and others.

This being a Special Sessions for the Revision of Jury Lists for the several Parishes in the Bromley Division—the several Overseers attended, and the Lists were revised accordingly.

CATTLE PLAGUE.—*F. A. Slade, Esq.*, of Kemnal House, Chislehurst, was summoned at the instance of W. Chattell, one of the Inspectors of the Bromley Division, on two informations, one for the non-separation of Cattle supposed to be labouring under the Disease known as the Cattle Plague, from cattle not affected; and the other for refusing to have other cattle slaughtered when required so to do, contrary to Her Majesty's Order in *Council* of the 26th August, 1865. Mr. Slade appeared by counsel who contended that the evidence given did not support the informations, but the Bench after a long deliberation, convicted in both cases in a penalty of £1 and costs.

Births.

On the 1st. at 1, Freelands Road, the wife of T. Davis Jun., of a daughter.

On the 8th, at Chislehurst, the wife of R. Harbert, Coal Merchant, of twins, a boy and girl.

On the 10th, at 37, Park Road, N., the wife of James Harris Esq., late of Mason's Hill, of a daughter.

On the 19th, at Lamas. near Chislehurst, the wife of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F. R. S., of a son.

On the 27th, at St. Paul's Cray, the wife of Dr. S. Wordsworth Poole, of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 20th. at St George's, Bickley, by the Rev. G. V. Reed rector of Hayes, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Alcock, incumbent of Bickley, Septimus Johnson, youngest son of John Du Croz, Esq of Merton, Surrey. to Fanny, daughter of Robert Spence, Esq., of Bickley.

Deaths.

On the 1st, at her residence, Hayes, Louisa, widow of Charles Roles, Esq.

On the 18th. at Bromley, Anne, widow of Wm. George Bonner, Esq., late of Rood Lane, City, and Queen's Road, Peckham.

On the 12th, at Widmore, Bromley, Elizabeth Susan, 2nd. daughter of the late Wm. Shaw, of Blackfriars and Widmore.

On the 21st, at Bromley, Fredrick George, youngest son of H. N. Panson, aged 17 years.

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E. STRONG, PRINTER & STATIONER,

Having been favoured with the very liberal patronage of the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bromley, and of the adjacent Villages, since his commencement in business in this town, begs respectfully to return his most grateful thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for their kind support, and to inform them that he has removed to larger and more convenient premises in the Market Square, opposite the Literary Institute entrance to the Town Hall; where he trusts by careful attention to business to ensure a continuance of the favours hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
A whole page.....	1	0	0
Half page	0	10	0
Quarter	0	5	0

To Correspondents.

Books procured at published prices, by giving one day's notice and the name of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted in London or County papers.

W. M. Bradshaw's Railway Guide can always be obtained at the office of the Bromley Record.

MOON'S CHANGES—NOVEMBER.

Full Moon	3rd day, at	8. 3 morn.
Last Quarter	10th day, at	5.46 morn.
New Moon	18th day, at	11.0 morn.
First Quarter	26th day, at	2.59 morn.

The Bromley Record.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

It is our painful duty this month to record the death of Viscount Palmerston, England's late Prime Minister, on Thursday the 19th, He had attained the age of 81 within one day, and so well has he appeared to carry his age, both bodily and mentally, that for the last few years he had acquired the generally accepted cognomen of "the youthful Premier." It would be impossible to estimate the benefit his country has derived from his council as a member of the Cabinet, or how much England is indebted to him for the prosperity it has so long enjoyed. In 1807 he was appointed Lord of the Admiralty, and from that time to the present his voice has been heard in the senate. He enjoyed the confidence of the British pnblic to an extent that may be designated unanimous, as no man in his prominent position could have had fewer enemies.

The mortal remains of the late Premier now rest in Westminster Abbey, to which resting place his body was conveyed on Friday the 27th, followed by the chief Ministers of State. The streets from Cambridge House to the Abbey were densely thronged with people anxious to witness the mournful ceremony.

In putting this, our first page, in mourning, a near relation of one of his lordship's oldest living servants is sure he is representing in a small degree only the feelings of the readers of the Record.

A few extracts from the English and French press are subjoined :—

Examiner.—The amount of work he went through was wonderful, but wonderful also was the constitution which enabled him to get through that work, especially the Parliamentary part of it, so trying to the health of the strongest. And the lightness, the sportiveness with which he acquitted himself, and stirred up a tired house to mirth, had their springs in his matchless constitution. His mastery of any case to which he applied himself was consummate. There was always the lucid order, every circumstance was related in its right place, and he had never occasion to try back and explain that he should have mentioned this or that. Lord Palmerston had, indeed, a most logical mind, in the best, the natural sense of the word — logical without a thought of logic. No study could ever have given his facility of statement—no study, that is to say, except the study of the facts to be stated, which when mastered, were obedient to order in his clear mind.

Scotsman.—Much of Lord Palmerston's influence, popularity, and success, were undoubtedly attributable to personal qualities. In especial he united high spirit to good temper, in a degree really wonderful. Sixty years of public and official life, with all its defeats and compromises, had not weakened his spirit—sixty years of controversy had not embittered his temper. He could hit hard, though always fairly, but he soon forgot; he was often hit hard, and foully too, but he forgave, or rather never grew angry. These qualities, coupled with an exquisite knowledge of human nature, ac-

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quired during a gay as well as busy life, gave him a command over a House of Commons nearly a half of whose members were of the opposite party, such as has never been held by greater orators over more friendly senates. There, too, he was rendering a great service to the public as well as making a gain to himself. It would not be easy to over-estimate how much of the mildness of tone and tolerance of policy now prevailing in parties and Parliaments, we owe to the brave yet gentle old man who yesterday went from among us.

La Patrie (Semi-official).—England has just lost her ablest Minister, her greatest statesman, since Fox and Pitt. Lord Palmerston died yesterday. It is the most fatal blow the Government of the Queen could receive.

Journal des Debuts (Orleanist)—Entering public life at very early age, in the beginning of the century, he has never ceased to take an active part in the affairs of his country. We shall subsequently consider in a special article this long political career, sometimes so brilliant, often contradictory as to the principles and means employed, but immutable in its inspiration, which was to serve the interests of England at any price. It is this, without speaking of the remarkable talents of Lord Palmerston, which explains the popularity he enjoyed up to the last moment among his countrymen; and certainly if anything in the world ever was sincere, it is the unamious regret expressed this morning by the English press, upon this point a very faithful echo of public opinion.

We are not quite out of the wood with respect to the Alabama difficulty. It will be remembered that this vessel, which committed great havoc among the American merchantmen, was built by English shipbuilders, ignorant, it has been said, of the purposes to which she was afterwards applied. The claims for damage done by this ship are persistingly made by the American minister, and as persistingly rejected by Earl Russell. It is to be hoped that some other method than war will be discovered to settle the question, and that though the horizon may look gloomy at present, the clouds may soon clear away.

SOUTH EASTERN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

This exhibition was opened at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich on Saturday the 28th ult., under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. Viscount Sydney, K.C.B., Lord Lieut. of the County. His lordship was received on his arrival by the chairman, the Rev. C.F. Money, and conducted to the exhibition hall, the 1st Battalion of Kent Rifles forming a guard of honour. His lordship afterwards proceeded to the dais erected in the painted hall, the band of the Royal Artillery playing Costa's Grand March. After Auber's Exhibition Overture had been performed, the Old 100th Psalm was sung by the choir and company present, when a prayer for the divine blessing was made by the Rev. Chaplain of the Hospital.

The chairman then presented an address and catalogue to the president; after which his lordship declared the Exhibition duly open. The band and trained choir, amounting to nearly 200 performers then gave an original Grand Cantata, composed for the occasion by Professor Baumer, A.R.A.M., entitled "The Triumph of Labour," and suitable addresses were given by W. Angerstein, Esq., General Warde, R.A., Alderman Salomans, M.P., and Colonel Anderson, R.A.

The "Prayer of Moses" and the "Hallelujah Chorus" were then performed, after which the entire company joined in the "National Anthem."

This concluded the programme of the Inaugural Ceremony, and the very numerous and influential company then proceeded to inspect the works of art, skill and labour in the Exhibition Hall.

Where all is good, it would be invidious to mention a few, we will only state that upwards of seventy articles have (mainly in consequence of the assiduity of the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. Atkins) been sent from Bromley and neighbourhood, and as the price of admission is so very low, we would recommend as many as can to go and see for themselves the works of their neighbours.

Reference to our advertising columns will show that several ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood have kindly assisted the project by their contributions, and we are requested by the secretary to

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state that further subscriptions to the district fund will gladly be received by himself or by Mr. H. C. Lukey, treasurer.

WEST KENT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Forty-fifth Anniversary has been one of the wettest, if not the wettest, this association have had for their Annual Ploughing Match for several years. The continuous rain from early day till evening prevented all but those whose presence was absolutely required being present. A few weeks ago, a leading member of the committee of management, in speaking of the ploughing match, expressed himself doubtful as to being able to plough at all this year, unless we got some rain. The rain has come at last, and the thickest coats there must have been wet through long before the work was done. Nevertheless, it was done, but the usual address before distributing the prizes was dispensed with, as all were anxious to get away. The following is the list of the successful candidates :—

CLASS ONE—31 PLOUGHS.

	Ploughmen	*Employers*	*Makers*	£	s	d
1st	R Nelson	A. Houston	Howard	3	10	0
2nd	G. Gladwin	F. W. Smith	,,	3	0	0
3rd	J. Underwood	W. Edgerton	Hunt & Co.	2	10	0
4th	T.Godfrey	Col. Long	Mack	2	0	0
5th	P. Blackwell	S. Scott	,,	1	15	0
6th	G. Bird	F. W. Smith	Howard	1	10	0
7th	W. Burbridge	C. Child	Mack	1	5	0
8th	J. Conner	Col. Lennard	Howard	1	0	0

CLASS TWO—13 PLOUGHS

1st	J. Durham	McCordwell	Stubbs	3	10	0
2nd	J. Weller	Jas. Covell	Howard	3	0	0
3rd	J. McRoberts	S. Scott	Mack	2	10	0
4th	E. Tyler	Jas. Allen	Ransom & Sims	2	0	0

CLASS THREE—NO ENTRIES.

CLASS FOUR—7 PLOUGHS

1st	C. Elliott	Fry, Esq.	Purdy	3	3	0
2nd	R. Howard	B. Pawley	Jessup	2	2	0
3rd	R. Fordham	G. Clinch	Purdy	1	1	0

CLASS FIVE

	W. Sheppard	Jas. Cowie	Mack (gratuity)	1	1	0

CLASS SIX—4 PLOUGHS

1st	W. Johnson	W. Waring	Hardstone	3	3	0

CLASS SEVEN—9 PLOUGHS

1st	E. Russell	Bean, Esq.	Mack	4	0	0
2nd	T. Sales	C. Wilkinson	,,	3	10	0
3rd	J. Perrin	J. Holdsworth	Howard	3	0	0

We ought not to omit that as some little recompense for the drenching they got at their work, Sir John Lubbock gave instructions to the committee to give every man and boy whether successful or not, a shilling in addition to the usual payments, at his expense.

The Annual Dinner, which was presided over by Sir John Lubbock, was held at the Bell Hotel. Sixty sat down to amply provided and admirably arranged tables. The room, also, was tastefully decorated, "God Save the Queen" being conspicuous at one end, and the Kentish Horse at the other, with other designs or agricultural emblems, worked in laurel leaves. Amongst the company present we observed Colonel Lennard, Coles Child, Esq., C. F. Devas, Esq., with other leading gentlemen of the Conservative Committee occupying one end of the table, while the Chairman, at the opposite end, was supported on the right by W. H. Dyke, M.P., and by W. Angerstein, Esq. on the left, and literally surrounded by influential gentlemen of long-standing intimacy with the Lubbock family. Our space will not admit of giving the numerous speeches that were delivered by Sir John and many other gentlemen during the evening, as they would fill about three "Records." We may, however, remark that they were above the common order of speeches, and characterized by that courtesy which makes it a pleasure to listen to them. Sir John, as Chairman, had, as is customary, many and various toasts to propose, and the way he handled them may be compared to the performance of a music master, who is able to produce excellent harmony, with new and hitherto untried variations, from any instrument he may choose to take up. The Conservatives had also reason to be proud of their choice in Mr. Hart Dyke, who bids fair to be Sir John's equal by the time he has had as much experience. The absence, partly through indisposition, and partly from pressing business in London, of the President, G. W. Norman, Esq., who has hitherto taken such an active part in this day's proceedings, was the only drawback to the evening's enjoyment. This was feelingly alluded to by Colonel Lennard, the vice-president, and suitably replied to by Lieut. Norman. Good speeches were followed by good songs, and to sit and hear a good song sung as those were by Mr Smith of Croydon, is no small treat. Thorough good, old-fashioned, sound-sense songs, sung by a man nearly seven feet high, and twenty stone weight, a countenance bespeaking good living, and a laugh in each eye, with a voice in proportion to his size, and as mellow and clear as that of the lark, is not to be heard every day, and it must be heard to be fully appreciated. We ought to notice that after the toast of "The Queen," "The Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," had been given and responded to in a truly loyal style, and a variety of other toasts, "Success to the West Kent Agricultural Association,', being prominent, had received due attention; the Chairman gave "The Press" in highly complimentary terms. He first alluded to the penny press, and with prideful feelings we heard the "Bromley Record" mentioned, as one that had not fulfilled the predictions of the opponents of cheap literature by pouring floods of immorality amongst the people, and thereby loosening the foun-

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dation of society, but that, on the contrary, it was welcome at the end of the month, like an old acquaintance. We were also much pleased to hear from so high an authority that, notwithstanding the popularity of the penny press, it did not in any way diminish the sale of the old and legitimate county papers. Mr. Bowen, who represented the "South Eastern Gazette," replied to this toast, and expressed our wish as well as his own, when he hoped they would all support the county papers, (*aside*—together with the little Bromley Record). A reporter from the "Maidstone Journal" was present, but, through sudden indisposition, caused by a violent fit, was unable to report the proceedings, which will probably be found in the "South Eastern Gazette."

BROMLEY RACES & STEEPLE CHASES.

The weather on Monday the 16th was fine, but threatening for rain, which came down in earnest in the night and continued, sometimes drizzling and sometimes coming down hard in the morning long enough to make those who came anxious to witness the racing on the second day very uneasy. It held up, however, about noon, and a great number, principally from the great city, were present. A list of the winners on the two days is subjoined.

FIRST DAY.

THE TRIAL STEEPLE CHASE, of 5 sovs. each, with 23 added; four years old and upwards; about 3 miles.

Mr. Sheppard's Done Brown - - - 1
Mr B Land's Stiletto - - - - 2
Mr W. Vibart's Bracknell - - - 3
Three others also ran.

THE BROMLEY PLATE of 40 sovs., for all ages; about 5 furlongs.

Mr Temple's Madcap - - - - 1
Mr Proon's Usher - - - - 2
Mr G. R. Dyke's Darrell - - - 3
Four others also ran.

A SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added; about 2 miles; 10 subscribers.

Mr Dalby's Bessie - - - - 1
Mr W. Richard's Sinite - - - 2
Mr B. Land's Ace of Trumps - - 3
Four others also ran.

A SELLING STAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added; all ages.

Mr Hamlin's Master Shutt - - - 1
Mr E. J. Sayers's British Queen - - 2
Mr J. T. Sheppard's La Pique - - 3
Seven others also ran.

THE HUNT STEEPLE CHASE CUP, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each; about two miles.

Mr Hodson's White Scockings - - 1
Mr Fitz's Irish Boy - - - - 2
Captain Harford's Crucifix - - - 3
Four ran.

SECOND DAY.

THE BROMLEY CUP value 15 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each; 2 miles on the flat.

Mr J. T. Sheppard's Bolero - - - 1
Mr Hunt's Freestone - - - - 2
Captain Sharp' Mystery - - - 3
Two others also ran.

THE KENT OPEN HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE of 5 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 50 added; about 3 miles; 11 subscribers.

Mr J. Read's Doubldon - - - 1
Mr E. Clifford' Rochester - - - 2
Mr Bilham's Sly Fox - - - - 3
Four others also ran.

A £50 STEEPLE CHASE PLATE (Handicap); abt 2 miles.

Mr Cook's Rapture - - - - 1
Mr Rupert's Shuttlecock - - - 2
Major Flinche's Objected - - - 3
Seven others also ran.

THE BICKLEY STAKES (Handicap) of 3 sovs. ea. with 20 added; for all ages; about 5 furlongs.

Mr Hamlin's Master Shutt - - - 1
Mr England's Lady Warwick - - 2
Mr H. Wright's Bunch - - - 3
Three others also ran.

A SELLING STEEPLE CHASE of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added; four year olds; about 2 miles.

Mr J. W. Richard's Sinite - - - 1
Mr. Hamlin's Idiot - - - - 2
Mr B. Land's Ace of Trumps - - 3
Four ran.

We are pleased to find that no case requiring the magistrate's interference is recorded on this last occasion.

CRICKET—On Tuesday the 3rd ult. a game was played by the tradesmen of the town under the nominal heading of the Up and Down Town match; the Up Town scored 84 in their first innings, and the Down Town 23 in their first, and 53 in their second innings, Up Town being victorious with an innings to spare. The players and a goodly number of the supporters of the "Old English Game" adjourned to the Bell Hotel, and spent the evening in social enjoyment, combining an excellent supper with toasts, songs, recitations, &c., and thus terminated the Cricketing season for this year. The following is the score:—

DOWN TOWN.

	1st Innings		2nd Innings	
Doe, b Griffiths	-	8	b Griffiths - - -	10
Roscollar, c Mitchell b Griffiths	- - -	2	b Mitchell - - -	1
Cotton, b Mitchell	- -	8	b Mitchell - - -	7
Atley, c and b Griffiths	-	0	b Walmisley - -	3
Stapley, run out	- -	0	run out - - -	13
Blundell, b Griffiths	-	0	b Mitchell - - -	1
Brister, run out	- -	0	run out - - -	5
Walter, b Griffiths	- -	3	b Walmisley - -	0
Hadden, c Oliver b Griffiths		1	not out - - -	0
Carpenter, not out	- -	0	b Griffiths - -	0
Field, c Griffiths b Griffiths		0	c Joyce b Griffiths -	4
Byes 1	- - -	1	Byes 4 wides 5 -	9
		23		55

UP TOWN—1st Innings.

Mitchell, b Doe - - - - -	0
Bailey, l b w, b Brister - - -	3
C. B. Griffiths, c Blundell b Brister	38
Walmisley, b Doe - - - - -	1
R. C. F. Griffiths, b Doe - -	0
Oliver, b Doe - - - - -	15
Joyce, c Atley b Doe - - -	0
Sutton, c Blundell b Brister - -	5
Mowat, not out - - - -	8
J. Mowat, b Brister - - -	1
G. Doe, c Brister b Doe - - -	1
Byes 15, leg byes 1, wides 3 -	19
	89

HARVEST FEAST.—On Saturday the 7th, the men in the employ of Coles Child, Esq., with their wives and sweethearts, numbering altogether about 170, sat down to an excellent hot dinner of old English fare, presided over in the

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old English fashion by Mr. Coles Child himself. The tables were as usual on these occasions well supplied with roast beef and plum pudding, and and abundance of other good things, which were fully enjoyed by the guests, Mrs. Child, with several lady friends assisting and seeing that no one was left uncared for. At the entrance to the large banqueting room in the farm buildings, the word "Welcome" in large letters formed of evergreens tastefully contrived, produced a very pleasing effect. But the *welcome* they met with had a doubly pleasing effect on the numerous company. The decorations in this room were also beautifully arranged, while the more substantial decorations with which the tables were loaded, elicited general admiration and gratification. Mr. Coles Child, after having cut away at the huge pile of roast beef before him till his arms ached again, gave the health of the company in a few appropriate remarks in which he repeated his hope to meet them again next near, and to go on increasing in numbers as they had hitherto done. Mr. Browning returned thanks on the part of the workmen in a speech which, though short, was full of appreciation for the kindness of their employer and friends. After dinner the company adjourned to the park, the men to contest their annual game of cricket, the farm men against the brickmakers, and the younger portion to enjoy a dance on the green. after which they all returned to the dining room, the tables of which were again well supplied with good things, which, together with excellent singing, were enjoyed till about eleven o'clock, when silence once more reigned in the hall and all had retired in good temper with themselves and all their neighbours. We had almost forgot to mention that before breaking up, hearty cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Coles Child, the dinner being done so perfectly the cook was named as deserving of much praise, and three hearty cheers were given accordingly.

On Friday the 20th, the children of the labourers on the estate, and of the hoppers, were feasted after the fashion of former festivities given by that gentleman to those in his employ. Plum cake and tea were supplied without stint, which, together with a variety of children's games, were fully enjoyed by the youngsters. Prizes were also distributed amongst them, presented by Master Coles Child, in whose name this treat is now given anually.

Bromley Evening School.—This school which has been open for a few weeks only, is now in full working order with an increasingly large attendance, consisting of working men and lads, alike anxious to avail themselves of the advantages a night school offers. Doubtless it will be interesting to our readers to know how the classes are co..ducted. The pupils themselves seem sensible of their deficiency in regard to learning, and are ready to lend a helping hand to their friend on the right or left, a sight truly pleasing and gratifying to those who instruct them. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught, but in the upper section this routine is not strictly adhered to, e. g. instead of regularly writing a copy, a letter to a parent or friend is dictated, and then correctly and neatly copied into books provided for the purpose, or it may be a bill correctly worked and duly receipted. Similarly in arithmetic, half the time is devoted to mental exercises, so as to accustom them to ready-reckoning. Throughout the evening as great a variety is made as is consistent with thoroughness, the great aim being to teach these young men whatever is most immediately practical and useful, and to render the time passed cheerful, pleasing and attractive. It is begun and ended with prayer. If any case of misconduct has taken place during the evening (which, fortunately, is very rare), now is the time a friendly caution is given, with a few words of advice with regard to character and deportment. "A word spoken in due season, how good is it?" A.T.

Fatal Accident.—Another accident not easily explained, happened near Bickley station on Wednesday last, to a man in dress of a carpenter. who somehow got on to the line as the 5.50 train from London was passing. His head being literally smashed death must have been instantaneous. He was brought to Bromley police station but there being no accommodation for dead men, he was removed to the Bell to await the inquest. It is quite time that arrangements for this and similar kinds of sudden emergencies, were provided in the town. He is between 40 and 50 years of age, middle stature. had on a black coat and vest and cord trowsers, a silver ring on one finger and a pencil in his pocket, but no marks to lead to the discovery of who he is. A jury was empanelled on Friday, but the inquest was adjourned for a fortnight with a view of obtaining some further information.

A Wicked Woman.—On Monday the 9th, a woman called at Bromley House for the washing rather before the usual time, but, however, it was ready and the money for last week's washing with it. In about an hour afterwards the washerwoman *de facto* called expecting to take away her accustomed load, but was told some one han been for it. The first who was no washerwoman at all has not since been heard of. She must be a very bad woman, as she has not returned the things, nor given the money to the old original washerwoman for the washing done the week before.

Robbery.—The house of Mr Bourne, Registrar, Bromley, was entered on the 7th, in the evening, and while part of the family were in the adjoining room an iron box, containing Registry Books and papers pertaining to the Registration of Births and Deaths, also freehold and leasehold deeds, &c., was

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taken away. The contents of the box could be of no value to the thieves. The box has since been found at Islington, and part of its contents. A reward of £5 has been offered for the recovery of the remainder.

BROMLEY UNION.—On Wednesday, the 18th, the inmates of the Union were once more called together to partake of the hospitality of the Rev. F. Chalmers and Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Austen and the Ladies of West Wickham, who have on all occasions taken so much interest in the welfare of the poor. After Grace, each person was supplied with tea, cake, &c., and many of the aged expressed their thanks for the unremitting attention paid them, all appearing much pleased with the treat afforded them.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, PLAISTOW.—The first of a series of Penny Readings was given in the above room on Wednesday evening, the 25th ult., to a crowded and appreciative audience. Although the Readers were not numerons, yet their selections were very judiciously made, and admirably rendered. The Readings were interspersed with Music and Song. We have been given to understand that the series will be continued during the winter, fortnightly, and we trust it may be so, for a more rational, instructive, and entertaining manner of spending an evening could hardly be found, while the omnipotent Penny places the right of admission within reach of all.—

H. W. M.

WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE AND READING ROOM, WIDMORE. A committee has recently been formed among the working men of this neighbourhood, with the object of establishing a working man's club and reading room, in order that there may be a suitable resort for the largely increasing population of this class. It will be seen by the following list of names that the committee is composed of many who possess considerable influence among their fellow workmen: Mr. J. Trowers, foreman of carpenters on Mr Wythes' estate; W. Nunn, do. of bricklayers; T. Kyte, do. of Masons: H. Spearing, do of Plumbers; H. Swinnard, do. of Plasterers; W. Moultrie, stationer; — Pocock, gardener to N. M. Forbes, Esq.; G. Tidy, coachman to do.; — Maskrey, gardener to R. Alexander, Esq.; J. Randall, do. to W. J. Harris, Esq.; G. Holgate, do. to Miss Telford; W. Browning, foreman of the brickfield, J. Maynard, bailiff, and — McIndoe, gardener, to Coles Child, Esq.; — Ingram, station-master, Bickley; W. Lord, do. at Chislehurst; J. Jeary, porter on L. C. and D. Railway; C. Pulham, Mason, Mason's Hill; with power to add to their number. Deputations from this committee have already waited on several of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and have received from them assurances of support, and a subscription list is about to be opened. Coles Child, Esq., has generously given a piece of land near the Widmore Brickfields, for the purpose, and the subscription will, it is hoped, be sufficiently large to erect a suitable building thereon. It is intended to adopt rules similar to those in force in other institutions of the same sort in various parts of England, and it is hoped that sufficient funds may be collected to add a library for the use of the members. The position chosen appears to us to be a very suitable one as it is about equidistant from Bromley and Bickley, and is also within easy reach of Chislehurst, Hayes, Southborough, and Plaistow.

IRON ROOM—A large room in Bromley, at small cost, has long been enquired for. This want is now being removed by the erection of an iron room close to the town. The difficulty of getting a piece of ground on which to erect it, has been great, but through the kindness of Mr. Eaton, the occupier of the Cage Field, Mr. Leatherdale has been enabled to erect on part of it a commodious building, to be used for Working Men's Clubs, Bible Woman and Mother's Meetings, Addresses, and other purposes, with a view to the improvement of the working classes. Attached to the building will be an additional room for a Soup Kitchen, which will prove a great comfort and blessing to the poor of the neighbourhood during the winter season. It is proposed to open the room for the Working Men's Club every evening, except Wednesday. The room will *not* be opened on Sundays.

THE TOWN HALL.— We are now anxiously waiting to know what prevents the Town Hall from being used, as we understand it is quite finished, and can be opened whenever it may suit the townspeople to do so. If anything is on foot with a view to have a grand opening, it is being done very quietly. We hope that what is everybodys business will not turn out to be nobodys.

THE TOLL-GATE.—We are informed the tolls at Bromley Common gate will be discontinued, on and after this day, Nov. 1st.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—A special form of prayer for the removal of the cattle plague and the preservation of the country from cholera, was read in the established church on Sunday the 8th.

MASON'S HILL SUNDAY SCHOOL. — On the 27th ult., a popular lecture was deliverd in connection with this school, on a "Ramble in the Alps," by T. Gregory Smith, Esq., of London: the chair being kindly taken by W. T. Bradley, Esq., V.P. The lecturer very ably and graphically described the various incidents of his tour, and especially the dangers and perils with which Alpine climbing is invariably attended. The lecture was illustrated by numerous magnificent views of the principal points of interest, and enlivened with some admirable music. Mr. Smith also gave, with great

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effect, several of the mountain airs, in both English and Italian, which were well received. A cordial vote of thanks to both lecturer and chairman brought to a close a most interesting and instructive evening's entertainment.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

9th Sale of valuable Live and Dead Farming Stock, at Cacket's Farm, Cudham, Kent, by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter & Payne.

10th Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition at Chislehurst.

16th Sale of Underwood, at the Swan Inn, West Wickham, by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter & Payne.

14th County Court.

14th Sale of Furniture. at Bromley Common, by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter & Payne.

24th A valuable Freehold Estate, at Bromley Common, Kent, A long Leasehold Estate at Bromley, Kent, and Freehold Houses at Lee Kent, will be sold by Auction at Garraway's Coffee House, Change Alley, Cornhill, London, by Messrs. G. B. & S. Baxter & Payne.

CHISLEHURST.

THE QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. — On Saturday the 7th Queen Emma of the Islands above named, who has lately come over to England, was a guest at the rectory at Chislehurst. A merry peal from the bells of the parish church welcomed her on the occasion. Her Majesty was attended by Mrs. Hoapili, wife of the native chaplain, Major Hopkins, and the Rev. E. L. Cutts, commissary of the bishop of Honolulu, and in the evening attended a missionary meeting in the drawing room and library of Camden House, the residence of N. Strode, Esq. The interest excited by this visit of royalty drew a much larger audience than could gain admittance into the assembly room, many persons having to stand outside. Amongst the company who did obtain seats, we find the following named in a county paper: the Rev. J. P. Alcock and Mrs. Alcock, of Bickley; Mr. and Mrs. Powell; Mrs. Reed, of Hayes; the Misses Anderdon and Spence; the Rev. C. Birch and Mrs. Birch; the Rev. G. L. Langdon and the Misses Langdon, of St. Paul's Cray; Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston, &c. The Rev. F. H. Murray, having opened the meeting with prayer, introduced the Rev. E. L. Cutts, who delivered a most impressive and persuasive address on the importance of the mission, and the interest taken in it by Queen Emma for the welfare of her people. Having sketched the rise and progress of Christianity in the Sandwich Islands from its first introduction to the appointment of an English bishop, the rev. gentleman dwelt at some length upon the character of the late King Kamehameha IV., who visited this country some years ago, and who became so thoroughly proficient in the English language that, upon his return home, he translated the whole of our Book of Common Prayer into Hawaiian, with a preface or essay to introduce and explain it to his people. The preface is published as a tract by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Rev. F.H. Murray supplied 400 liberally of them to his parishioners on Sunday. Without entering fully into all the topics of Mr. Cutt's speech we may mention the strong appeal made to assist these poor islanders by special subscriptions for five years, and the urgent need of a principal church or cathedral in Honolulu, which should be a worthy monument to the memory of so great and good a man as King Kamehameha IV. Her Majesty Qneen Emma has undertaken the visit to this country to make an appeal by her presence at such missionary gatherings, and we have no doubt of complete success. The Rev. G. Williams proposed, and J. L. Anderdon, Esq., seconded, a vote of thanks to the Rev. E. L. Cutts for his excellent speech, and Major Hopkins, consul-general for the Sandwich Islands, thanked the meeting in the name of her Majesty. On Sunday the 8th. two excellent sermons were preached in the parish church by the Rev. F. H. Murray, rector, and Rev. G. Williams, curate, but there was general disappointment from the absence of the Rev. Mr. Hoapili, who at the last moment, it was found, was unable to attend, he having by some mistake engaged himself in three different places for the same Sunday, and being in Norfolk, they kept him there. After morning service Lord and Lady Sydney and other guests partook of Luncheon at the rectory, and afterwards her Majesty was received at his lordship's residence at Frognall till the evening service. Both services were attended by more persons than could be conveniently seated. The amount of the collection at Camden house and the offertory was £88. The Queen was highly delighted with her visit, and won all hearts by her simple and amiable manners. A very richly-worked altar cloth, for the intended new cathedral at Honolulu, was received by her Majesty before leaving Chislehurst, and was presented in the name of a clergyman's wife in a distant country. Her Majesty left early on Monday for the residence of the Rev. C. Eversley, Hampshire, and afterwards will visit Yorkshire and Lancashire.

ST. MARY CRAY.

The Orpington and St. Mary Cray Horticultural Society held their first exhibition of vegetables, fruit, and flowers, on the 6th. The society has been in existence only a few months, but through the energy and tact of the managing committee, a most admirable show was obtained. The committee, into whose hands the arrangements were left, was composed of the head gardeners of six gentlemen in the united parishes, and great credit is due to them for the spirited way in which all passed off. The attendance of the gentry in the afternoon was very good, and after four o'clock the numbers passing in and out were considerable. The St. Mary Cray Band most kindly gave their services in the evening, and their lively strains added much to the pleasure of those attending the exhibition. The society has been warmly supported by the resident gentry and parishioners generally: upwards of £30 having been collected. At seven o'clock in the evening the Rev. W. Falcon, vicar of St. Mary Cray, gave the prizes to those who were accounted worthy of them, and in delivering them expressed his great satisfaction at the result of their

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first efforts, and his hope that succeeding years would materially improve the show, and as the cottagers had made so good a beginning, he urged them to endeavour to surpass their first attempt. The following is the list of prizes :—

Class 1—Twelve round potatoes. 1st G. Bristow, 2nd G. Townsend, 3rd J. Friend; extra, Harman & J. Walton.

Class 2—Twelve kidney potatoes. 1st J. Walton, 2nd J. Friend, 3rd J. Dalton; extra, Harman.

Class 3—Nine Onions. 1st Swindell (second first J. Walton), 2nd G. Walton, 3rd G. Edwards, 4th Dickens.

Class 4—Nine carrots. 1st J. Lee, 2nd R. Tickner, 3rd J. Friend, 4th J. Edwards; extra, J. Sorrell.

Class 5—Nine turnips. 1st D. Costello, 2nd G. Salmon.

Class 6—Nine parsnips. 1st J. Swindell, 2nd Powell, 3rd J. Friend, 4th Harman.

Class 7—Three Cabbages. 1st J. Walton, 2nd J. Roberts, 3rd R. Walton.

Class 8—Three savoys. 1st R. Tickner, 2nd J. Townsend, 3rd J. Friend; extra, R Walton and G. Roberts.

Class 10—Six heads of celery. 1st J. Richards, 2nd F. Boman, 3rd Edwards, 4th Hessey; extra, J. Richards.

Class 11—Six lettuces. 1st C. Spearing.

Class 13—Fifty scarlet runners. 1st J. Townsend, 2nd Mrs. Cox, 3rd G. Petch.

Class 15—Collection of herbs. 1st R. Walton, 2nd J. Friend, 3rd Venus.

Class 16—Three Vegetable marrows. 2nd Mrs. White, 3rd Mrs. Cox; extra, Mrs. Venus.

Class 17—Four bunches of out-door grapes. 1st G Westbrook, 2nd Mrs. Cox.

Class 18—Twelve Apples. 1st Venn, 2nd Smith, 3rd Leach, 4th Mrs. Cox; extra, Mrs. Venn, Mrs. G. Bristow.

Extra prize for plant, L. Walton; 1st prize for geraniums, Banks; collection of dahlias, R. Walton; extra prize for geraniums, G. Sorrell; Scotch kale, J. Townsend. Flowers —1st J. Bristow, 2nd J. Tough; extra, G. Bristow and T. Packman; Fuschias, 1st J. Tough, 2nd Mrs. Tough, extra G. Waterman. Collection, 1st J. Tough, 2nd W. Lee. Musk, 1st G. Sorrell, 2nd T. Packman. Collection of geraniums, 1st G. Sorrell, 2nd T. Packman. Prize calceolaria, 1st J. Tough, 2nd R. Page, 3rd J. Sorrell. Geranium, 2nd J. Tough, extra, Mrs. White and Mrs. T Beadle. Fuschia, 2nd Mrs. Venus.

THE WEATHER IN SEPTEMBER.

Sept.	Barom. 9 a.m.	Deg. of Moisture 9 a.m.	Shade Max.	Shade Min.	Mean Temp.	Wind 9 a.m.	Rain 9 a.m.
1	30.111	72	69.2	55.8	62 50	NW	.....
2	30.157	78	78.3	56.8	67.55	W	.....
3	30.199	83	75 2	54 0	64.60	W	.....
4	30.143	86	77.3	50.5	63.90	S	.....
5	30.152	85	75.3	52.5	63.90	W	.....
6	30.174	94	74.5	54.5	64.50	SW	.....
7	30.053	80	79.6	58.0	68.80	E	.....
8	29.957	77	79.2	61.0	70.50	SE	.....
9	30.054	78	72.2	57.8	65.00	W	.....
10	30.128	88	72.3	62.0	67.15	SW	.....
11	30.383	83	74.4	59·0	66.70	W	.....
12	30.414	83	74.4	54.0	64.20	E	.....
13	30.350	91	75.5	50.2	62.85	S	.....
14	30.283	73	74.0	53.5	63.75	S	.....
15	30.197	76	76·2	54.0	65 10	SE	.....
16	30.150	81	81.0	59.0	70.00	E	.....
17	30.247	71	75.0	51.0	63.00	NE	.....
18	30.419	86	73.5	48.0	60·75	W	.....
19	30.405	62	72.0	46.0	59.00	E	.....
20	30.171	71	72.0	49.0	60.50	E	.....
21	30.106	84	62.2	55.0	58.60	N	0.020
22	30.306	79	65.0	42.8	53.90	NE	.....
23	30.443	73	65.8	56.0	60.90	E	.....
24	30.421	73	67.0	49.0	58.00	E	.....
25	30.402	78	71.0	42.0	56.50	E	.....
26	30.277	77	71.0	46.0	58.50	SE	.....
27	30.124	75	74.0	41.8	57.90	E	.....
28	30.161	93	74.2	48.0	61.10	E	.....
29	30 199	82	68.0	45.8	56.90	E	.....
30	30.121	80	66.4	45.0	55.70	E	.....
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....

Tonbridge, Oct. 2, 1865. G. H. FIELDING, M.D.

The above table may not be understood by some of our readers, therefore for the benefit of such, and of those who may read this a hundred years hence as well as to give information to the inhabitants of the polar regions, we may explain that a blaze of light from a brilliant sun without cloud or wind prevailed almost without intermission the whole time. The first question after the usual salute of good morning, was, for a long time "When are we going to have rain?" Now it is, "When are we going to have any more fine weather."

To the Editor of the Bromley Record

A Word to the Christian Inhabitants of Bromley.

Sir.—It is with painful feelings that I venture to trespass on the time and attention of the readers of your widely spread journal on a subject which, I doubt not, is occupying the thoughts of many. The intelligence has just reached me that the Missionary labours of one who has been employed in the parish of Bromley for the last fourteen years and a half as a lay agent, by the "Church Pastoral Aid Society," is about to terminate on account of the resignation of the Rev. J. E. Newell, late incumbent, in accordance with a rule of that most valuable institution. During that long period of time it must be manifest to all the inhabitants that the labours of the gentleman to whom I refer have been abundantly blessed, and that his loss would be greatly deplored by those, especially among the poor, the aged, and the infirm, who have been the special objects of his daily visitation. It has been spoken of by some that if an effort were made, the services of your valuable lay agent might be retained independent of the aid afforded by the society above-mentioned; as it will be remembered, that when Mr. Yeldom was appointed in 1851 he was entirely supported by local voluntary contributions. It having occurred to me that a hint of this kind might be taken up and carried out by those who are interested in the spiritual benefit of the poor, I have ventured to suggest the subject for their serious consideration, and beg to subscribe myself,

The Poor Man's Spiritual Friend.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—Being a constant reader of the Bromley Record, I often see in it suggestions for local improvements, and as I have no doubt most of your readers feel an interest in these suggestions, permit me through your columns to call their attention to a subject in which every parishioner is more or less concerned, and one which having been long neglected has become a standing disgrace viz:—**the roads of new bromley.** I believe these roads have not at present been "dedicated," and the Parish does not feel disposed to adopt them until they have been properly formed, and sufficiently concreted. If this be so, and in order to have good roads it be necessary that the Parish should take charge of them, I would ask how can this be attained, and I earnestly invite all who feel an interest in the subject, to render any assistance in their power with a view to its realization. It appears customary in this neighbourhood for each freeholder to make one half of that portion of the road immediately

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facing his own property, but as the property is in the hands of numerous freeholders, some do their share or even more, whilst many others content themselves in doing nothing. The Freelands Road (which is one of the principal roads in New Bromley) extending from Widmore Lane on the south east to Plaistow Lane, and on the north east, is marked on the original plan as 40 feet wide, yet at the part immediately joining Plaistow Lane (if we are to take Mr. Morum's fence as a boundary line on the one side and the parish old hedge on the other) it is not more than 25 to 30 feet—clearly then there has been an encroachment somewhere, and as we every day see the inconvenience of narrow roads it becomes us all to resent these pettifogging encroachments. I do not, however, wish to impute any charge against the old hedge, for it contains many old and sensible looking elm trees, and I do not think it could have been so imprudent as to shift its position to the middle of the road,—again at the point where the Palace road cuts the Freelands road, there is a deep hole of considerable dimensions, which I believe was formerly used as a saw pit, it has no fence around it, but it is partially protected by sand and other material, which is placed immediately below it on the road, extending into the centre of the road, and thereby obstructing the highway, causing the water to lie on the road and many other evils, to the great annoyance of every inhabitant: indeed at any moment a high spirited horse might shy and run the wheels on to this embankment, or dart over it into the hole at the imminent risk of life and limb. Surely something can be done to remove these nuisances; of course there are difficulties in the way, but let them be met in a proper spirit, and I think they will soon be overcome. I am informed that by a recent Act of Parliament the Parish is empowered to take charge of these roads, and to remove any obstructions, at the expense of the persons so offending. I make these remarks with a view of eliciting further information on the subject, and with a hope that some one of active influence in the Parish will shortly take the matter in hand, and thus be the means of removing these nuisances, and of providing good roads in the neighbourhood of New Bromley. Whoever will do this will confer a benefit on the whole Parish, and will not fail to receive its unanimous thanks.—Yours faithfully,

A BROMLEY PARISHIONER

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Having had the pleasure to sit near to Mr. Pawley, at the West Kent Agricultural Association Dinner, I am enabled to contradict the statement that it was he who interrupted the various speakers on that occasion. He happened to sit next but one to the person who did so, and was called by name from the other end of the table, to check the interruption: hence the impression amongst a few, that Mr. Pawley was the offending person. The contradiction seems hardly necessary, as there could be but few in that large company who would require to be told that Mr. Pawley would be one of the last men to commit such a breach of good manners. The gentleman who so far forgot himself, was once known as a Schoolmaster in this town. He has probably forgotton more than many people ever knew, but it seems a pity he has forgotton how to conduct himself at a public dinner, such conduct would go far to upset all modern theories on education.

N.B. Having used Mr. Pawley's name without his permission, I will go a little further and state my regret that he has fallen into misfortune, and hope that as he was always ready to help a neighbour over a difficulty, he will find friends to help him over his, Yours, &c., A TOWNSMAN.

WINTER.—Swallows are gone, the leaves are falling, the robin is singing, and winter is coming. Those who have plenty to spare after enjoying every comfort will do well to find out fireless hearths, and sit a short time by them when the snow is on the ground and the frost biting a little. But when the time comes, charity as heretofore will assume a prominent position without any premature prompting on our part. We would, however suggest to those who can employ labour that it is the most approved method of bestowing charity. Keep the able-bodied in employment and the number of cases requiring aid from charity will be greatly diminished.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

Frame peas; sow mazagan beans on warm south borders. Earth up celery, remove parsnips, and lay by for winter use. Plant out lettuces under frames or hand glasses. Force seakale, by placing over them earthen pots on which horse dung is placed and some of the young heads will be fit for the table at Christmas. Elford rhubarb may be forced in the same way. Remove the old stalks of artichokes, and protect their heads with a covering of half-rotten dung, to keep off the frost. Cover asparagus beds with mould at least three inches deep, after the stems have been cut down.

Births.

On the 8th, the wife of Mr. J. Butcher, Station Master, Bromley Station, of a Daughter.

On the 10th, at Beckenham, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Pinney, of a son.

On the 16th, at Knockholt, the wife of Thomas Pillow Jun., of a son.

Marriages.

On the 12th, at Trinity Chapel Brixton, by the Rev. S. Eldridge, the Rev. Archibald Geikie Brown, of Bromley-eldest son of J. W. Brown, Esq., of Brathey Lodge, Clapham Park, to Ann, second daughter of James Bigg, Esq., of Tulse Hill, Surrey.

On the 29th at St. Mary's Lambeth, by the Rev. C. L. Alexander, Elisha May, of Lambeth, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Baker, New town, Bromley, Kent.

Deaths.

On the 4th, at Mason's Hill, Bromley, Mr. William Jessop, aged 49.

On the 14th, at Bromley, Miss A. Talman, youngest daughter of Rev. J. J. Talman, formerly chaplain of Bromley College, aged 48.

On the 23rd, at New Bromley, B. Williams Esq., aged 62.

On the 4th after a few days illness, at 1, Towlis Terrace, Onslow Square, the the Rev. Chas. Parsons Hobbs, M.A., Chaplin of Bethleham Hospital, aged 46

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LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON.

January Election, 1866. *First Application.*

THE Votes of the Friends and Neighbours of Mrs Willson, Widmore, Bromley, are earnestly solicited on behalf of her son, Arthur Henry Willson, aged Seven years. His father, a blacksmith, died May, 1863, leaving a widow and six children, four of whom are unprovided for. Proxies will be thankfully received by Mrs. R. Hamilton, North bank. Log's hill, Bromley. Kent: Mrs. A. Hamilton, Southbarrow, Bromley; or by Mrs. Willson, Widmore.

BECKENHAM.—It is intended to establish weekly meetings for the promotion of Choral Service, and the study and practice of the Plain Song of the Church generally, as contained in the Rev. T. Helmore's Manual of Plain Song, and other similar works. Those who love the Church and her Ritual, are earnestly invited to assist. Address J. S. Hodge, 2, Langley Cottages, Beckenham.

HARMONIUM.—The services of a Gentleman or Lady to play the harmonium are required, at the Congregational Chapel, Bromley. Application to be addressed to Mr. F. Bean, High Street, Bromley, S.E.

To be Sold by Tender,

A WOODEN SHED, 24 ft. long, 13 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, with flooring boards, doors, windows, &c.; to be viewed upon application to Sergt. Cockburn, Head Quarters, 18th Kent R.V.C., Bromley, S.E. Sealed Tenders for the purchase or the above to be addressed to Mr. S. P. Acton, Hon. Sec. 18th Kent R.V.C., Bromley, S.E, on or before Nov. 14th, 1865.

TO LET FURNISHED—A convenient Sitting room and Bedroom, with attendance, near S. Mary's Church, Plaistow. Apply G.P. Printing Office, Bromley.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A sitting room and 1 or 2 Bedrooms, &c., with attendance.—Mrs. Jessop, Mason's hill, Bromley

TO BE SOLD, a good and useful BROWN COB, 7 years old, about 15 hands—a quiet good animal either to ride or drive, and subject to any examination or fair trial.—Will be sold cheap, the owner having gone abroad.—To be seen at Mr. Payne's, Bromley-common, Kent.

TO BE SOLD—A Cottage Piano 6½ octaves, in good condition, exceedingly cheap. Address S.B., Hayes Grove, Hayes, Kent.

FOR SALE, a very good second-hand close PERAMBULATOR. — Printing office, Market square, Bromley.

FOR SALE, an Iron Safe, price £2.—Address W., Printing office, Bromley.

PONY, Harness, and Basket Phaeton, FOR SALE, the property of a gentleman not now requiring them.—The particulars may be had of J. K. Hunter, Coach builder, London road, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED, by a person engaged during the day within 10 minutes' walk of the Bickley station, Two Furnished Rooms, bedroom and sitting room; or one large room that would answer for both. —Address, stating lowest terms, to A.Z., Printing office, Bromley. Terms must include attendance.

WANTED—A situation a Gamekeeper or Bailiff, by a married man, no incumbrance, 5 years character from his present situation. Apply to T. Blundell, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.

APPRENTICE WANTED, either in or out door, to learn the Carpenter's and Joiner's branch of the building trade. Premium required —Printing office, Market square, Bromley.

LAUNDRY WORK.—Wanted a good Ironer constant employment. Apply at the Printing Office, Market square, Bromley.

WANTED.—A General Servant, must be an early-riser, good plain cook, and able to wash well. Wages £12, all found, 2, Selsdon Villa, Palace Grove, New Bromley.

WANTED—A Nursemaid, and to take part of the housework, one who has served as such before preferred. Wages £9 and all found. 2, Selsdon Villa, Palace Grove, New Bromley.

WANTED — A Nurse to an Invalid Lady. Apply to J. Harrod, Hayes, Kent.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, must be a good plain cook. Apply to Mrs. Moser, 1, Nelson Villas, Plaistow, Bromley S.E. opposite S. Mary's Church.

Establishment for Young Ladies,

KESTON HOUSE, KESTON, KENT.

A few vacancies, English and Accomplishments, attended to by the Principals and Professors.

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Annual Subscribers are respectfully informed that their Subscriptions are now due. Those at a distance to whom it may be inconvenient to send cash, can send postage stamps.

To Correspondents.

CHISLEHURST.—Not having been favoured with the names of those Cottagers who received prizes at the last Fruit and Vegetable Show, we shall insert them next month if sent to us in time.

The November number, also Nos. 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 28, 50, and 65, of the *Bromley Record* are ont of print.

The Railway Time Table Cards contain three additional Stations this month between Bromley and London.

Books procured at published prices, by giving one day's notice and the name of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted in London or County papers.

MOON'S CHANGES—DECEMBER.

Full Moon	2nd day, at	6.44 after.
Last Quarter	10th day, at	0.13 morn.
New Moon	18th day, at	4.45 morn.
First Quarter	26th day, at	0.31 after.

The Bromley Record.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1865.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

THERE'S always a something, is a term as applicable now as when it was first coined, and not less observable in public than in Mrs. Grundy's domestic affairs. A month or two ago an Irish insurrection, under the name of Fenianism, was talked of as a thing in existence, but the monster was taken in charge by the police and confined. The last news we hear is that the leader, Stephens, has escaped from prison, and that one of the jail keepers, Daniel Bryne, has been arrested under suspicion of having assisted him to make his escape.

At home, or at least as near as Vauxhall, a sudden explosion of gas has caused the loss of several lives and great destruction of property, in broken windows, &c., scarcely a whole pane being left within half-a-mile from the Nine Elms Gas Works.

From Jamaica, reports have been received giving horrid accounts of a rising among the blacks (not slaves). Twenty millions of English money had bought their freedom some thirty years ago, but it does not seem to have changed their colour or their character, if a quarter of the outrages and cruel cold blood murders said to have been perpetrated by them have any foundation in truth. Order and security has been, to some extent, restored again; and examples have been made of the worst of the insurrectionists.

The cattle plague, though, as we are informed, continuing unabated in Scotland and in some counties in the north of England, is fast declining in Kent. Very few cases have occurred during the last month, and none at all in the Bromley district within three weeks from the 27th. According to published reports the number of animals attacked, up to the 21st October, is 27,432; of these 12,680 have died, 1,998 were killed, 1,777 recovered, and 3,927 remained under treatment. The number of animals seized in the week ending Nov. 18th was 2,669, in the previous week 2,580, and in the week ending the 4th 1,765. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the per centage of recoveries, though still small, is also increasing.

CHRISTMAS.

There is no festivity which appeals to so wide a range of human sympathies, or is blended so inseparably with our social life, as the season of Christmas. Year by year, as its kindly greetings are renewed, our homes are decorated with holly, ivy, and mirth moving misletoe; our churches are adorned with evergreens; the yule-log burns on our hearths; the noble "baron," and the ever popular "sirloin" of beef, assume their stations of honour on the festive board, with the lordly turkey and the savoury goose. In short, the field, the river, and the sea, give up their choicest produce to gladden the hearts of men. Christmas waits ring their carols; the children revel in their holidays and bran new toys; the old forget their age; the busy lay by their cares; scattered families are brought together; parted friends are reconciled; the bitter pains of poverty are lightened by generous largess; while a share of the general joy finds its way into the recesses of the union, and penetrates the gloom of the prison cell. For the great event with which the Christian world is ringing, has, to use the expression of a sacred writer, "made all things new." It interprets the common face of nature; it strikes the key note of the universal heart;—the songs that are sung round the household fire, as well as the hymns that are chanted in the sanctuary;—and whilst it sheds a halo of unselfish joy round the last days of the dying year, it lights with hope the uncertain coming one, standing, as it were, on tiptoe, eager to be introduced.

There is perhaps no country more noted for good cheer and festive enjoyment at this season than our own; but even "Merrie England" was not always merry at Christmas tide. The

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latter years of bonny Queen Bess, when her health and spirits failed, was a sad time for poor old Father Christmas and all his merry train of minstrels, mummers, and frolicksome followers; so that from the hearty old gentleman that he was wont to be, he became, as one writer of the period complained—

"A pinch-back, cut throat churl,
That keeps no open house as he should do—
Delighteth in no game of fellowship,
Loves no good deed, and hateth talk;
But sitteth in a corner turning crab,
Or coughing o'er a warmed pot of ale."

In the subsequent reign of James I., this neglect of Christmas hospitality so excited the monarch's indignation that he issued a proclamation, enjoining the nobility and gentry, who were in the habit of flocking to London at that season, to return to their country houses, and practise again the hospitality which they had so long neglected. There is an amusing reference to this edict in a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Wm. Carleton:—"Divers lords and personages of quality have made means to be dispensed withal for going into the country this Christmas, according to the proclamation. But it will not be granted; so that they pack away on all sides, for fear of the worst." Charles I. also found it necessary to insist by proclamation that the nobility and gentry should at this season return from London to their houses in the country, and "there keep their habitations and their hospitality."

During the Commonwealth "the Roundheads" strove not only to put down poor old Father Christmas, but to annihilate him altogether. In the Parliament which sat on the 25th December, 1656, Mr. Robinson, on the introduction of a Bill for preventing the observation of this holiday, said: "I could get no rest all night for the preparation of this foolish day's solemnity. This renders us in the eyes of the people to be profane. We are, I doubt, returning to Popery." To which Major General Parker, who, with others, thought the Bill "well-timed," added "You see how the people keep up their superstitions to your face, stricter in many places than they do the Lord's day. One may pass from the Tower to Westminster, and not a shop open, nor a creature stirring."

These Puritan efforts, however, to strike this day from the Christian Calendar, were put an end to by the Restoration, and when the "King came to his own again," old Father Christmas was also once more enthroned and had due honors and observances rendered to him as in previous times. The gentry retired from London to their country seats, and kept open house entertaining their tenants and tradesfolk bountifully, after the ancient manner. This change, as might be expected, gave great popular satisfaction, which found its expression in a rousing ballad, entitled "Old Christmas returned; or Hospitality revived." A few stanzas are subjoined—

"All you that to feasting and mirth are inclined,
Come, here is good news for to pleasure your mind,
Old Christmas is come for to keep open house,
He scorns to be guilty of starving a mouse;
Then come boys and welcome, for diet, the chief,
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, mince't pies and roast beef.

A long time together he hath been forgot,
They scarce could afford for to hang on the pot;
Such miserly sneaking in England hath been,
As by our forefathers ne'er used to be seen;
But now he's returned you shall have, in brief,
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, mince't pies and roast b-

The times were ne'er good since old Christmas was
And all hospitality hath been so dead;
No mirth at our festivals late did appear,
They scarcely would part with a cup of March beer
But now you shall have, for the ease of your grief,
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, mince't pies and roast b

Young gallants and ladies shall foot it along,
Each room in the house to the music shall throng;
Whilst jolly carousers about they shall pass,
And each country swain trip about with his lass;
Meantime goes the caterer to fetch in the chief,
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, mince't pies and roast b-

Then let all curmudgeons who dote on their wealth,
And value their treasure much more than their hea-
Go hang themselves up, if they will be so kind!
Old Christmas with them but small welcome shall fin-
They will not afford to themselves, without grief,
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, mince't pies and roast bee

Thus did the "whirligig of time bring abo-
his revenges." From the "pinch-back, c-
throat churl," which poor flouted Fath-
Christmas had temporarily become, from ne-
lect and the sour reign of the Praise-God-Ba-
bones crew; he acquired, under the "merr-
monarch," the jovial look and portly presenc-
he wore of old; Christmas, in a word, onc-
more became "jolly Christmas," and so it stil-
remains. We have replaced him on his thron-
as the undisputed sovereign of the season; and
if his "following" has been shorn of some of
his old-time uncouth attendants,—the mimers
and mummers—*et hoc genus omne*—he is still
surrounded by laughter-loving troops of young
and old—still is he accompanied on his right
hand and on his left hand by love and charity,
whilst mirth and joy precede him, and gratitude
and happiness follow in his train. For our
"old Christmas" is not only lord of luxurious
living and monarch of mirth, he is also king of
kindness and sovereign of sweet affections.
Therefore do we greet his annual advent with
gladness; and with that his reign, brief though
it be in period, may be marked with all fittin-
rejoicing, so that whilst we feast the rich, w-
may ne'er forget the poor—and thus may
continue until the end of time.—*Correspondent.*

THE POULTRY FARM.

The National Poultry Company, under which title the poultry-rearing establishment near the Bromley gas-works is being carried on, having invited inspection of their novel poultry homes have found the number of visitors so numerous that it has been necessary to employ extra men in attendance. This inconvenience could

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have been met but for the interference with business and the disturbing the poultry, which attended the constant passing and repassing of the astonished and admiring crowd, composed of nearly as many foreigners as English. The success of the enterprise is felt to be of very great importance as a source of national wealth, inasmuch as the importation of poultry and eggs is rapidly increasing, so that the attempt to supply the market by means of home productions deserves the utmost encouragement. It is therefore with very much pleasure we have to record that the interest taken in the Bromley Poultry Farm is becoming very widely spread, which is evinced by the fact that many ladies and gentlemen have lately made special journeys from Ireland and Wales, and other remote parts of the kingdom, to inspect the poultry homes at Bromley. It will be seen by advertisement that free admission, for the reason above assigned, will be discontinued. It cannot but be gratifying to the shareholders to know, that there is every prospect of the speculation becoming remunerative.

SALE OF A MOA'S EGG.—The sale of the egg of the Moa, *Dinornis*, recently brought from New Zealand, took place at Mr. Stevens's auction rooms, King-street, Covent-garden, on Friday, Nov. 24. After a spirited competition it was purchased by Mr. Boyce Wright, of Great Russell-street, for the large sum of £120. A rather amusing prelude to the sale took place, one gentleman having expressed his doubts as to its being the egg of the *dinornis*, or that anything could be known with certainty as to the species of bird from which it had proceeded, but, in spite of his doubts, he subsequently bid more than £100 for it. The egg is about ten inches in length and 7 inches in breadth, the shell being of a dirty brownish colour, and rather thicker than a shilling. A long description of the above was given in the "Field" of Nov. 18.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DIRECT RAILWAY COMMUNICATION TO LONDON BRIDGE.—We are happy to inform our readers that steps have been taken to secure a quicker and more direct transit to London Bridge, viâ the New Tonbridge line. The importance and value of time to gentlemen engaged in commerce cannot be overrated, much disappointment and vexation results where a want of punctuality in the morning train to London exists; nor is it a pleasant thing to keep crawling along at a snail's pace when a savoury dinner is waiting your arrival by the 4.35 to 5.15 p.m. The frequent recurrence of these railway eccentricities has caused many to leave houses in this healthy spot, solely because they could not depend on the joint or disjointed train service. A brighter future is promised, and Bromley bids fair to be the best served town (in a railway point of view) of any place within the magic ten-mile circle of the metropolis. Parliamentary notices have appeared in the *Standard* and county paper that it is the intention of the Chatham and Dover and South-Eastern Railway Companies to apply to Parliament for leave to construct a line of railway commencing at Burnt Ash Lane, passing near Hollow Bottom, Plaistow; from thence through the eastern portion of the People's Freehold Land Society's Estate, running nearly parrallel with the public footpath leading to the Baptist Chapel in Widmore-lane, by a cutting. At this spot the station should be fixed, as it could be easily reached by carriages or pedestrians from any part of Bromley. The line will pass under Widmore-lane through the stabling of the newly erected residence of J. Garle, Esq.; from thence the railway will proceed to Mason's-hill, after spanning the main line near the present station and what was once called the "turnpike road," it will reach Hayes Ford, where a short spur line will join it to the up main line; when Hayes Church is reached, one line will proceed to West Wickham, one to Hayes Common, and another to Farnborough. By the time this sketch is in the hands of our readers the plans will have been deposited, so that those who feel interested in the matter may examine the exact route for themselves. We may here state that this is the full-grown development of a scheme originated by our esteemed townsman, Mr. G. Porter, some two years ago, but which fell sick from the severe check it received; the usual pill and draught prescription has restored it to vigour under the scrutinising examiners, referees, and parliamentary committee physicians, it is to be hoped it will run alone about the merry month of May next by Royal Assent.

ORPINGTON.

PLOUGHING MATCH.—The Orpington Agricultural Association held their thirteenth anniversary on Wednesday, the 1st ult. The ploughing took place on lands belonging to Mr. W. B. Fox, Chelsfield. The weather being favourable, a goodly number of visitors were present. The following are the awards of the judges, which appeared to give general satisfaction:—

Ploughmen.—Champion Class.—Turn-rise Ploughs; 7 competitors.—The prize was awarded to Richard Stacey, with Mr. W. B. Fox, Chelsfield.

Class 1.—Turn-rise, 3 or 4 horses; 32 competitors.—1st, Thos. Johnson, with Mr. W. Griffin, Farnborough; 2nd to Joseph Palmer, with Mr. Addis Jackson, Orpington; 3rd, Mark Lane, with Messrs W. and R. Jewell, Orpington; 4th, Henry Reynolds, with Mr. John Colegate, Orpington; 5th, to William Wickenden, with Mr. H. G. M. Harris, Chelsfield; 6th to Geo. Hills, with W. Waring, Esq., Chelsfield; and gratuities were awarded to Edward Levett, with Mr. W. Jewell, Orpington, Charles Steptow, with Mr. Richard Jewell Orpington; James Palmer, with Mr. Geo. Mitchell, Chelsfield: William Francis, with Mr. William

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Jewell; John Simmis, with R. B. Berens, Esq.; William Phillips, with Mr. Caleb Bath, Crockenhill.

Class 2.—Any plough not turn-rise; 8 competitors.—1st, John Fenner, with Mr. English, Park-gate, Lullingstone; 2nd, Edward Pratt, with W. Waring, Esq.

Class 3.—Servants not employed with the horses.—1st, Stephen Turner, with Mr. S. Brooker, Farnborough; 2nd, Charles George, with Mr. George Petty, Kevington.

Long Servitude.—The late Sir J. W. Lubbock's gift of £5. £3 of this donation was awarded in sums of £1 each as follows:—

Henry Wickenden, 26 years with Mr. W. English; Geo. Cowland, 10 years with Mr. W. D. H. Christy, Cudham; William Eke, 7 years with Mr. Addis Jackson, Orpington. There were no competitors for the two prizes to female servants under this gift. The present Sir John Lubbock has kindly given instructions for the gift to be continued.

The other prizes offered by the Committee were—Rearing largest family without parochial relief, George Philpot, with Mr. J. W. Fox, Greenstreet-green, 8 children, youngest 13 years of age; John and Sarah Lane, aged respectively 74 and 68, 50 years married; Sophia Crane, aged 50, with Mr. Thos. Jackson, Down, 31 years in the same service.

Shepherds.—Of a dry flock not fewer than 100. Six months.—Alfred Wood, with W. Waring, Esq., 192, 1 lost by disease. Wet flock, William Lee, with Messrs. Christy, Aperfield, 280 lambs from 275 ewes, loss one ewe.

Hops.—1st, J. Fenner, with Mr. W. English; 2nd, John Feast, with Mr. Wm. Jewell; 3rd, William Crafter, with Messrs. John and T. S. Fox, Farnborough. Gratuities were presented by the judges, Messrs. Pike and Son, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, to Stephen Field, with Mrs. Phillips, Northstead; and Wm. Smith, with Messrs. W. and R. Jewell.

The Judges of the Ploughing were Messrs. D. Mandy, G. Hammond, jun., Horsmonden, and W. Smith.

FOOT'S CRAY.

The Annual Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition took place on the 10th, in the National School-room. Among the vegetables shown were two gourds from one plant, one weighing 82lb., the other 122lb., which were much admired, shown by Mr. Hams (not for competition). Specimens of mangold, wurtzel, carrots, &c., which gave evidence of a high state of culture, were sent by Sir J. Kirkland. H. H. Berens, Esq., also supplied a variety of stove and other plants. These plants being tastefully arranged with the specimens of fruit, &c., which were considered to be superior to any previous exhibition, gave the whole a very pleasing effect, which was highly appreciated by the numerous patrons and visitors. The judges found it difficult to decide, as all was so good. Their awards were as follows:

Collection of Vegetables.—7 kinds,—viz. 12 potatoes, 12 onions, 12 carrots, 12 parsnips, 6 heads of celery, 6 cabbages, and 12 turnips.—1st Jas. Smith, 2nd John Turner, 3rd Thos. Green, 4th Jas. Groom, 5th John Benge, 6th Thomas Ellis, 7th Daniel Watson, 8th Richard Sutton

Potatoes.—12 kinds—1st Daniel Watson, 2nd James Brooker, 3rd Thos. Ellis, 4th Wm. Beadle, 5th John Turner, 6th John Weatherly, 7th Chas. Dale, 8th Richard Sutton.

Carrots, 12 kinds—1st John Turner, 2nd James Smith, 3rd Thomas Coleborn, 4th Thos. Ellis, 5th James Brooker, 6th C. Dale, 7th John Weatherly, 8th Daniel Watson.

Celery.—1st Wm. Beadle, 2nd John Benge, 3rd Thomas Green. 4th James Smith, 5th John Turner, 6th Jas. Brooke, 7th John Weatherly, 8th Richard Sutton, 9th Thos. Ellis.

Onions, 12 kinds—1st James Groom, 2nd James Smith, 3rd John Turner, 4th John Benge, 5th Daniel Watson, 6th John Weatherly, 7th Thos. Green, 8th Richard Sutton. Extra, W. Packman

Parsnips, 12 kinds—1st J. Groom, 2nd Wm. Wickham, 3rd John Turner, 4th James Smith, 5th Thomas Ellis, 6th Wm. Beadle, 7th Thomas Green and Thos. Weake (equal), 8th Thos. Coleborn, 9th C. Dale, 10th John Weatherly.

Cabbage.—1st, Thomas Ellis, 2nd John Turner. 3rd James Smith, 4th Wm. Beadle, 5th, John Weatherly.

Turnips.—1st, James Smith, 2nd, Thos. Ellis.

Savoys.—1st John Turner, 2nd James Smith, 3rd Daniel Watson, 4th John Benge, 5th Thomas Ellis, 6th James Brooker, 7th Wm. Wickham.

Kale.—1st James Smith, 2nd Thos. Ellis, 3rd C. Dale, 4th James Brooker, 5th D. Watson, 6th R. Sutton, 7th John Benge.

Brussels Sprouts.—1st John Turner, 2nd Jas. Smith, 3rd Thomas Ellis, 4th W. Weatherly.

Herbs.—1st, John Turner, 2nd R. Sutton.

Leeks.—1st Thos. Ellis, 2nd James Smith, 3rd J. Benge, 4th John Weatherly.

Grapes.—1st Mrs. Reed, 2nd John Young.

Apples.—1st Mrs Wells, 2nd Geo. Richardson, 3rd Wm. Beadle, 4th George Picket, 5th C. Dale.

ST. MARY CRAY.

Literary Institute.—The following course of lectures are announced for delivery at the Institute, St. Mary Cray, on Wednesday evenings. Dec. 6—"Popular Readings from Popular Authors," by several gentlemen, under the presidency of Mr. Laird. Dec. 20.—"On Milton and his times," by the Rev. N. T. Langridge; chairman Mr. W. B. Fox. On Wednesday last the subject was "On Memory," by W. Jull, Esq., of Staplehurst. Selections of music are given at intervals during the evening.

CHISLEHURST.

Vegetable Exhibition.—The annual exhibition was held in the National School-room on the 10th ult. The exhibition was very fine, being superior to any of the preceding shows. Some very large pears were exhibited by R. Blackman, gardener to Lord Richard Cavendish, Chislehurst, and some monster mangold wurzel by Mr. Higgs, of Cold Harbour farm. The principal gentry of the neighbourhood, among whom was the Viscountess Sydney, visited the exhibition during the afternoon. After the show the stewards proceeded to the Tiger's Head Inn, where they and several of the tradesmen of the village sat down to an excellent supper, provided by Mr. J. Cleaver.

South-Eastern Industrial Exhibition.—This undertaking has now proved itself a decided success. Visitors from all parts are pouring in, especially of an evening, when the place is usually crowded to excess. It will be gratifying to those in this neighbourhood who have taken an interest in it, to hear that large numbers from Bromley and its vicinity are continually finding their way to the Royal Hospital.

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The total number of visitors in the first four weeks was upwards of 50,000, of whom nearly 40,000 paid for admission, the rest being exhibitors, &c. It is the intention of the committee, if possible, to keep it open for a month or so longer, so as to give all an opportunity of inspecting the articles thoroughly. In addition to the ordinary attractions of an exhibition, the committee have added those of the concert and lecture room. There is a special musical performance every Friday evening and a lecture on some popular subject each Tuesday. Many persons have been heard to remark that if so many Bromley people will exhibit so far from home, and if so many more will go so far to see the exhibition, surely something of the kind might be tried in Bromley with every chance of success. We throw this hint out to those interested in the well-being and doing of the working classes, being assured that if any public spirited persons would commence an undertaking of this kind, they would meet with the hearty co-operation of all.

PENNY READINGS.—A strong tide has set in of late which is rapidly sweeping everything, in the shape of lectures, off the platform. Having witnessed the scanty attendance at lectures delivered by some of the most eminent and popular lecturers of the day, and compared it with the full attendance at penny readings, we are inclined to believe the present movement is more in accordance with nature's teaching and habits. It is not every one who wants to be taught, and those who really require information are generally amongst the last to seek it. Penny readings not only offer an opportunity to the more intellectual of the younger members of society to give the public specimens of their ability, and thereby raise themselves in the esteem of their neighbours, but their example cannot but have a beneficial influence among their associates and on those by whom they are more immediately connected, who may by emulation become much better members of society than they otherwise would have been; and if it does no other good than to keep the everlasting pipe out of the mouths of thoughtless youth, an improvement in their health must be the consequence; their sunken eyes and sallow complexion would give place to the bloom that is natural to youth, and activity and energy would supplant the nervous inanity characteristic of the youthful smoker.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.—In passing up Widmore-lane, a few days ago, we observed some decorations, &c., being removed from one house to another, the meaning of which is explained by the Literary Institute advertisement in another page, announcing that the eighth Annual Christmas Entertainment, in aid of the funds, will this year be given in the Town Hall, and thus inaugurate the noble structure for the many pleasant, instructive, and amusing evenings we anticipate spending beneath its ample roof. We hear great preparations are being made to render the promised entertainment worthy of the occasion, and we hope the endeavours of our neighbours to make "a long evening short," will meet with the patronage their exertions and good intentions merit. The only drawback to these hitherto pleasant gatherings (*i.e.*, want of space) will now be obviated. We must have a few words to say upon the Hall itself, which is now quite finished. The visitor upon entering is struck with the noble roof, the supports of which spring from pilasters terminating with very beautifully carved busts, surrounded with appropriate wreaths; connecting these pilasters are elaborately pierced bronze arches, beneath which pointed gothic windows admit light, whilst round the hall, to the height of three feet from the floor, is handsome pannelling of dark-coloured wood; folding-doors give admittance into the room at the south end, over which the music gallery is introduced with very good effect. At the north-east corner, above the retiring room, is an elegant boudoir with a slightly projecting balcony, forming a most luxurious private box. The hall is lighted at night by two large sun burners depending from the roof, and two branches of gaslights in the corners; the effect, we hear, is very charming, and as the former mode of lighting greatly assists perfect ventilation, we think the hall will be found everything that can be desired, and worthy of its spirited builder. Long may Mr. Child live, not perhaps to reap a veritable golden harvest from his large expenditure, but an equally pleasurable one in witnessing the good likely to flow from the public uses to which the building may be applied.

BROMLEY CHURCH.—The unanimous wish of the townspeople, as far as our knowledge of the appointment goes, and we were likely to know if it had been otherwise, has been consummated by the appointment of the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, as perpetual curate of Bromley parish. The rev. gentleman preached the first sermon since his appointment on Sunday morning the 19th. The sermon was listened to with that marked attention which earnestness in the preacher, together with merit in the discourse, can only command. Long may he live to enjoy the esteem and good wishes of his parishioners to as great an

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extent as he does at present, and in addition, the consolation of finding the hopes contained in both sermons preached on that day fully realised. The sermon in the morning is being printed at the expense of a member of the congregation, who we understand intends, as far as possible, to supply it to all the seat-holders of the church; it can also be had at the Bromley Record Office.

PENNY READINGS.

On the evening of the 29th, the first penny reading, under the auspices of the Committee of the Bromley Institute, took place at the White Hart Assembly Room. These readings were promised in the report of the society in March last, and we have been surprised at the unaccountable delay. The *late* commencement, in more senses than one, must have been gratifying to the promoters. Everything went smoothly—good company, good reading, good music, and good humour reigned, the room being crammed. The Institute really came out in wonderful strength, and all for a penny. A better pennyworth never was served in Bromley; but we fear that in so limited an area the expenses will dig into the finances. The very significant hint *no change given* on the bills, and well posted at the pay table, will not, we hope, be lost upon those who can afford to put down silver pennies. The readers were the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, H. Deane, Esq., Rev. H. C. Adams, R. B. Latter, Esq., and S. P. Acton, Esq., assisted by the efforts of the Choral Union and Mr. Griffiths, who kindly volunteered their services, made a perfect success. We perceive the second reading is to take place on the 12th instant, when an equally amusing evening we feel is in store for us.

Popular Parochial Lectures, in connection with the Church of England. The attention of our readers is called to an advertisement respecting the above lectures, which are to be given in the Iron Room, under the auspices of our incumbent, the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, M.A. We hear that the object is to provide a lecture once a month, and as far as possible combine instruction and amusement for the benefit of *all* classes of the community. We sincerely hope the scheme will be successful, and that the lectures will prove so simple that the poor may understand them, yet sufficiently elevated to suit the taste of the better educated. "Not too grave to please the young, not too lively for the old."

A Lecture was delivered at the White Hart Assembly Room, on Thursday, the 9th inst., by Edwin Hodden, Esq., on "a Night at the Fag-end of the world," in connection with the Young Men's Association. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams; and the chair was taken by J. L. Plumbridge, Esq.

MEMS FOR THE MONTH.

1st and 29th.—Penny Readings at the National School, West Wickham.

6th.—Penny Readings at the Plaistow School.

12th.—County Court.

12th.—Second Penny Readings at the White Hart Assembly Room.

21st.—A Lecture upon Experimental Chemistry, at the Iron Room, Cage Field, by G. F. Chambers, Esq., F.R.A.S.

27th.—Christmas Entertainments at the Town Hall.

The Magistrates will hold their Sittings at the Town Hall for the first time on Monday, the 4th instant,

Bromley, Beckenham, Norwood, Penge Common, and Forest Hill. The gentry and inhabitants generally of these places are hereby informed that they may expect Peter Nisbet to call about Christmas.

The Old Cage.—We understand it is in contemplation to remove the respected relic of former times, which stands at the Widmore-road entrance to the town. Why this dumpy, queer-looking building, is called a cage is perhaps a mystery to many who pass it daily. In days gone by it was occasionally tenanted by jail birds who were to be seen peeping through the bars, while others were fastened by the legs in an ugly-looking contrivance called a stocks. The latter has been removed; and now they talk of taking away the cage, to make a better entrance (that way) into the town. A better entrance! What can be better than a dirty old shed, surrounded by muck-heaps, for the position that occupies? Some people may think otherwise; but they forget it is by contrast that the beautiful can be fully appreciated, which accounts for the agreeable surprise felt by all who come that way, and see for the first time Strong's splendid stationer's shop, the second door from the corner in the Market-square. We should have given the new majestic Town Hall the place of honour; but there is an old saying, "Look at home first." However, to be serious, it is quite time the attention of the Inspector of Nuisances should be called to that corner, and as the Lord of the Manor has offered to provide a fire engine-house, there can be no excuse for allowing the dirty old building and its surroundings to interfere any longer with necessary improvements.

Gas Explosion.—Shortly after two o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 30th October, one of the large gas holders at Nine Elms Gas Works, exploded, occasioning the loss of 12 lives and serious injury to several persons. The window panes of many houses at a mile distance, were broken by the concussion, and for at least half a mile round there was scarcely a house with a whole pane of glass left in it. The accident, so far as can be traced, would appear to have arisen from an escape of gas in the meter house, from one of the large pipes which

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form a portion of the governor, or, in other words, from a portion of the machinery which regulates the pressure on the street mains. The fact that there was a leak somewhere in the pipes had become observable in the morning. Failing the discovery of the leak, the next operation was to "seal up" the joints, by surrounding them with water, and thus stopping the escape, and it was while the men were engaged in the operation that the explosion took place.

INCENDIARISM. — *George Parkins*, a lad about seventeen years of age, was placed at the bar of the Farnborough Petty Sessions upon a charge of setting fire to a stack of oats on the farm of Mr. Mansfield, Bromley Common, on the 13th. The prosecutor said that on Saturday, the 11th inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning, he discovered one of his oat stacks to be on fire. He and his men put it out, after burning about half-an-hour; and not above £2 damage was done. He was insured. He did not see the prisoner upon the spot; but about half-an-hour afterwards he saw him in the road, when he confessed to having set the stack on fire through want, and was then given into custody. When witness first saw the prisoner he said to him, "You didn't set that stack on fire?" and he answered "Yes, I did," and said he was out of employment, and did it through want. Police-contable 43 R deposed to taking the prisoner into custody, on a charge of having confessed to firing the stack. Prisoner told him he had three lucifers, two of which went out, but he got a light with the third, and set fire to the stack with a piece of paper. The prisoner said he came from Hastings. He had been in Bedfordshire and London, brickmaking. His mother was a washerwoman, and lived at Lee-cottage, Lower Cambridge-street, Agar-town. The prisoner, in reply to the usual caution, said he had nothing to say, and was committed for trial at the next Maidstone Assizes.

FIRE.—On Monday evening a hay-rick in a meadow adjoining Hayes Lane, belonging to Mr. Talboys, was discovered to be on fire. A messenger was sent to the agent of the fire-office in which it was insured, also for the Bromley fire-engine; the former went to the spot, but neither police nor fire-engine came to lend assistance. The engine not being there may possibly be accounted for by the fact of the person in charge of it not being paid for the last fire he attended in Bromley. This is a state of things that ought not to continue. Most of the hay might have been saved by timely assistance; as it was, about one-third was saved by great exertion of a few with help of a garden-engine.

HIGH WINDS.—The wind on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, was much more boisterous than we have been used to lately. Several trees were blown down in the neighbourhood, and a garden wall about 27ft. long by 7 ft. high near Widmore-lane, also the old gas-works chimney, were unceremoniously levelled by rude and blustering Boreas.

TALE OF A TIN TACK.—Some people may laugh, but others will think, and by thinking may come to the conclusion that when a thing is wanted, it is no use sitting still and waiting for it to come; but, on the contrary, to set about and make some effort to obtain it. This is just what I did when I wanted a tin tack. I searched about some time but seemed no nearer the finding, and was about to give up the search, when something disagreeably sharp pricked my foot. I took off my slipper, and there was the tin tack I was looking for. Similar circumstances could no doubt be multiplied *ad infinitum* by close observers, and must tend to encourage perseverance.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.—On Thursday evening, the 9th, an adjourned inquest was held before C. J. Carttar, Esq., touching the death of Thos. Philpott, a carver and gilder, of Camberwell, who met with his death by being run over by a train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, on Wednesday 25th Oct., near Bickley station. The occurrence was previously reported in these columns. The jury returned an open verdict that "the deceased was found dead upon the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, but how or by what means he came there, there was no evidence to show.

PETTY SESSIONS.—Bromley, Nov. 6th.

Before C. L. Wilson, Esq. (chairman), Sir John Lubbock, G. W Norman, W. Whitmore, W. Waring, F. M. Lewin, and R. Berens, Esqrs.

NEW MAGISTRATE.—Sir John Lubbock, who has recently been appointed a Justice of the Peace, took his seat for the first time upon the Bench.

John Williams and *Allen Groombridge* appeared to shew cause for refusing to pay a church rate of 10s., made for the parish of Orpington in May last. Mr. Bennett, solicitor, of Sergeant's Inn, conducted the defence.

The churchwarden of Orpington produced the church rate assessment book, and said the defendant Williams had been called upon by a person named John Petty, who acted as collector and vestry clerk, and who saw Williams' foreman, who said they did not intend to pay the rate. The Churchwarden had been compelled to sieze goods for former rates.

By Mr. Bennett—Williams was rated at £30. The rate in question was 4d. in the £: He produced the estimate of the rate.

Mr. Bennett pointed out to the Bench that John Petty as vestry clerk, should not be paid from the church rate but from the poor rate for his services. In the estimate there was a charge of 16s. for Petty's attendance at the vestry; he cited several law cases, in one of which £150 was charged in a church rate for road repairs, and stated that another church rate was rendered invalid by a small sum being charged for the protection of property from fire.

Mr. Norman said he found there was a charge of £6 odd for incidental expenses, and should like to know what that meant.

The churchwarden said there was always some expense accruing of which they had no previous knowledge.

Mr. Bennett submitted that the Bench had no jurisdiction, and that the rate was void by reason of the charge made therein for every clerk's salary.

The Bench came to the conclusion that it was a case with which they could not deal, and the summonses were accordingly dismissed.

The *Rev. R. Graham*, the occupier, and *W. Morum*, the owner of a house at Park Road, New Bromley, were summoned by Mr. Wilson, the Inspector of nuisances, for allowing the drains upon that property to be in an unfit state, and injurious to health.

Mr. Wilson said that from information received he served a notice upon the 28th October. He had made an inspection of the water from the well on Mr. Graham's premises, and found it to be very offensive. He told the Rev. gentleman that it was impossible to say from whence the nuisance emanated, and Mr. Graham said the drains had been repaired but were still very defective. He said he was a yearly tenant. Witness then went to Mr. Morum, who said he had let the premises to Mr Graham for a term of seven years. Witness saw the place that morning, and the nuisance still existed. It was injurious to health. He told Mr. Graham that he had better get a practical man to open the drain, and ascertain the origin of the defect. He had two tradesmen in attendance who could give evidence respecting the drain.

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By Mr. Gibson (who appeared for Mr. Graham): believed the nuisance came from the defendant Graham's premises, and those adjoining, which were also the property of Mr. Morum.

Mr. Gibson contended that the blame rested upon the owner and not upon the occupier of the premises. There had been an agreement between the parties for seven years tenancy: but in consequence of that document not being stamped it became void, and Mr. Graham became a yearly tenant, and he submitted that Mr. Morum was under obligation to Mr. Graham to do the repairs—to prove this, Mr. Gibson brought forward a list of repairs signed by Mr. Morum, which he had undertaken to do for his tenant.

Mr. Graham said he took the agreement to Mr. Latter, who told him that in consequence of it not being stamped it was not binding.

Mr. Morum produced a letter which he termed an agreemen; but as it was not stamped Mr. Gibson objected to it being put in.

Mr. Morum said his agreement with Mr. Graham was that he should take the house for seven years at £45 a year rent. but that if he stayed only three years the rent was to be £50. Mr. Graham undertook to do repairs, and he intended to make him keep to his agreement. The drains were all right before he took possession, but he had taken up and not put them down properly.

Mr. Graham said they were taken up because the water was most offensive from the improper drainage of the place.

Mr. Morum said he did got care what order was made by the Bench; he should do nothing to the place: as he knew that he was not bound to remove a tenant's filth. It was abominable.

The Chairman said the Bench had come to the conclusion to make an order upon the owner of the property for the immediate removal of the nuisance.

Mr. Wilson applied for his expenses which were allowed; and it was understood that the work was to be performed within a week.

To the Editor of the Bromley Record.

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged to you if you can find a place in your Record for the enclosed:—

Sarah, the beloved wife of Joseph Pascall, departed this life Nov. 10, 1865, after living together sixty-two years five months and fifteen days. She died a happy death.

I beg to present my respects and best thanks to the inhabitants of Chislehurst who paid me and my poor wife so much respect by closing their shops and windows during the funeral. I hope the blessing of the Lord will rest on them all; that is the prayer of

Joseph Pascall.

Gardening.—Carefully earth up the cardoons and celery, so as not to require that operation again; force asparagus, also rhubarb (the Elford), and seakale; lay in as early as possible the brocolis, both purple and white. If the weather be severe, cover the ridges of celery with either litter or soft meadow hay; the tops of the celery should be occasionally examined, for if they decay it is sure to proceed through the whole of the plant. Cover your mushroom beds thickly with clean dry straw; the temperature of the room in which these beds are placed should never be under fifty degrees Fahrenheit. Allow the plants under glasses to be exposed to the sun and air every fine day. Prune and train wall-trees, espaliers, &c. Look well to the stakes supporting the espaliers, and replace them if decayed. Dig about the trees so as to make the ground sufficiently rough to be acted upon by the frost.

TO OUR READERS.

Here we are again, at the end of one more volume. We have persevered and persevered, like the girl with the apple dumplings, till we have got through four, and feel better now than when we began. It has been hard work sometimes, but we have been used to that from early age, and it seems to agree with us. In those days we could, like a reaper, mower, or turnip hoer, look back on our work with pride, and challenge competition; but those who know what good editorial work is, must see no end of faults in our work; and after all, perhaps it is the faults—for we cannot imagine what else it can be—that so amuses our million readers, that nearly 3,000 of them look for the "Bromley Record" at the end of the month as regularly as they do for their week's wages. We have said we have completed four volumes, but that is not quite correct, as we have written no preface, neither have we printed title pages and index, but this we will do at the bidding of those subscribers who have kept their numbers from the first. We anticipate very few have done so; therefore, to meet the expence of printing titles, index, &c., for a few, 1s. extra will be charged for the four, or 3d. per volume, to those who wish to bind them.

Another notice we find it necessary to give is, that we are going to enlarge our journal just one size larger only. So don't be alarmed you proprietors of the "Times" and county papers Our present size is demy octavo, in future it will be royal octavo. This will enable us to give more space to time tables—and no doubt more space will be required for advertisements; but, should it be otherwise, we have the promise of assistance in supplying facts and scraps that shall be either instructive or amusing, or both; in addition to which, a scrap-book, containing Kentish anecdotes, has been kindly placed at our disposal by a gentleman who is also an occasional contributor.

One word to our Advertisers. We hope they find their business increase in proportion as they patronise the printer, which we are inclined to believe they do; but in case there should be any doubt about it we advise all the readers of the "Bromley Record" to look through and read attentively every advertisement from the beginning to the end, for even those who are not directly interested either as purchasers or sellers could employ half an hour to much less advantage. It would not be easy, however, to find one who neither wants to buy or sell anything. Having been so highly favoured hitherto, we look forward with confidence, by trying to do a good deal better than the best we have hitherto done yet, not only to merit but to have and enjoy the goodwill of our readers, neighbours, and distinguished patrons, and as good a plum-pudding at Christmas. With these feelings, which are as much a mixture of kindly emotions, as that famed Pudding is of good things, we heartily wish them all a "MERRY CHRISTMAS."

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THE BROMLEY AND RECORD
MONTHLY ADVERTISER.
[Registered for Transmission Abroad.]
No. 68. JANUARY, 1864. Price One Penny.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Principal Stations.)

WEEK DAYS—UP.

Leaving	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1 2	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1 2	1,2,3
Dover	—	—	...	—	—	7 0	—	9 25	—	...	—	—	2 0	—	...	—	4 30	—	7 0	—
Canterbury	—	—	...	—	—	7 42	—	10 10	—	...	—	—	2 45	—	...	—	5 15	—	7 42	—
Faversham	—	—	...	—	—	8 5	—	10 34	—	...	—	—	3 9	—	...	—	5 39	—	8 6	—
Sittingbourne	—	—	...	—	—	8 22	—	10 51	—	...	—	—	3 27	—	...	—	5 56	—	8 25	—
Chatham	—	7 10	...	8 22	—	8 50	9 41	11 19	—	...	2 25	—	3 55	...	5 31	—	6 24	—	8 54	—
Rochester br.	—	7 15	...	8 27	—	8 55	9 46	11 24	—	...	2 30	—	4 0	...	5 36	—	6 29	—	8 59	—
Farningham	—	7 47	...	8 51	—	9 22	10 9	11 54	—	...	2 56	—	4 28	...	5 59	—	7 0	—	9 22	—
Sevenoaks Juc.	—	—	...	8 59	—	—	10 16	12 1	—	...	3 3	—	4 36	...	6 6	—	7 8	—	—	—
St. Mary Cray	—	8 0	...	9 7	—	9 34	10 24	12 8	—	...	3 10	—	4 44	...	6 12	—	7 16	—	9 33	—
Bickley	7 45	8 10	9 5	9 15	9 30	9 41	10 33	12 15	12 30	2 55	—	3 45	4 52	5 10	6 19	6 45	7 24	8 40	9 40	9 50
BROMLEY	7 49	8 14	9 9	9 19	9 34	9 45	10 37	—	12 34	2 59	3 19	3 49	—	5 14	—	6 49	7 28	8 44	—	9 54
Shortlands	7 52	8 17	9 12	—	9 37	—	10 40	—	12 37	3 2	—	3 52	—	5 17	—	6 52	7 31	8 47	—	9 57
Beckenham	7 56	8 22	9 16	9 25	9 41	9 50	10 44	12 22	12 41	3 6	3 25	3 56	5 0	5 21	6 27	6 56	7 36	8 51	9 47	10 1
Penge	8 0	8 27	9 20	—	9 45	—	10 48	—	12 45	3 10	—	4 0	—	5 25	...	7 0	7 42	8 55	—	10 5
Sydenham Hill	—	8 32	9 24	—	—	—	10 53	12 30	12 49	3 14	—	4 4	—	5 29	6 35	7 4	7 48	8 59	—	10 9
Dulwich	8 6	8 35	9 27	—	9 51	—	10 56	—	12 52	3 17	—	4 7	—	5 32	—	7 7	7 52	9 2	—	10 12
Herne Hill	8 9	8 39	9 30	9 38	9 54	10 1	11 0	12 36	12 55	3 20	3 37	4 10	5 14	5 35	6 42	7 10	7 57	9 5	9 59	10 15
Brixton	—	8 42	9 33	—	9 57	10 4	11 3	12 39	12 58	3 23	3 40	—	5 17	5 38	6 45	7 13	8 0	9 8	—	10 18
Victoria Stn. arr.	—	8 55	9 45	9 53	10 8	10 15	11 15	12 50	1 10	3 35	3 50	—	5 30	5 50	6 55	7 25	8 15	9 20	10 10	10 30

WEEK DAYS—DOWN.

Leaving	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1 2	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1 2	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Victoria Station	7 35	...	9 25	10 35	11 25	12 5	12 55	1 50	2 0	3 20	4 10	4 35	5 0	5 25	6 0	6 20	7 20	8 15	11 0	
Brixton	7 47	...	9 34	10 44	11 34	12 13	1 4	1 59	2 9	3 28	4 19	—	—	5 34	6 9	6 29	...	8 24	11 9	
Herne Hill	7 51	8 40	9 37	10 48	11 37	12 16	1 8	2 3	2 12	3 31	4 22	4 53	5 11	5 37	6 12	6 32	7 30	8 27	11 12	
Dulwich	7 55	8 43	9 40	10 51	11 40	—	1 11	—	2 15	—	4 25	4 56	—	5 40	—	6 35	7 33	8 30	11 15	
Sydenham Hill	7 59	...	9 43	10 54	11 43	—	1 14	—	2 18	—	4 28	4 59	—	5 43	—	6 38	...	8 33	11 18	
Penge	8 4	8 49	9 47	10 59	11 48	—	1 18	—	2 23	—	4 33	5 3	5 19	5 48	—	6 43	7 39	8 38	11 23	
Beckenham	8 10	8 55	9 53	11 5	11 54	12 27	1 23	2 15	2 29	3 43	4 39	5 9	5 24	5 54	6 23	6 49	7 44	8 44	11 29	
Shortlands	8 14	8 59	—	11 9	11 58	—	1 27	—	2 33	—	4 43	5 13	—	5 58	—	6 53	...	8 48	11 33	
BROMLEY	8 17	9 2	9 58	11 12	12 1	—	1 30	2 21	2 36	—	4 46	5 16	5 29	6 1	6 28	6 56	7 49	8 51	11 36	
Bickley	8 22	9 5	10 2	11 16	12 5	12 34	1 34	2 25	2 40	—	4 50	5 20	5 33	6 5	6 32	7 0	7 53	8 55	11 40	
St. Mary Cray	8 29	—	10 8	11 23	—	12 40	1 41	2 32	—	3 55	—	—	5 40	—	6 39	—	7 59	—	—	
Sevenoaks Jnc.	8 36	—	10 14	...	—	12 47	1 48	—	—	4 2	—	—	5 47	—	—	...	8 6	—	—	
Farningham	8 43	—	10 21	11 35	—	12 54	1 55	2 44	—	4 9	—	—	5 54	—	6 51	...	8 13	—	—	
Rochester br.	9 12	—	10 47	12 3	—	1 17	2 23	3 11	—	4 35	—	—	6 22	—	7 19	...	8 36	—	—	
Chatham	9 19	—	10 50	12 10	—	1 24	2 30	3 18	—	4 41	—	—	6 29	—	7 26	...	8 43	—	—	
Sittingbourne	9 46	—	—	—	—	1 49	—	3 45	—	5 3	—	—	—	—	7 53	—	—	—	—	
Faversham	10 4	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	4 3	—	5 21	—	—	—	—	8 11	—	—	—	—	
Canterbury	10 28	—	—	—	—	2 29	—	4 26	—	5 43	—	—	—	—	8 35	—	—	—	—	
Dover arrives	11 15	—	—	—	—	3 10	—	5 10	—	6 20	—	—	—	—	9 20	—	—	—	—	

On Saturdays only, a Train leaves Bickley for Victoria at 4.45 p.m., and arrives at 5.15 p.m.

The Trains leave the Elephant and Castle at the same time as those from Victoria, excepting the 2.0 p.m. which leaves the Elephant & Castle at 1.50.

☞ The Mid Kent Time Table will be found in another page.

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ROBERT COOPER
Miller, Corn and Coal Merchant,
MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Dealer in Hay, Straw, Corn, Malt, and Hops. *Agent for Thorley's Food for Cattle.*

German Dried Yeast, Oatmeal Split Peas, Bird Seeds, &c.

Hire-work done with Spring Vans, by Contract or otherwise.

BROMLEY COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
PALACE ROAD, MASON'S HILL.

CONDUCTED BY

MR JOHN H. WARDALE.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Holy Scriptures, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, Geography, History, Algebra, Mensuration, Book-keeping, Euclid, and Latin.

TERMS, including the use of Books, Stationery, &c.:—

FROM FOUR GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The plan of Teaching renders learning as pleasant as possible, consistent with the formation of habits of industry and perseverence. Every exertion is used to ensure the progress of each pupil, and great attention is paid to promote the advancement of the younger boys.

The School will re-open on Monday, January 11th.

WM. WINGHAM,
BRICKLAYER & BUILDER,
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY,

AVAILS himself of the present opportunity to tender his sincere thanks to his patrons for the very liberal support he has had at their hands since his commencement in business, and assures them that for the future nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure their hearty support and recommendation.

GOOD WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS GUARRANTEED.

Estimates at the lowest remuneration for Cash.

WELLS SUNK OR REPAIRED.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

THOMAS WELLS
FAMILY GROCER, TEA DEALER, &c.
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

Families waited on and supplied with articles of First Quality at Reasonable Prices.

T. W's CARTS DELIVER GOODS AS UNDER:—

Mason's Hill and Bromley Common..... Monday, Tuesday, Wedneday and Friday.

Keston, Hayes, Farnborough, &c..... Tuesday and Wednesday

Bickley, Southborough, and Widmore..... Daily.

Beckenham, Elmer's End, &c. ..... Wednesday.

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WILLIAM H. COOPER,

FAMILY DRAPER,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

Dresses.....Shawls.....Mantles.....Bonnets.....Hats
Ribbons.....Feathers.....Flowers.....Trimmings
Gloves..... ...Hosiery.....Stays.....Baby Linen, &c.

N.B. Real Aberdeen Winceys much under present value.

A large Stock of Crinolines, newest shape and style.

FAMILY MOURNING ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. H. C. being fully prepared to meet competition where QUALITY *as well as* PRICE *is regarded, assures the Public of his determination not to be surpassed by any of the London Houses.*

N.B.A Choice selection of Fancy Articles for New Year's Gifts

AGENT FOR THE
Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company,
List of Prices on application.

LONDON HOUSE, BROMLEY.

FOX AND SON'S DRAYS

ARE APPOINTED TO START FOR:—

Bexley, North Cray, and St. Mary Cray ..	every	*Saturday*
Bickley, and Widmore	„	*Saturday*
Bromley New Town, and Market Place ..	„	*Wednesday*
Bromley..	„	*Thursday*
Bromley Common	„	*Friday*
Chelsfield and Shoreham	„	*Monday*
Chislehurst and Orpington	„	*Friday*
Hayes and Keston	„	*Thursday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	„	*Saturday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	„	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	„	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	every other	*Wednesday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Friday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Eltham and Old Charlton	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	„	*Friday*
Lee and Blackheath	„	*Tuesday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead ..	„	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	„	*Wednesday.*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

FARNBOROUGH BREWERY, BY BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.

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LANDLORD *v.* TENANT.—Mr. MOON is happy to inform his Bromley friends with regard to his Valuation of Bickley park farm, that after fourteen months hard contention he has come off victorious, and received a cheque for the amount on the 17th December, 1863.

MR. E. PROUT, B.A., Professor of the Piano at the Crystal Palace School of Art, attends weekly at Cromwell House, Bromley Common. Mr. JAMES S. STALLYBRASS, also of the Crystal Palace, gives Lessons in German, and the following subjects;—The English language and literature, with readings from Chaucer, Milton, etc., astronomy; physical geography; and modern History.

The subject chosen is according to the requirements of the class.

TO BE LET FURNISHED for six months, a semi-detached HOUSE, containing good dining and drawing rooms, with five bed rooms and suitable domestic offices, garden back and front.—For particulars apply at 8, Rochester place, Bromley.

TO LET, at Beckenham, Kent, a small House in a good situation, has been used for many years as a chandler's shop and beer shop, rent 16 guineas per annum.—For particulars apply to Mr. Nettlefold, Bromley, Kent.

FIVE Shillings REWARD—LOST on Monday last, a small black-and-tan TERRIER DOG, whoever will bring the same to Mr. Blundell, fishmonger, Bromley, will receive 5*s.* reward.

COTTAGE PIANOFORTE For Sale, good and full toned, very cheap.—Address W., Printing office, Bromley.

WANTED, for a permanency, a Lady Lodger, to lodge, or board and lodge.—Address A. P., Printing office, Bromley.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—Apply at Mrs. West, dressmaker, New Town, Bromley.

WANTED, a young woman as NURSE, where the youngest child is four years old, she must understand dressmaking, and not object to assist in the housework, if required.—Apply at the Printing office, Bromley.

WANTED, a good General Servant, also a Nurse Girl.—Apply at No. 3, Kemsing terrace, Freelands road.

WANTED a good general SERVANT at a farm-house, must understand the dairy.—Apply at the Printing office, Bromley.

APARTMENTS TO LET, with attendance—an invalid Lady or Gentleman preferred. Address Mr. Birley, Gravel Road, Bromley Common.

CHISLEHURST LIME WORKS.

ORDERS will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by

W. BLUNDELL,

who will continue to conduct the business so many years carried on by his late father, deceased.

L. STEIERT,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

NEW TOWN, BROMLEY, KENT,

L. S. begs to return his thanks to the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received, and trusts by attention to orders, combined with good workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.

Dealer in all kinds of Watches and Jewellery.

Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired on reasonable terms.

JOHN VARLEY

SHEFFIELD CUTLER

BROMLEY NEW TOWN,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received the last 12 years, and to inform them that he has taken premises as above where he carries on his cutlery trade in all its branches.

J. V. hopes by careful attention to all orders, to merit a continuance of their favours.

M. S. KENNETT

BUTCHER

MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY,

Near the Railway Station.

Prime Pickled Tongues, and Dairy fed Pork.

Families waited on daily.

LUTHER OLIVE,

MILLER

Hay, Corn, and Straw Dealer,

KESTON WIND AND STEAM MILLS.

Orders punctually attended to.

TERMS, CASH MONTHLY.

W. C. BUNYARD,

Carpenter and Builder,

7 *Crystal Palace row, New Bromley.*

Work punctually and carefully attended to on reasonable terms.

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EDWARD DUNN
UPHOLSTERER & UNDERTAKER
Market Place, Bromley,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed upon him, begs most respectfully to inform those favouring him with their Orders by Post, that it is necessary to address as above where he is continuing the Business (for the benefit of himself and sisters) which has been conducted by his family for more than a century.

ESTABLISHED 1796.

SCOTCH TWEEDS,

In respect to Durability and Thrift, have long held the first rank among Materials for Gentlemen's Clothing; but of late years Manufacturers have been able to bring this Useful and Pleasant Fabric to a state of perfection in Quality, Beauty of Finish, and Variety in Pattern, altogether unrivalled in any other Department of Dress.

J. MOWAT,

RESPECTFULLY invites inspection of his Large Stock of the above for Autumnand Winter wear, from the best makers, north of the Tweed.

Agent to the Briton Medical and General Life Assurance Association.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

MEREDITH JONES POWELL & Co.
COAL IMPORTERS,
The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

M. J. P. & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that they have, regularly discharging, Cargoes of first rate WALLS END COALS, and which they are now delivering (Screened) at the low price of 27/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same description of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 24/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, large and bright burning 25/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 23/- per ton.

HARMAN,
(Late Collett)
Musical and Fancy Repository,
Opposite the College,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.
ALL THE NEWEST MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.
Pianofortes and Harmoniums for Hire, with option of purchase.
TUNING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Musical Instruments of every description in great variety.
STATIONERY.

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BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Subscription 10s. per Annum, or 2s. 6d. per Quarter.

A LARGE NUMBER of additional works has been added to this branch of

Mudie's Library

THE READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY

are open daily, from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted)

2550 VOLUMES

and a plentiful supply of

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure to announce that E. WHEELER, Esq., F.R.A.S., will deliver a Lecture on "Optics and Optical Illusions," on Tuesday evening 12th inst. And also that

J. LUBBOCK, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture on "The Bronze Age," on Tuesday evening 26th inst,

J. NETTLEFOLD, W. W. BAXTER, Hon. Secs.

NOTICE.

Bromley Savings' Bank Final Closing.

TO the DEPOSITORS in the BROMLEY SAVINGS' BANK.—The Trustees, acting under the provisions of the Act 26 Vic.,cap.14, do Hereby Give Notice that this Bank has been closed for the Receipt of Deposits, and will be finally closed on the Evening of the 15th day of February, 1864. In the meantime it will be open as usual for payment and transfer of Deposits every Monday, from 11 to 3 o'clock, until, and including the said 15th day of February, 1864, after which day a certified List of such Depositors, as may not have applied to receive their deposits, or for transfer certificates, and of the amount due to them respectively, will be transmitted by the Trustees, to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, who will thereupon receive all money remaining in the hands of the said Trustees or of their Treasurer, to be held by the said Commissioners, subject to the rights and claims of the Depositors, named in such List, who will thereafter be considered to be Depositors in the Post Office Savings' Bank.

By Order of the Trustees,

23rd December, 1863, GEORGE DENNEN, Actuary and Secretary.

W. ISARD'S

GROCERY & PROVISION WAREHOUSE

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

W. ISARD begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that he has recently enlarged his premises, to meet the requirements of his increasing trade, and has therefore a larger stock of all articles, in the above line, of the best quality and at London prices.

W. ISARD takes this opportunity of thanking those who have hitherto accorded him a share of their support, and hopes by prompt attention to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

A choice assortment of the very best Teas.

Families waited on daily, if required.

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FREDERICK J. SMITH,

WINE & BRANDY MERCHANT

BROMLEY, KENT.

AGENT FOR

Bass & Co's, Allsopps, Sons & Co's PALE ALE

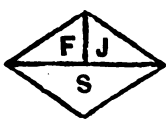
AND

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.

THE ALEXANDRA SHERRY.

F. J. SMITH begs to inform Private Families the above Wine, is shipped expressly for himself, is perfectly pure, and from one of the finest vineyards in Spain. **22/-** per dozen in 2 dozen cases only.

F. J. SMITH'S

Hungarian  Brandy

TRADE MARK

This celebrated Brandy (PALE AND BROWN) is now ready for delivery capsuled and labelled "F. J. SMITH'S HUNGARIAN BRANDY," To be obtained *only of his* undermentioned *appointed* Agents, at **3/8** per Bottle—or in One dozen cases, at **42/-** per dozen.

AGENTS:

BROMLEY.....Mr. HENRY GOULD, "Greyhound Inn," High Street.
ST. MARY CRAY .....Mr. BENJAMIN AYRE, "Black Boy Inn."
CHISLEHURST.....Mr. ALFRED C. PUGH, "White Horse Inn."
SIDCUP .....Mr. JOHN BEACHAM, "Black Horse Inn."
FARNBOROUGH ... Mr. T. WALKER, "White Lion Inn," Locksbottom.
Mr. T. MARTIN, "George Inn."
Mr. T. GALLAWAY, "Queen's Head," Green-Street-Green.
BECKENHAM ..... Mr. J. WHELLER, "George Inn."
Mr. R. HOLLIFIELD, "William the Fourth," Elmer's End.
LEWISHAM ..... Mr. W. J. HURLSTONE, "Lady Well Tavern," Lady Well.
Mr. G. TREW, "Black Horse Inn," Rushy Green.
Mr. JAYNES, "Roebuck Inn."
ELTHAM ....Mr. JAMES STYLES, "Chequers Inn," High Street.
CROYDON .....Mr. G. CLEMISHAW, "Railway Tavern."
GREENWICH ..... Mr. JOHN COOK, "White Swan," Greenwich Road.
Mr. JOHN SHEPHERD, "Guildford Arms," Guildford Street.
Mr. S. DOBINSON, "Shipwrights Arms," Friendly Road.
KESTON.....Mr. GEORGE DUCK, "Fox Inn."
KNOCKHOLT .....Mr. H. R. ENGLISH, "Three Horse Shoes."
TONBRIDGE..... Mr. G. DAVISON, "The Logger Heads."
Mr. T. WHITE, "Red Lion Inn."
RIVERHEAD.....Mr. R. NEWING, "Amhurst Arms."

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Established 1810.

KENT DYE WORKS.

J. BROWNING & SON,

French Dyers, Scourers, and Bleachers,

WIDMORE, and at 165, *OLD KENT ROAD.*

Damask and Moreen Curtains, and Table covers cleaned and dyed.—Chintz Furniture and Druggets cleaned and glazed.—Silk and Morino dresses, shawls, &c., cleaned or dyed.—Mourning and Crape dyed on the shortest notice.

All Parcels directed to "J. Browning & Son, Kent Dye Works," left at Miss Mumford's, Bromley; Mr. Tovey, St. Mary Cray, *Agents;* or at Mr. J. Browning's, Widmore, will receive immediate attention.

LONDON HOUSE
HIGH ST.,
BROMLEY, KENT.



THORPE & SONS
CELEBRATED
BOOTS AND SHOES.

ELIZABETH BURGESS,

Invites inspecion of her large selection of Ladies' and Gentlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GOLOSHES

Children's Shoes in great variety. Bespoke orders executed ond repairing done.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, KENT.

MISS INGLES begs to announce that her School will be re-opened on Monday, January 11th, 1864. Private Lessons given in Music.

POST OFFICE, BROMLEY.

J. B. SHILLCOCK,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Post Master.

Seasonable Remedies which no one should be without—

Shillcock's Glycerine Lotion, Pectoral Toffee, and Tooth Ache Powders.

THE Testimonials for the Powders are so very numerous that it is inconvenient to insert them all, a fresh one will therefore appear with each advertisement. A Packet will be sent per post on receipt of 17 stamps, or the medicines can be procured through any chemist, from Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficiency of your Tooth Ache Powders which cured me, I strongly recommend them to sufferers; Yours obediently,
33, Albany road. Camberwell, Dec. 24th, 1863. J. VICKERY.

General Depot for Patent Medicines and Genuine Drugs and Chemicals. Special personal attention is given to dispensing Prescriptions with medicines from Apothecaries Hall and other approved Establishments.

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Ancient Order of Foresters. London United District.

The Officers of COURT ROBIN HOOD, No. 2629, respectfully inform their brethren and friends that they intend opening

A NEW COURT

At Br. Thompson's, New Inn, Farnborough, Kent,

UNDER THE TITLE OF "COURT LORD FARNBOROUGH,"

On TUESDAY Evening, JANUARY 12TH, 1864, at Seven o'clock.

The Brethren will meet at the White Lion Inn, Locksbottom. at 2 o'clock, to form a Procession in their Regalia with banners emblematical of the Order, headed by the Band of the 18th Kent Volunteer Rifles, to start at 3 o'clock.

The Brethren oi the surrounding Courts are respectfully invited to take part in the Procession and to take part in the opening ceremony.

An Omnibes will leave the Bromley Station at half-past 1 o'clock, for the "Plough," Bromley common.

A COLD COLLATION will be spread at 6 o'clock, free to Members of the Order.

Healthy respectable young men are invited to join the Order in this Court, which will be conducted by the officers of Court Robin Hood for the first six months, as a guarrantee to its stability. Any number of candidates can be initiated as Members on the night of the opening by making application previously at the New Inn.

Contributions from 6s. 6d. per Quarter and upwards. Benefits—14s. per week in sickness, £12 Member's death, £6 member's wife's death,
A Widow and Orphan, and Asylum Fund is connected with this Court.

A BALL will take place in the Evening at 8 o'clock. Tickets 1s. each—to be had of Mr. E. Mewett and Mr. Ferris, Bromley; of Mr. Beable, and at the New Inn, Farnborough.

THE BROMLEY DIRECTORY

Now Ready,

PRICE SIXPENCE.

To be obtained at the Printing Office, High Street, Bromley.

Thunderstorm at Blackheath last August.

The party (lady, gentleman, and two daughters) who stated they came from Bromley, but are supposed to have been visitors there, driving a waggonette with one horse, and were sheltered at 8, Dartmouth row, are hereby informed that the wraps lent them have not been returned. It is assumed this is owing either to the above address having been lost or to the parcel having been misdirected, and information respecting these articles is requested, addressed as above.

JUVENILE EVENING PARTIES.

To be Let on Hire upon reasonable terms,

A MAGIC LANTERN,

To show a picture 8 ft. in diameter or less, and about three dozen slides composed of Views and Comic. Apply at the Printing office, Bromley.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

IN consequence of the prolonged engagement of these Artistes, at St. James's Hall, their visit to Bromley is postponed for the present.

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MIDDLETON,

(*FROM No. 40, LONG ACRE, LONDON,*)

COACH BUILDER,

BROMLEY, KENT.

Carriages of all descriptions built to order on the shortest notice, on job, and for exportation.

Established  1797.

HOW, BROTHERS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Turret and House Clocks wound and kept in repair, by the Year.

WEDDING & MOURNING RINGS.

Agent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Fire & Life Office—A large participation in Life profits.

W. H. INGLES,

OLD ESTABLISHED

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer

BROMLEY & CHISLEHURST, KENT.

A large assortment of Whips, Spurs, Bits, Brushes, and every article necessary for Stable use, always on hand.

MOWAT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER

(Many years Manager for J. REID's Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guarranteed.

EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

Importer of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, S.E.

J. A. MOWAT desires particularly to draw attention to his system of fitting, which unites perfec ease with fashionable neatness, essentials without which no boot or shoe can possibly give satifactoin

MARKET SQUARE BROMLEY.

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For Fish, Poultry, Game, &c.,
GO TO
T. BLUNDELL
High Street, Bromley,
Where Fish, Poultry, Game, &c, can be obtained by Contract or otherwise.
Orders punctually attended to.

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with GENUINE NEW MILK, at Three-pence per Quart.

J. PEERLESS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
AND UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
BROMLEY, KENT.

GEORGE MAYDON
LINEN DRAPER
Silk Mercer, Hosier, & Haberdasher,
Opposite the White Hart Hotel,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Millinery, Family Mourning, &c.
N.B.—A large Stock of Winter Goods in great variety.

C. EGERTON,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
and Decorator,
Estimates for General Repairs.
CHISLEHURST, KENT.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,
Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

SERVANTS' LIVERIES.
The best at moderate prices, furnished by
J. MOWAT
ESTABLISHED 1796. BROMLEY, KENT.

Established 1843.
W. WOODALL,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

S. FERRIS,
Pork and Sausage Shop,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.
(Opposite Mr. Muffett's, builder)
Genuine home made Pork and Beef Sausages made fresh every day.
DEVONSHIRE FRESH BUTTER.

E. UNSTEAD
(LATE VERINDER)
GROCER, TEA DEALER
Oil and Italian Warehouseman,
CHEESEMONGER, &c.,
Perseverance House,
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT.
All description of Brushes at London Prices.
Families waited on daily.

J. BAILEY & SON,
Builders and Undertakers
4, *PARK ROAD,*
NEW BROMLEY.
Repairing in all its Branches.
Contracts taken and Estimates Given.
Workshops, "White Hart" Yard

HENRY BLACKNEY
SMITH AND FARRIER,
Hoop, Tire, & Spring Maker, Locksmith, &c
BROMLEY NEW TOWN.
Horses carefully Shod on the most approved principles.
Smith's work in all its branches.
Iron and Wire Fencing made and repaired.

W. N. CARRECK
BIRD-STUFFER, &c.
FARWIG, BROMLEY, KENT.
Cases carefully re-arranged and repaired.

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London Chatham and Dover Railway—Sevenoaks Branch.

Passengers Change Carriages at Sevenoaks Junction.

Week Days	Sevenoaks J. dep.	8 50	10 40	12 50	1 55	4 5	5 50	8 10	*Sundays*	9 5	11 40	3 0	5 10	7 10	10 [illegible]
	Sevenoaks arr.	9 10	11 0	1 10	2 15	4 25	6 10	8 30		9 25	12 0	3 20	5 30	7 30	10 20
Week Days	Sevenoaks dep.	8 25	9 30	11 35	1 20	2 35	5 20	6 40	*Sundays*	8 25	11 0	2 10	3 45	6 30	8 25
	Sevenoaks J. arr.	8 44	9 49	11 55	1 40	2 55	5 39	7 0		8 45	11 20	2 30	4 4	6 50	8 45

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—UP.*											
Bickley	7.45	8.10	9. 5	9. 30	10.33	12.30	2.55	3.45	5.10	6.45	8.40	9.50
BROMLEY	7.49	8.14	9. 9	9. 34	10.37	12.34	2.59	3.49	5.14	6.49	8.44	9.54
Shortlands	7.52	8.17	9.12	9. 37	10.40	12.37	3. 2	3.52	5.17	6.52	8.47	9.57
Beckenham	8. 2	8.25	9.20	9. 45	10.47	12.45	3.10	4. 0	5.25	7. 0	8.55	10.10
Lewisham Jun.	8.20	...	...	10. 0	11. 4	12.59	3.25	4.15	5.37	7.16	9.12	10.27
London Br. arr.	8.35	8.50	9.45	10.15	11.20	1.15	3.40	4.30	5.50	7.30	9.30	10.40

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—DOWN.*										
London Bridge	7.35	8.30	9.10	11.20	1.50	4. 0	4.40	5.20	6.15	8.10	10.50
Lewisham Jun.	7 48	8.39	...	11.31	2. 3	4.13	—	5.30	6.28	8.23	11. 3
Beckenham	8.10	8.55	9.53	11.54	2.29	4.30	5. 9	5.54	6.49	8.44	11.29
Shortlands	8 14	8.59	—	11.58	2.33	4.43	5.13	5.58	6.53	8.48	11.33
BROMLEY	8.17	9. 2	9.58	12. 1	2.36	4.46	5.16	6. 1	6.56	8.51	11.36
Bickley arr.	8.22	9. 5	10. 2	12. 5	2.40	4.50	5.20	6. 5	7. 0	8.55	11.40

N.B. An Extra Train leaves London Bridge for Bickley (on Saturdays only) at 2.30 p.m. calling at all Stations.

From Bickley.	SUNDAYS.	From London Bridge.
9.6 a.m. 7.22 8.30 & 9.9	——	7.55 a.m. 1.50 6.50 & 8.50

EXTRA TRAINS leave London Bridge for Beckenham 7.15 8.0 10.0 2.30 5.40 7.30 & 9.30. Leave Beckenham for London at 8.47 5.40 7.40 8.10 9.20 & 11.30. *Week Days. Sundays* from London Bridge to Beckenham at 9.50 and 7.30. From Beckenham to London Bridge at 10.30 a m. The Journey each way occupies about Thirty minutes.

Return Tickets between London and Bromley and London and Bickley, are available from FRIDAY *to the following* MONDAY EVENING.

FOWNES' KESTON OMNIBUS takes to the 9.9 10.37 3.49 6.49 Up Trains, and from the 8.30 11.30 4.40 and 8.10 Down Trains *Week Days. Sundays* to the 9.10 11.54 2.54 and 8.34 Up, & from the 8.42 11.9 2.37 & 9.39 Down.

BECKENHAM AND NORWOOD

Beckenham dep.	9.55	11. 0	2.35	4.10	5.45	7.50
Norwood Junc, dep.	9.20	10.35	1.40	3.25	5.30	7.10

This Line connects the Mid-Kent and London, Chatham and Dover Lines with the South Eastern Brighton and South Coast Lines. The journey occupies Five minutes.
Passengers change carriages at Beckenham and Norwood junctions. No Sunday Trains.

BAXTER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH MEDICINE

A safe and efficacious Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and pulmonary affections generally, will in most cases give immediate relief, or cure the most violent Coughs, after long standing, provided there is no physical disorganisation.

A single trial will convince the most sceptical of the benefits to be derived from its use.—Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

PREPARED BY

W. W. BAXTER,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMIST,

Opposite the White Hart Hotel,

BROMLEY, KENT.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY E. STRONG, BROMLEY, KENT

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THE BROMLEY AND MONTHLY ADVERTISER.
[Registered for Transmission Abroad.]
No. 69. FEBRUARY, 1864. Price One Penny.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Principal Stations.)

WEEK DAYS—UP.

Leaving	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1 2	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Dover	—	—	...	—	—	7 0	—	9 25	—	...	—	—	—	—	...	—	4 30	—	7 15	—
Canterbury	—	—	...	—	—	7 42	—	10 10	—	...	—	—	—	—	...	—	5 15	—	7 50	—
Faversham	—	—	...	—	—	8 5	—	10 34	—	...	—	—	—	—	...	—	5 39	—	8 11	—
Sittingbourne	—	—	...	—	—	8 22	—	10 51	—	...	—	—	—	—	...	—	5 56	—	8 26	—
Chatham	—	7 0	...	8 22	—	8 50	9 41	11 19	—	...	2 25	—	—	—	5 31	—	6 24	—	8 52	—
Rochester br.	—	7 5	...	8 27	—	8 55	9 46	11 24	—	...	2 30	—	—	—	5 36	—	6 29	—	8 57	—
Farningham	—	7 34	...	8 51	—	9 22	10 9	11 54	—	...	2 56	—	—	—	5 59	—	7 0	—	9 21	—
Sevenoaks Juc.	—	—	...	8 59	—	—	10 16	12 1	—	...	3 3	—	—	—	6 6	—	7 8	—	—	—
St. Mary Cray	—	7 47	...	9 7	—	9 34	10 24	12 8	—	...	3 10	—	—	—	6 12	—	7 16	—	9 32	—
Bickley	7 40	7 57	9 5	9 15	9 30	9 41	10 33	12 15	12 30	2 55	—	3 45	4 15	5 10	6 19	6 45	7 24	7 45	9 38	10 10
BROMLEY	7 44	8 1	9 9	9 19	9 34	9 45	10 37	—	12 34	2 59	3 19	3 49	4 19	5 14	—	6 49	7 28	7 49	9 42	10 14
Shortlands	7 47	8 4	9 12	—	9 37	—	10 40	—	12 37	3 2	—	3 52	4 22	5 17	—	6 52	—	7 52	—	10 17
Beckenham	7 51	8 8	9 16	9 25	9 41	9 50	10 44	12 22	12 41	3 6	3 25	3 56	4 26	5 21	6 27	6 56	7 33	7 56	9 47	10 21
Penge	7 55	8 13	9 20	—	9 45	—	10 48	—	12 45	3 10	—	4 0	4 30	5 25	...	7 0	—	8 0	—	10 25
Sydenham Hill	—	8 18	9 24	—	—	—	10 53	—	12 49	3 14	—	4 4	4 34	5 29	6 35	7 4	—	8 4	—	10 29
Dulwich	8 1	8 21	9 27	—	9 51	—	10 56	—	12 52	3 17	—	4 7	4 37	5 32	—	7 7	—	8 7	—	10 32
Herne Hill	8 4	8 25	9 30	9 38	9 54	10 1	11 0	12 36	12 55	3 20	3 37	4 10	4 40	5 35	6 42	7 10	7 45	8 10	9 58	10 35
Brixton	—	8 28	9 33	—	9 57	10 4	11 3	12 39	12 58	3 23	3 40	—	4 43	5 38	6 45	7 13	7 48	8 13	—	10 38
Victoria Stn. arr.	—	8 40	9 45	9 53	10 8	1015	11 15	12 50	1 10	3 35	3 50	—	4 55	5 50	6 55	7 25	8 0	8 25	10 10	10 50

WEEK DAYS—DOWN.

Leaving	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1 2	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Victoria Station	7 40	...	9 15	10 45	11 25	12 5	12 55	1 50	2 0	2 55	4 10	4 35	5 0	5 25	6 0	6 20	7 30	8 45	11 30	
Brixton	7 49	...	9 24	10 54	11 34	12 13	1 4	1 59	2 9	3 4	4 19	—	—	5 34	6 9	6 29	...	8 54	11 39	
Herne Hill	7 53	8 40	9 27	10 58	11 40	12 16	1 8	2 3	2 15	3 10	4 25	4 53	5 11	5 40	6 12	6 35	7 41	9 0	11 43	
Dulwich	7 56	8 43	9 30	11 1	11 43	—	1 11	—	2 18	3 13	4 28	4 56	—	5 43	—	6 38	7 44	9 3	11 46	
Sydenham Hill	7 59	...	9 33	11 4	11 46	—	1 14	—	2 21	3 16	4 31	4 59	—	5 46	—	6 41	7 47	9 6	11 49	
Penge	8 4	8 49	9 37	11 9	11 51	—	1 18	—	2 26	3 21	4 36	5 3	5 19	5 51	—	6 46	7 51	9 11	11 54	
Beckenham	8 10	8 55	9 43	11 15	11 57	12 27	1 23	2 15	2 32	3 27	4 42	5 9	5 24	5 57	6 23	6 52	7 56	9 17	12 0	
Shortlands	8 14	8 59	—	11 19	12 1	—	1 27	—	2 36	3 31	4 46	5 13	—	6 1	—	6 56	...	9 21	12 4	
BROMLEY	8 17	9 2	9 48	11 22	12 4	—	1 30	2 21	2 39	3 34	4 49	5 16	5 29	6 4	6 28	6 59	8 1	9 24	12 7	
Bickley	8 22	9 5	9 52	11 26	12 8	12 34	1 34	2 25	2 43	3 38	4 53	5 20	5 33	6 8	6 32	7 3	8 5	9 28	12 12	
St. Mary Cray	8 29	—	9 58	11 33	—	12 40	1 41	2 32	—	—	—	—	5 40	—	6 39	—	8 11	—	12 19	
Sevenoaks Jnc.	8 36	—	10 4	...	—	12 47	1 48	—	—	—	—	—	5 47	—	—	...	8 18	—	—	
Farningham	8 43	—	10 11	11 45	—	12 54	1 55	2 44	—	—	—	—	5 54	—	6 51	...	8 25	—	—	
Rochester br.	9 12	—	10 37	12 13	—	1 17	2 23	3 11	—	—	—	—	6 22	—	7 19	...	8 51	—	—	
Chatham	9 19	—	10 44	12 20	—	1 24	2 30	3 18	—	—	—	—	6 29	—	7 26	...	8 57	—	—	
Sittingbourne	9 46	—	—	—	—	1 49	—	3 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 53	—	—	—	—	
Faversham	10 4	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	4 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 11	—	—	—	—	
Canterbury	10 28	—	—	—	—	2 29	—	4 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 35	—	—	—	—	
Dover arrives	11 15	—	—	—	—	3 10	—	5 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 20	—	—	—	—	

An extra train leaves Bickley for Herne Hill at 8.35 a.m. calling at intermediate stations. Also one from Dover at 2.0 p.m. for Victoria, calling at Bickley

SUNDAY TRAINS. Trains calling at Bromley leave Victoria Station at 8.0, 10.20, 2.0, 4.10, 6.0, 8, 9.0

The Trains leave the Elephant and Castle at the same time as those from Victoria, excepting the 9.15 p.m. which leaves the Elephant & Castle at 9.10.

☞ The Mid Kent Time Table will be found in another page.

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EDWARD DUNN
UPHOLSTERER & UNDERTAKER
Market Place, Bromley,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed upon him, beg I most respectfully to inform those favouring him with their Orders by Post that it is necessary to address as above where he is continuing the Business (for the benefit of himself and sisters) which has been conducted by his family for more than a century.

ESTABLISHED 1796.

SCOTCH TWEEDS,

In respect to Durability and Thrift, have long held the first rank among Materials for Gentlemen's Clothing; but of late years Manufacturers have been able to bring this Useful and Pleasant Fabric to a state of perfection in Quality, Beauty of Finish, and Variety in Pattern, altogether unrivalled in any other Department of Dress.

J. MOWAT,

RESPECTFULLY invites inspection of his Large Stock of the above for Autumn and Winter wear, from the best makers, north of the Tweed.

Agent to the Briton Medical and General Life Assurance Association.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

MEREDITH JONES POWELL & Co.
COAL IMPORTERS,
The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

MR. J. P. & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that they have, regularly discharging, Cargoes of first rate WALLS END COALS, and which they are now delivering (Screened) at the low price of 28/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same description of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 25/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, large and bright burning 26/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 24/- per ton.

C. GORDON,
High Street, Bromley, Kent,



PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and Working Jeweller.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gold Watches ..	3	15	0	to	20	0	0
Silver Do.	2	2	0	..	8	0	0
Clocks	0	5	0	..	8	0	0
Gold Chains.. ..	1	10	0	..	10	0	0
Silver Do... ..	0	10	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Earrings ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Lockets ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Pins... ...	0	2	0	...	2	10	0
Wedding Rings ...	0	7	6	...	1	1	0
Keepers...	0	4	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Pencil cases	0	3	6	...	2	0	0
Silver Thimbles ...	0	1	0	...	0	2	0

Spectacles to suit all sights from 1s.6d. per pair

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JABEZ INWARDS, ESQ.

OF LONDON,

WILL LECTURE AT THE

WHITE HART ASSEMBLY ROOM. BROMLEY,

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 11th, 1864.

SUBJECT:—"THE HABITS OF THE PEOPLE."

R. V. HARMAN,

(Late Collett)

Musical and Fancy Repository,

Opposite the College,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

ALL THE NEWEST MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and and Musical Instruments of every description for Sale or Hire.

TUNING & REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

A great variety of Sationery, and all kinds of Fancy Goods.

Large Assortment of Valentines.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

Agent to the Caledonian Fire and Life Assurance Office.

LONDON HOUSE
HIGH ST.,
BROMLEY, KENT.



THORPE & SONS
CELEBRATED
BOOTS AND SHOES

MRS. BURGESS

Invites inspecion of her large selection of Ladies' and Gentlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GOLOSHES

Children's Shoes in great variety. *Bespoke orders executed ond repairing done.*

ESTABLISHED 1828.

LUTHER OLIVE,

MILLER

Hay, Corn, and Straw Dealer,

KESTON WIND AND STEAM MILLS.

Orders punctually attended to.

TERMS, CASH MONTHLY.

WM. WINGHAM,

BRICKLAYER & BUILDER

MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY.

Good Workmanship and Materials guarranteed

Estimates at the lowest remuneration for Cash

Wells Sunk or Repaired.

Orders by Post punctually attended to,

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WINE & BRANDY MERCHANT

BROMLEY, KENT.

AGENT FOR

Bass & Co's, Allsopps, Sons & Co's PALE ALE

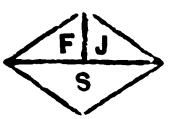
AND

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.

THE ALEXANDRA SHERRY.

F. J. SMITH begs to inform Private Families the above Wine, is shipped expressly for himself, is perfectly pure, and from one of the finest vineyards in Spain. **22/-** per dozen in 2 dozen cases only.

F. J. SMITH'S

Hungarian  Brandy

TRADE MARK

This celebrated Brandy (PALE AND BROWN) is now ready for delivery capsuled and labelled "F. J. SMITH'S HUNGARIAN BRANDY," To be obtained *only of his* undermentioned *appointed* Agents, at **3/8** per Bottle—or in One dozen cases, at **42/-** per dozen.

AGENTS:

BROMLEY.....Mr. HENRY GOULD, "Greyhound Inn," High Street.
ST. MARY CRAY .....Mr. BENJAMIN AYRE, "Black Boy Inn."
CHISLEHURST.....Mr. ALFRED C. PUGH, "White Horse Inn."
SIDCUP .....Mr. JOHN BEACHAM, "Black Horse Inn."
FARNBOROUGH ...Mr. T. WALKER, "White Lion Inn," Locksbottom.
Mr. T. MARTIN, "George Inn."
Mr. T. GALLAWAY, "Queen's Head," Green-Street-Green.
BECKENHAM .....Mr. J. WHEILER, "George Inn."
Mr. R. HOLLIFIELD, "William the Fourth," Elmer's End.
LEWISHAM .....Mr. W. J HURLSTONE, "Lady Well Tavern," Lady Well.
Mr. G. TREW, "Black Horse Inn," Rushy Green.
Mr. JAYNES, "Roebuck Inn."
ELTHAM ....Mr. JAMES STYLES, "Chequers Inn," High Street.
CROYDON .....Mr. G. CLEMISHAW, "Railway Tavern."
GREENWICH .....Mr. JOHN COOK, "White Swan," Greenwich Road.
Mr. JOHN SHEPHERD, "Guildford Arms," Guildford Street.
Mr. S. DOBINSON, "Shipwrights Arms," Friendly Road.
KESTON.....Mr. GEORGE DUCK, "Fox Inn."
KNOCKHOLT .....Mr. H. R. ENGLISH, "Three Horse Shoes."
TONBRIDGE.. .....Mr. G. DAVISON, "The Logger Heads."
Mr. T. WHITE, "Red Lion Inn."
RIVERHEAD.....Mr. R. NEWING, "Amhurst Arms."

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FAMILY DRAPER,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

Dresses .....Shawls.....Mantles.....Bonnets.....Hats
Ribbons.....Feathers.....Flowers.....Trimmings
Gloves..... ...Hosiery.....Stays.....Baby Linen, &c.

N.B. Real Aberdeen Winceys much under present value.

A large Stock of Crinolines, newest shape and style.

FAMILY MOURNING ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. H. C. being fully prepared to meet competition where QUALITY *as well as* PRICE *is regarded, assures the Public of his determination not to be surpassed by any of the London Houses.*

AGENT FOR THE
Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company,
List of Prices on application.

LONDON HOUSE, BROMLEY.

FOX AND SON'S DRAYS

ARE APPOINTED TO START FOR:—

Bexley, North Cray, and St. Mary Cray ..	every	*Saturday*
Bickley, and Widmore	„	*Saturday*
Bromley New Town, and Market Place ..	„	*Wednesday*
Bromley..	„	*Thursday*
Bromley Common	„	*Friday*
Chelsfield and Shoreham	„	*Monday*
Chislehurst and Orpington	„	*Friday*
Hayes and Keston	„	*Thursday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	„	*Saturday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	„	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	„	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	every other	*Wednesday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Friday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Eltham and Old Charlton	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	„	*Friday*
Lee and Blackheath	„	*Tuesday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead ..	„	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	„	*Wednesday*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

FARNBOROUGH BREWERY, BY BROMLEY, KENT, S.E

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BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Subscription 10s. per Annum, or 2s. 6d. per Quarter.

A LARGE NUMBER of additional works has been added to this branch of

Mudie's Library

THE READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY

are open daily, from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted)

2550 VOLUMES

and a plentiful supply of

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

THE COMMITTEE beg to announce that they have concluded an arrangement with Mr, and Mrs. George Case (GRACE EGERTON) for their Musical and Colloquial Entertainment, which is intended to be given on the 12th inst. Particulars will be shortly announced.

J. NETTLEFOLD, W. W. BAXTER, Hon. Secs.

BROMLEY COLLEGE REPAIRING FUND.

Amounts already announced £2685 : 3s. 4d.

Further Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Appleby	0	15	0
Barlow, Robt. F., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Barrett, Mrs. ... (2nd don.)	20	0	0
Bell, Mrs., per Miss Pickthall...	1	0	0
Bedford, C. Desbro', Esq. (2nd don.)	2	2	0
Buckland, Mrs.	1	0	0
Comber, Miss H. M. (2nd don.)	100	0	0
Cunningham, Mrs. (2nd don.)	10	0	0
Cloves, Miss	1	0	0
Dear, Rev. W. S., and others...	1	3	0
Durell, Rev. T. V. (2nd don.)	5	0	0
E. M.	2	0	0
Ellesmere, Dowager Countess...	5	0	0
Ellman, Rev. E. B. ...	2	0	0
Fletcher, Mrs.	1	0	0
Goldsmith, Mrs. ... (2nd don.)	0	10	0
Gent, George, Esq. (2nd don.)	10	10	0
Haugh, Lieut. Col. (2nd don.)	5	0	0
Holworthy, A., Esq. (2nd don.)	0	11	0
Hogge, Mrs. ... (2nd don.)	1	0	0
Hawtayne, Miss	2	0	0
Jackson, E.	5	0	0
Jacomb, Charles, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Jacomb, Mrs.	2	0	0
Jacomb, Charles, Jun., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Jacomb, Miss	2	0	0
Lane, H. C.. Esq... ...	0	15	0
Lambert, Mrs.	0	10	0
Leatherdale, John, Esq. (3rd don.)	5	0	0
Matthews, Miss C. (2nd don.)	1	0	0
Mesham, Miss M. E. (2nd don.)	10	0	0
Noble, C.H., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Page, Miss M.	2	0	0
Patteson, Miss H. ...	1	0	0
Parmeter, R. W., Esq. ...	5	5	0
Parmeter, Mrs.	2	2	0
Petter, G. W., Esq. ...	2	2	0
Scott, Rev. George H. ...	0	10	0
Sydney, Viscount... ...	5	0	0
Thankoffering from a Clergyman's Widow	1	0	0
Trevelyan, Miss Julia (2nd don.)	1	0	0
Turner, Mrs. Charles ...	0	10	0
Turnbull, Mrs.	0	10	0
Toone, F. Hastings, sq. ...	10	0	0
Wasney; Miss E. E. ...	1	0	0
Ward. Rev. H.	1	1	0
Welsh, Mrs. A.	1	1	0

Donations will be received by Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK, & Co., Lombard-street, E.C.; and by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Joseph M. HOLWORTHY, Widmore-lane, Bromley.

JOSEPH M. HOLWORTHY, *Hon. Sec.*

PERIODICALS (Weekly and Monthly), MAGAZINES, &c., &c., supplied to order. NEW WORKS on the shortest notice.—Printing office, Bromley

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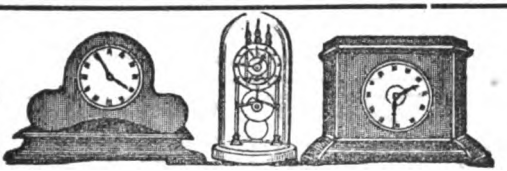
MIDDLETON,

(FROM No. 40, LONG ACRE, LONDON,)

COACH BUILDER,

BROMLEY, KENT.

Carriages of all descriptions built to order on the shortest notice, on job, and for exportation.

Established  1797.

HOW, BROTHERS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Turret and House Clocks wound and kept in repair, by the Year.

WEDDING & MOURNING RINGS.

Agent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Fire & Life Office—A large participation in Life profits.

W. H. INGLES,

OLD ESTABLISHED

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer

BROMLEY & CHISLEHURST, KENT.

A large assortment of Whips, Spurs, Bits, Brushes, and every article necessary for Stable use, always on hand.

MOWAT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER

(Many years Manager for J. REID's Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guarranteed.

EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

Importer of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c.

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, S.E.

J. A. MOWAT desires particularly to draw attention to his system of fitting, which unites perfect ease with fashionable neatness, essentials without which no boot or shoe can possibly give satisfactoin

MARKET SQUARE BROMLEY.

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W. ISARD'S

GROCERY & PROVISION WAREHOUSE

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

W. ISARD begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that he has recently enlarged his premises, to meet the requirements of his increasing trade, and has therefore a larger stock of all articles, in the above line, of the best quality and at London prices.

W. ISARD takes this opportunity of thanking those who have hitherto accorded him a share of their support, and hopes by prompt attention to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

A choice assortment of the very best Teas.

Families waited on daily, if required.

ROBERT COOPER

Miller, Corn and Coal Merchant,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Dealer in Hay, Straw, Corn, Malt, and Hops. *Agent for Thorley's Food for Cattle.*

German Dried Yeast, Oatmeal Split Peas, Bird Seeds, &c.

Hire-work done with Spring Vans, by Contract or otherwise.

C. PULHAM,

STONE AND MARBLE MASON,

(Near the Toll-gate)

BROMLEY COMMON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity he has commenced Business at the above-named place, and hopes by strict attention to all orders, and by reasonably low charges, to merit a portion of their favours.

Monuments and Grave Stones.

BUILDERS SUPPLIED. *AN APPRENTICE WANTED.*

R. FERRIS,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY,

R. F. begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since commencing Business, and hopes by supplying a first class article at the lowest possible charges, to merit a continuance of the same.

Cart Harness kept in repair by Contract or otherwise at £1 1s. per year, per Horse, and find them collars.

THE BROMLEY DIRECTORY

Including the neighbouring Parishes of Beckenham, Chislehurst, Downe, Farnborough, Hayes, Keston, and West Wickham.

Price Sixpence.

To be obtained at the Printing office, High Street, Bromley.

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KENT DYE WORKS.

J. BROWNING & SON,

French Dyers, Bleachers, Glazers, Shawl and Furniture Cleaners,

WIDMORE, and at 165, *OLD KENT ROAD.*

Muslin and Lace dresses—Curtains, &c., bleached and finished—Chintz Curtains, Chair seats, &c., cleaned and glazed—Carpets and Hearth Rugs cleaned.

All Parcels or Orders left at Miss Mumford's, Bromley; Mr. Tovey's, St. Mary Cray or Mr. J. Browning's, Widmore, will receive immediate attention.

N.B.—All Parcels fetched and delivered free.

W. T. KELSEY

MILLER,

CORN, COAL, AND SEED MERCHANT,

High Street, Bromley, and Southend Mills.

Depots at Bromley and Beckenham Stations.

PRESENT PRICES:—

Best Screened W. E. Coal **28**/- *per ton* | *Best Silkstone Coals* **26**/- *per ton.*

Gas Coke **15**/- *per Chaldron.*

DEALER IN HAY, STRAW, MALT, & HOPS. AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN SEEDS OF THE BEST QUALITY. [*Terms Cash Monthly*

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J. B. SHILLCOCK,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Post Master.

Seasonable Remedies which no one should be without—

Shillcock's Glycerine Lotion for Chilblains, &c.

Pectoral Toffee for Coughs, and Tooth Ache Powders.

THE Testimonials for the Powders are so very numerous that it is inconvenient to insert them all, a fresh one will therefore appear with each advertisement. A Packet will be sent per post on receipt of 17 stamps, or the medicines can be procured through any chemist, from Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London.

Bromley, Jan. 14th, 1864.

Mr. SHILLCOCK.—I am happy to inform you that after taking one of your Tooth Ache Powders I was quite cured of a violent Tooth Ache, and strongly recommend them. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE HOLGATE, Gardener, Widmore

General Depot for Patent Medicines and Genuine Drugs and Chemicals. Special personal attention is given to dispensing Prescriptions with medicines from Apothecaries Hall and other approved Establishments. A constant supply of healthy Leeches on hand.

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BERLIN WOOL WORK PATTERNS—a large lot to be sold cheap.—Apply at the Printing office. Bromley.

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(Widow of the late GEORGE SMITH)
PLUMBER AND GLAZIER
HIGH ST., BROMLEY, KENT,

BEGS to return her sincere thanks to the gentry and inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity who have kindly patronised her late husband, and to inform them that her business will in future be conducted for her by his son Alfred, who has had great expeience in the above line. She trusts by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of their favours.

JOHN DAURIS,
GARDENER & CONTRACTOR
Crescent Villa,
PLAISTOW, BROMLEY, KENT.

Plans and Estimates furnished.—Gardens laid out, planted, and kept in order by the day, month, or year.
Agent for the celebrated Dartford Gravel.
Mould, Turf, Gravel, Manure, and every other necessary for Gardening, supplied.

JOHN DAURIS *begs to say that all Orders on Gardening subjects, with which he may be favoured, will have his very particular attention, and that the Workmen he employs are well qualified to give satisfaction wherever they are required.*

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CIRCULATING LIBRARY

IN connection with Mudie's and other London Libraries, near Messrs. Nash and Lukey's, High Street, Bromley, whereby all NEW WORKS can be supplied immediately after publication.
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Needlework executed.
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L. STEIERT,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,
NEW TOWN, BROMLEY, KENT,

L. S. begs to return his thanks to the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received, and trusts by attention to orders, combined with good workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.
Dealer in all kinds of Watches and Jewellery.
Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired on reasonable terms.

JOHN VARLEY
SHEFFIELD CUTLER
BROMLEY NEW TOWN,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received the last 12 years, and to inform them that he has taken premises as above where he carries on his cutlery trade in all its branches.
J. V. hopes by careful attention to all orders, to merit a continuanee of their favours.

CHISLEHURST LIME WORKS.

ORDERS will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by
W. BLUNDELL,
who will continue to conduct the business so many years carried on by his late father, deceased.



W. J. ARDERN,
DAIRYMAN
PLAISTOW, NEAR BROMLEY, KENT,
Waits upon Families twice daily, in Bromley Town, New Town, Rochester Place, Widmore, Bickley, Freelands Road, Plaistow, Farwig, and London Road, at times to suit their convenience, with
Genuine New Milk, &c.
N.B.—Schools and Tea Meetings supplied.

WILLIAM GRUBB,
Carpenter, Builder, & Undertaker
MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY
Window Blinds of every description made to order.
Estimates given for General repairs.

M. S. KENNETT
BUTCHER
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY,
Near the Railway Station.

Prime Pickled Tongues, and Dairy fed Pork.
Families waited on daily.

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For Fish, Poultry, Game, &c.,
GO TO
T. BLUNDELL
High Street, Bromley,
Where Fish, Poultry, Game, &c, can be obtained by Contract or otherwise.
Orders punctually attended to.

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with
GENUINE NEW MILK,

J. PEERLESS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
AND UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
BROMLEY, KENT.

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Silk Mercer, Hosier, & Haberdasher,
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TUTORSHIP WANTED, by a Gentleman 25 years of age, in a family, either resident or visiting. Subjects: English, French, Latin, and Greek. References to parents of last Pupils, &c. Address H. W., Norland Square, Notting Hill, W.

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Families waited on daily.

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Builders and Undertakers
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Passengers Change Carriages at Sevenoaks Junction.

Week Days	Sevenoaks J. dep.	8 50	10 40	12 50	1 55	4 10	5 50	8 25	*Sundays*	9 5	11 40	3 0	5 10	7 10	10 0
	Sevenoaks arr.	9 10	11 0	1 10	2 15	4 30	6 10	8 45		9 25	12 0	3 20	5 30	7 30	10 20
Week Days	Sevenoaks dep.	8 25	9 30	11 35	1 20	2 35	5 20	6 40	*Sundays*	8 25	11 0	2 10	3 45	6 30	8 5
	Sevenoaks J. arr.	8 44	9 49	11 55	1 40	2 55	5 39	7 0		8 45	11 20	2 30	4 4	6 50	8 25

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—UP.*											
Bickley	7.40	7.57	8.35	9. 5	9. 30	10.33	12.30	2.55	3.45	5.10	6.45	7.45	9.5
BROMLEY	7.44	8. 1	8.39	9. 9	9. 34	10.37	12.34	2.59	3.49	5.14	6.49	7.49	9.5
Shortlands	7.47	8. 4	8.42	9.12	9. 37	10.40	12.37	3. 2	3.52	5.17	6.52	7.52	9.5
Beckenham	7.55	8.12	8.49	9.19	9. 45	10.47	12.45	3.10	4. 0	5.23	7. 0	8. 0	10.
Lewisham Jun.	8.12	...	...	...	10. 0	11. 4	12.59	3.25	4.15	...	7.16	8.17	10.2
London Bridge	8.29	8.36	9.16	9.45	10.15	11.20	1.15	3.43	4.30	5.44	7.30	8.35	10.4
Blackfriars	8.32	8.39	9.19	9.48	10.18	11.23	1.18	3.46	5.33	5.47	7.33	8.38	10.4
Charing Cross arr.	8.38	8.46	9.25	9.55	10.25	11.30	1.25	3.53	4.40	5.53	7.40	8.45	10.5

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—DOWN.*											
Charing Cross	7.20	8.20	9. 0	11, 5	1.35	3.50	4.30	5. 5	6. 5	7. 5	8.30	11.1
Blackfriars	7.23	8.23	9. 3	11. 8	1.38	3.53	4.33	5. 8	6. 8	7. 8	8.33	11.1
London Bridge	7.33	8.30	9.10	11.18	1.47	4. 0	4.40	5.17	6.15	7.18	8.40	11.2
Lewisham Jun.	7 46	8.39	...	11.31	2. 0	4.13	—	5.27	6.28	7.30	8.51	11.4
Beckenham	8.10	8.55	9.43	11.57	2.32	4.42	5. 9	5.57	6.52	7,56	9.17	12.
Shortlands	8 14	8.59	—	12. 1	2.36	4.46	5.13	6. 1	6.56	...	9.21	12.
BROMLEY	8.17	9. 2	9.48	12. 4	2.39	4.49	5.16	6. 4	6.59	8. 1	9.24	12.
Bickley arr.	8.22	9. 5	9.52	12. 8	2.43	4.53	5.20	6. 8	7. 3	8. 5	9.28	12.1

N.B. An Extra Train leaves London Bridge for Bickley (on Saturdays only) at 2.30 p.m. calling at all Stations

From Bickley.	SUNDAYS.	From London Bridge.
9.6 a.m. 7.22 8.30 & 9.9	———	7.55 a.m. 1.47 5.45 6.47 & 8.47

EXTRA TRAINS leave Charing Cross for Beckenham 7.5 7.50 9.50 2.20 5.30 7.5 & 9.20
Leave Beckenham for Charing Cross at 5.40 7.40 8.55 & 9.20 *Week Days.*
Sundays from Charing Cross to Beckenham at 9.20 7.20 and 9.35. From Beckenham to Charing Cross at 10.10 6.50 and 10.35 The Journey each way occupies Forty minutes.

Return Tickets between London and Bromley and London and Bickley, are available from FRIDAY *to the following* MONDAY EVENING.

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BECKENHAM and NORWOOD.
TIME TABLE NOT COME TO HAND.

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AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*]

No. 70. MARCH, 1864. Price One Penny.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Principal Stations.)

WEEK DAYS—UP.

| | | |

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ESTABLISHED 1796.

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J. MOWAT,

RESPECTFULLY invites inspection of his Large Stock of the above for Autumn and Winter wear, from the best makers, north of the Tweed.

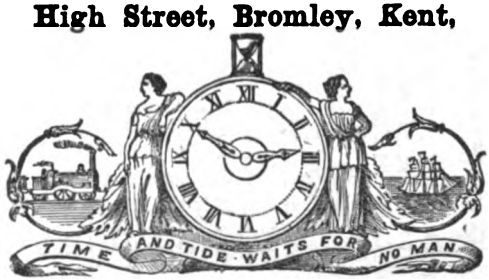
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	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gold Watches ..	3	15	0	to	20	0	0
Silver Do.	2	2	0	..	8	0	0
Clocks	0	5	0	..	8	0	0
Gold Chains.. ..	1	10	0	..	10	0	0
Silver Do... ..	0	10	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Earrings ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Lockets ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Pins... ...	0	2	0	...	2	10	0
Wedding Rings ...	0	7	6	...	1	1	0
Keepers...	0	4	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Pencil cases	0	3	6	...	2	0	0
Silver Thimbles ...	0	1	0	...	0	2	0

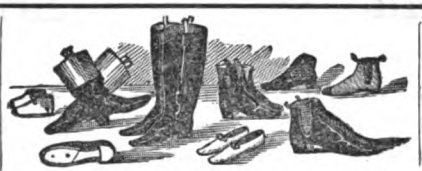
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Invites inspection of her large selection of Ladies' and Gentlemens'
BOOTS, SHOES, AND GOLOSHES
Children's Shoes in great variety. *Bespoke orders executed ond repairing done.*
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Good Workmanship and Materials guarranteed
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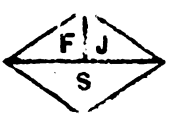
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Bromley Common	„	*Friday*
Chelsfield and Shoreham	„	*Monday*
Chislehurst and Orpington	„	*Friday*
Hayes and Keston	„	*Thursday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	„	*Saturday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	„	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	„	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	every other	*Wednesday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Friday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Eltham and Old Charlton	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
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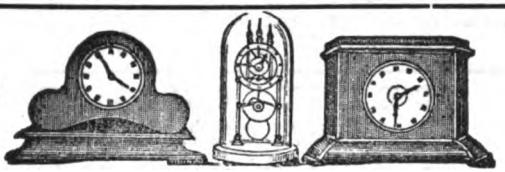
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W. ISARD takes this opportunity of thanking those who have hitherto accorded him a share of their support, and hopes by prompt attention to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

A choice assortment of the very best Teas.

Families waited on daily, if required.

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(Near the Toll-gate)

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Seasonable Remedies which no one should be without—

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I am Sir, your obedient Servant, C. VICKERS.

General Depot for Patent Medicines and Genuine Drugs and Chemicals. Special personal attention is given to dispensing Prescriptions with medicines from Apothecaries Hall and other approved Establishments. A constant supply of healthy Leeches on hand.

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DOWN trains leaving Victoria at 8 0 10 30 2 0 4 10 6 0 & 9 0 call at all the above-named stations, excepting the 10 30 & 4 10 which do not stop at Beckenham.

An extra train leaves Bickley for the Elephant and Castle at 8 30 p.m.; also one from the Elephant and Castle for Bickley at 7 0 p.m. which call at all intermediate stations. By referring to the first page, the time between each station, may be ascertained.

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The Spotted Dog, Strand
Ship, Charing Cross
Spread Eagle, Regent circus
Blue Post, Holborn
King of Denmark, Old Bailey
Spread Eagle, Gracechurch street
White Lion cellar, Gracechurch street
Half Moon, Gracechurch st.
Phœnix, King William st., City
George Inn, Borough
Catherine Wheel, Borough
George and Dragon, Limekilns, Greenwich.

Orders received at Mr. Leach's, Grocer, Bromley; and Mr. J. Browning's, Grocer, Widmore.

ESTABLISHMENT for **YOUNG LADIES,**

1, COLLEGE PLACE,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT,

Conducted by

Mrs. WHEATLEY.

Young Gentlemen received under ten years of age.

Evening Tuition in English and Music.

Terms and Hours on application.

JOHN VARLEY

SHEFFIELD CUTLER

BROMLEY NEW TOWN,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received the last 12 years, and to inform them that he has taken premises as above where he carries on his cutlery trade in all its branches.

J. V. hopes by careful attention to all orders, to merit a continuance of their favours.

WILLIAM GRUBB,

Carpenter, Builder, & Undertaker

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY

Window Blinds of every description made to order. Estimates given for General repairs.

M. S. KENNETT

BUTCHER

MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY,

Near the Railway Station.

Prime Pickled Tongues, and Dairy fed Pork.

Families waited on daily.

JOHN DAURIS,

GARDENER & CONTRACTOR

2, *Beechfield Cottages,*

WIDMORE, BROMLEY, KENT.

Plans and Estimates furnished.—Gardens laid out, planted, and kept in order by the day, month, or year.

Agent for the celebrated Dartford Gravel.

Mould, Turf, Gravel, Manure, and every other necessary for Gardening, supplied.

JOHN DAURIS *begs to say that all Orders on Gardening subjects, with which he may be favoured, will have his very particular attention, and that the Workmen he employs are well qualified to give satisfaction wherever they are required.*

E. UNSTEAD

(LATE VERINDER)

GROCER, TEA DEALER

Oil and Italian Warehouseman,

CHEESEMONGER, &c.,

Perseverance House,

MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT.

All description of Brushes at London Prices. Families waited on daily.

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For Fish, Poultry, Game, &c.,
GO TO
T. BLUNDELL
High Street, Bromley,
Where Fish, Poultry, Game, &c, can be obtained by Contract or otherwise.
Orders punctually attended to.

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with
GENUINE NEW MILK,

J. PEERLESS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
AND UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
BROMLEY, KENT.

T. PEARCE,
FLORIST,
HAYES, KENT.
BLOOMING PLANTS furnished for the drawing room. The Paragon Flower Tray refurnished.
A fine variety of BEDDING PLANTS for the season, at London Prices.
Orders strictly attended to.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,
Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

SERVANTS' LIVERIES.
The best at moderate prices, furnished by
J. MOWAT
ESTABLISHED 1796. BROMLEY, KENT.

WANTED—a Good Housemaid, in a family of six: wages £11 and everything found. Address Mrs. E. B. Green, Ravensbourne Park, Lewisham, S.E., near Catford Bridge Station.

WANTED—A respectable woman as General Servant, about 25. Apply at the Printing Office, Bromley.

Established 1843.
W. WOODALL,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

J. BAILEY & SON,
Builders and Undertakers
4, *PARK ROAD,*
NEW BROMLEY.
Repairing in all its Branches.
Contracts taken and Estimates Given.
Workshops, "White Hart" Yard
AND AT NEW BROMLEY.

HENRY BLACKNEY
SMITH AND FARRIER,
Hoop, Tire, & Spring Maker, Locksmith, &c
BROMLEY NEW TOWN.
Horses carefully Shod on the most approved principles.
Smith's work in all its branches.
Iron and Wire Fencing made and repaired.

W. N. CARRECK
BIRD-STUFFER, &c.
FARWIG, BROMLEY, KENT.
Cases carefully re-arranged and repaired.



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London Chatham and Dover Railway——Sevenoaks Branch.

Passengers Change Carriages at Sevenoaks Junction.

Week Days	Sevenoaks J. dep.	8 50	10 40	12 50	1 55	4 10	5 50	8 25	*Sundays*	9 5	11 40	3 0	5 10	7 10	10 0
	Sevenoaks arr.	9 10	11 0	1 10	2 15	4 30	6 10	8 45		9 25	12 0	3 20	5 30	7 30	10 20
Week Days	Sevenoaks dep.	8 25	9 30	11 35	1 20	2 35	5 20	6 40	*Sundays*	8 25	11 0	2 10	3 45	6 30	8 35
	Sevenoaks J. arr.	8 44	9 49	11 55	1 40	2 55	5 39	7 0		8 45	11 20	2 30	4 4	6 50	8 55

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—UP.*													
Bickley	7.40	7.57	8 30	9. 5	9. 30	10.33	12.30	2.55	3.45	5.10	6.45	7.45	10.10
BROMLEY	7.44	8. 1	8.34	9. 9	9. 34	10.37	12.34	2.59	3.49	5.14	6.49	7.49	10.14
Shortlands	7.47	8. 4	8.37	9.12	9. 37	10.40	12.37	3. 2	3.52	5.17	6.52	7.52	10.17
Beckenham	7.55	8.20	8.47	9.20	9. 45	10.47	12.45	3.10	4. 0	5.40	7. 0	8. 2	10.25
Lewisham Jun.	8.12	8.35	...	...	10. 0	11. 4	12.59	3.25	4.15	5.55	7.16	8.19	10.36
London Bridge	8.30	8.50	9.15	9.45	10.15	11.20	1.15	3.43	4.30	6.11	7.30	8.35	10.50
Blackfriars	8.33	8 53	9.18	9.48	10.18	11.23	1.18	3.46	4.33	6 15	7.33	8.38	10.53
Charing Cross arr.	8.40	9. 0	9.25	9.55	10.25	11.30	1.25	3.53	4.40	6.23	7.40	8.45	11. 0

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—DOWN.*												
Charing Cross	...	...	9. 0	11, 5	1.45	2.35	3.50	4.30	5. 8	6. 5	7. 5	8.30	11.15
Blackfriars	...	...	9. 3	11. 8	1.48	2.38	3.53	4.33	5.11	6. 8	7. 8	8.33	11.18
London Bridge	7.33	8.25	9.10	11.18	1.53	2.45	4. 0	4.40	5.20	6.15	7.18	8.40	11.23
Lewisham Jun.	7 46	8.38	...	11.31	2. 5	2.58	4.13	—	5.30	6.28	7.31	8.51	11.36
Beckenham	8.10	8.55	9.43	11.57	2.32	3.27	4.42	5. 9	5.57	6.52	7,56	9.17	12. 0
Shortlands	8 14	8.59	—	12. 1	2.36	3.31	4.46	5.13	6. 1	6.56	...	9.21	12. 4
BROMLEY	8.17	9. 2	9.48	12. 4	2.39	3.34	4.49	5.16	6. 4	6.59	8. 1	9.24	12. 7
Bickley arr.	8.22	9. 5	9.52	12. 8	2.43	3.38	4.53	5.20	6. 8	7. 3	8. 5	9.28	12.12

From Bickley.	SUNDAYS.	From London Bridge.
9.6 a.m. 7.22 8.30 & 9.9	——	7.55 a.m. 1.53 5.53 6.53 & 8.53

EXTRA TRAINS leave London Bridge for Beckenham 7.15 8.0 10.0 5.40 & 9.30 Leave Beckenham for London Bridge at 7.40 8.55 & 9.20 *Week Days.*

Sundays from Charing Cross to Beckenham at 9.20 7.45 and 9.35. From Beckenham to Charing Cross at 10.10 6.50 and 10.35 The Journey each way occupies Forty minutes.

Return Tickets between London and Bromley and London and Bickley, are available from FRIDAY *to the following* MONDAY EVENING.

FOWNES' KESTON OMNIBUS takes to the 9.9 10.37 3.49 6.49 Up Trains, and from the 8.25 11.5 4.30 and 8.30 Down Trains *Week Days. Sundays* to the 9.10 7.26 and 8.34 Up, & from the 7.55 1.53 & 8 53 Down.

BECKENHAM and NORWOOD.

Beckenham dep.	9 55	11 0	2 35	4 10	5 45	7 45	Norwood June. dep.	9 20	10 35	1 40	3 29	5 30	7 10

BAXTER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH MEDICINE

A safe and efficacious Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and pulmonary affections generally, will in most cases give immediate relief, or cure the most violent Coughs, after long standing, provided there is no physical disorganisation.

A single trial will convince the most sceptical of the benefits to be derived from its use.—Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

PREPARED BY

W. W. BAXTER,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMIST,

Opposite the White Hart Hotel,

BROMLEY, KENT.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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THE BROMLEY AND MONTHLY ADVERTISER.
[Registered for Transmission Abroad.]
No. 71. APRIL, 1864. Price One Penny.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Principal Stations.)

WEEK DAYS—UP.

Leaving	1,2,3	1,2,3	2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1, ,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1 2	1 2	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Dover	—	—	...	...	—	—	7 0	—	9 25		...	...	—	—	2 0	—	...	—	4 30	—	7 15	—
Canterbury	—	—	...	...	—	—	7 42	—	10 10	—	...	...	—	—	2 45	—	...	—	5 15	—	7 50	—
Faversham	—	—	...	...	—	—	8 5	—	10 34		...	...	—	—	3 9	—	...	—	5 39	—	8 11	—
Sittingbourne	—	—	...	...	—	—	8 22	—	10 51		...	...	—	—	3 27	—	...	—	5 56	—	8 26	—
Chatham	—	7 0	...	...	8 22	—	8 50	9 41	11 19	—	1 25	...	2 25	—	3 55	...	5 31	—	6 24	—	8 52	—
Rochester br.	—	7 5	...	...	8 27	—	8 55	9 46	11 24	—	1 30	...	2 30	—	4 0	...	5 36	—	6 29	—	8 57	—
Farningham	—	7 34	...	...	8 51	—	9 22	10 9	11 54	—	1 53	...	2 56	—	4 29	...	5 59	—	7 0	—	9 21	—
Sevenoaks Juc.	—	—	...	...	8 59	—	—	10 16	12 1	—	2 0	...	3 3	—	4 36	...	6 6	—	7 8	—	—	—
St. Mary Cray	—	7 47	...	...	9 7	—	9 34	10 24	12 8	—	2 6	...	3 10	—	4 44	...	6 12	—	7 16	—	9 32	—
Bickley	7 40	7 57	8 30	9 5	9 15	9 30	9 41	10 38	12 15	12 30	2 12	2 55	—	3 45	4 15	4 52	5 10	6 19	6 45	7 24	7 45	9 38	10 10
BROMLEY	7 44	8 1	8 34	9 9	9 19	9 34	9 45	10 37	—	12 34	...	2 59	3 19	3 49	4 19	...	5 14	—	6 49	7 28	7 49	9 42	10 14
Shortlands	7 47	8 4	8 37	9 12	—	9 37	—	10 40	—	12 37	...	3 2	—	3 52	4 22	...	5 17	—	6 52	—	7 52	—	10 17
Beckenham	7 51	8 8	8 42	9 16	9 25	9 41	9 50	10 44	12 22	12 41	2 20	3 6	3 25	3 56	4 26	5 0	5 21	6 27	6 56	7 33	7 56	9 47	10 21
Penge	7 55	8 13	8 47	9 20	—	9 45	—	10 48	—	12 45	2 24	3 10	—	4 0	4 30	...	5 25	...	7 0	—	8 0	—	10 25
Sydenham Hill	—	8 18	8 52	9 24	—	—	—	10 53	—	12 49	...	3 14	—	4 4	4 34	...	5 29	6 35	7 4	—	8 4	—	10 29
Dulwich	8 1	8 21	8 56	9 27	—	9 51	—	10 56	—	12 52	...	3 17	—	4 7	4 37	...	5 32	—	7 7	—	8 7	—	10 32
Herne Hill	8 4	8 25	9 0	9 30	9 38	9 54	10 1	11 0	12 36	12 55	2 33	3 20	3 37	4 10	4 40	5 14	5 35	6 42	7 10	7 45	8 10	9 58	10 35
Brixton	—	8 28	9 8	9 33	—	9 57	10 4	11 3	12 39	12 58	...	3 23	3 40	—	4 43	5 17	5 38	6 45	7 13	7 48	8 13	—	10 38
Victoria Stn. arr.	—	8 40	9 26	9 45	9 58	10 8	10 15	11 15	12 50	1 10	2 45	3 35	3 50	—	4 55	5 30	5 50	6 55	7 25	8 0	8 25	10 10	10 50

WEEK DAYS—DOWN.

Leaving	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1 2	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1 2	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Victoria Station	7 40	...	9 15	10 45	11 25	12 5	12 55	1 50	2 0	2 55	3 20	4 10	4 35	5 0	5 25	6 0	6 20	7 30	8 45	11 30	...	...
Brixton	7 49	...	9 24	10 54	11 34	12 13	1 4	1 59	2 9	3 4	...	4 19	—	—	5 34	6 9	6 29	...	8 54	11 39	...	...
Herne Hill	7 53	8 40	9 27	10 58	11 40	12 16	1 8	2 3	2 15	3 10	3 30	4 25	4 53	5 11	5 40	6 12	6 35	7 41	9 0	11 43	...	...
Dulwich	7 56	8 43	9 30	11 1	11 43	—	1 11	—	2 18	3 13	...	4 28	4 56	—	5 43	—	6 38	7 44	9 3	11 46	...	...
Sydenham Hill	7 59	...	9 33	11 4	11 46	—	1 14	—	2 21	3 16	...	4 31	4 59	—	5 46	—	6 41	7 47	9 6	11 49	...	...
Penge	8 4	8 49	9 37	11 9	11 51	—	1 18	—	2 26	3 21	...	4 36	5 3	5 19	5 51	—	6 46	7 51	9 11	11 54	...	...
Beckenham	8 10	8 55	9 43	11 15	11 57	12 27	1 23	2 15	2 32	3 27	3 42	4 42	5 9	5 24	5 57	6 23	6 52	7 56	9 17	12 0	...	...
Shortlands	8 14	8 59	—	11 19	12 1	—	1 27	—	2 36	3 31	...	4 46	5 13	—	6 1	—	6 56	...	9 21	12 4	...	...
BROMLEY	8 17	9 2	9 48	11 22	12 4	—	1 30	2 21	2 39	3 34	...	4 49	5 16	5 29	6 4	6 28	6 59	8 1	9 24	12 7	...	...
Bickley	8 22	9 5	9 52	11 26	12 8	12 34	1 34	2 25	2 43	3 38	3 50	4 53	5 20	5 33	6 8	6 32	7 3	8 5	9 28	12 12	...	...
St. Mary Cray	8 29	—	9 58	11 33	—	12 40	1 41	2 32	—	—	3 57	—	—	5 40	—	6 39	—	8 11	—	12 19	...	...
Sevenoaks Jnc.	8 36	—	10 4	...	—	12 47	1 48	—	—	—	4 4	—	—	5 47	—	—	...	8 18	—	—	...	...
Farningham	8 43	—	10 11	11 45	—	12 54	1 55	2 44	—	—	4 11	—	—	5 54	—	6 51	...	8 25	—	12 31	...	...
Rochester br.	9 12	—	10 37	12 13	—	1 17	2 23	3 11	—	—	4 37	—	—	6 22	—	7 19	...	8 51	—	12 55	...	...
Chatham	9 19	—	10 44	12 20	—	1 24	2 30	3 18	—	—	4 43	—	—	6 29	—	7 26	...	8 57	—	1 0	...	...
Sittingbourne	9 46	—	—	—	—	1 49	—	3 45	—	—	5 5	—	—	—	—	7 53	—	—	—	—	...	...
Faversham	10 4	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	4 3	—	—	5 22	—	—	—	—	8 11	—	—	—	—	...	...
Canterbury	10 28	—	—	—	—	2 29	—	4 26	—	—	5 43	—	—	—	—	8 35	—	—	—	—	...	...
Dover arrives	11 15	—	—	—	—	3 10	—	5 10	—	—	6 20	—	—	—	—	9 20	—	—	—	—	...	...

SUNDAY TIMES of trains that stop between Sevenoaks Junction and Herne Hill, will be found with the Advisements

☞ The Mid Kent Tim Table will be found in another page

EDWARD DUNN
UPHOLSTERER & UNDERTAKER
Market Place, Bromley,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed upon him, begs most respectfully to inform those favouring him with their Orders by Post, that it is necessary to address as above where he is continuing the Business (for the benefit of himself and sisters) which has been conducted by his family for more than a century.

ESTABLISHED 1796.

SCOTCH TWEEDS,

In respect to Durability and Thrift, have long held the first rank among Materials for Gentlemen's Clothing; but of late years Manufacturers have been able to bring this Useful and Pleasant Fabric to a state of perfection in Quality, Beauty of Finish, and Variety in Pattern, altogether unrivalled in any other Department of Dress.

J. MOWAT,

RESPECTFULLY invites inspection of his Large Stock of the above for Spring and Summer wear, from the best makers, ayont the Tweed.

Prices from 16*s.* *to* 30*s.* *per pair.*

Agent to the Briton Medical and General Life Assurance Association.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

MEREDITH JONES POWELL & Co.

COAL IMPORTERS,

The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

MJ. P. & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that they have, regularly discharging, Cargoes of first rate WALLS END COALS, and which they are now delivering (Screened) at the low price of 28/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same description of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 25/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, large and bright burning 26/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 24/- per ton.

C. GORDON,

High Street, Bromley, Kent,



PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and Working Jeweller.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gold Watches ..	3	15	0	to	20	0	0
Silver Do... ..	2	2	0	..	8	0	0
Clocks	0	5	0	..	8	0	0
Gold Chains.. ..	1	10	0	..	10	0	0
Silver Do... ..	0	10	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Earrings ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Lockets ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Pins... ...	0	2	0	...	2	10	0
Wedding Rings ...	0	7	6	...	1	1	0
Keepers...	0	4	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Pencil cases	0	3	6	...	2	0	0
Silver Thimbles ...	0	1	0	...	0	2	0

Spectacles to suit all sights from 1*s.*6*d.* per pair

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Steam Brewery, Bromley Common, Kent,
March 10th, 1864.

W. PAWLEY, Jun.,

BEGS to inform the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of Bromley and the surrounding neighbourhood that he has opened the above Brewery, and hopes by supplying a good article at moderate prices to receive the kind support of his Friends.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

R. V. HARMAN,

(Late Collett)

Musical and Fancy Repository,

Opposite the College,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

ALL THE NEWEST MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Musical Instruments of every description for Sale or Hire.

TUNING & REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

A great variety of Stationery, and all kinds of Fancy Goods.

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Millinery, Dressmaking, Baby Linen,

LADIES OUTFITTING AND FANCY DRAPERY

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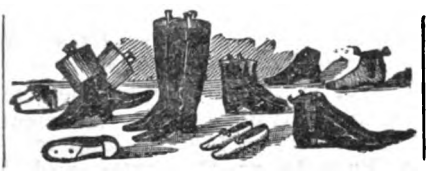
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY,

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. YOUNG,

LATE MISS PALMER.

LONDON HOUSE
HIGH ST.,
BROMLEY, KENT.



THORPE & SONS
CELEBRATED
BOOTS AND SHOES

MRS. BURGESS

Invites inspection of her large selection of Ladies' and Gentlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GOLOSHES

Children's Shoes in great variety. *Bespoke orders executed and repairing done.*

ESTABLISHED 1828.

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VERANDAH COTTAGE, BROMLEY,

Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. NETTLEFOLD

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 5th April, at 12 o'clock, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, on the Premises, Verandah Cottage, Bromley Town, comprising mahogany bedsteads, beds, mattresses, blankets, carpets, pier, chimney, and toilet glasses, washandstands, mahogany chairs, sofas, dining and Pembroke tables, China, glass, and the usual kitchen requisites. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneer, Bromley, Kent.

J. NETTLEFOLD, UPHOLSTERER, &c.,

BEGS to inform the residents of Bickley, that he has in Stock at his Warehouses at Bromley, a supply of Brussels Carpet, Hassocks and Cloth, of the selected patterns, from which he is supplying fittings for several of the Pews of the new Church, and he would be happy to supply those who may not be provided with any of the above they may require.

FILBY AND SON,

From Douglas,' New Bond Street, London,

Hair Dressers, Perfumers, and Ornamental Hair Manufacturers,

2, COLLEGE PLACE, HIGH ST., BROMLEY,

BEG to inform the Nobility. Gentry, and Public generally, they will open the Premises, as above on Monday, April 11th. The most approved style of Cutting, Shampooing, and arranging the Hair will be carried out, and by the strictest attention to cleanliness and punctuality, E. F. & SON trust to merit and receive a large share of the patronage of the Ladies, Gentlemen, and Families in the Neighbourhood. Children's Hair carefully cut and attended to. Families waited on at their own Residences, if required. Hair brushing by the new Rotary Brush. Hair Wash, Pomade, Perfumery, and every article necessary for the Toilette, at reasonable prices.

J. K. HUNTER

PRACTICAL COACH BUILDER,

LONDON ROAD, BROMLEY.

Carriages Built and Repaired on the most approved principles.

Orders executed with punctuality.

J. K. H. begs to call attention to his celebrated Cane Basket Pony Carriages admitted by Connoisseurs to be unrivalled.

BROMLEY CHORAL UNION.

President:—C. F. DEVAS, Esq. *Treasurer:*—ROBINSON LATTER, Esq.

Conductor, Mr. E. GRIFFITHS

(Organist and Professor of Music, Chislehurst.)

THE FIRST CONCERT of this Society, will be given on *Thursday Evening, April 7th*, 1864, in the WHITE HART ASSEMBLY ROOM.

The Selection of Music will consist of

Glees, Part Songs, Quartetts, and Solos

BY EMINENT COMPOSERS.

Prices of Admission—Stalls 3s., Reserved Seats 2s., Back do. 1s. Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Strong, Mr. Harman, High-street; at the Post Office, Chislehurst: and Mr. Bush, Market-square. An early application is necessary as only a limited number of Tickets will be issued.

N.B. Members meet for practice every Thursday Evening, in the Magistrates room at the Bell Inn.

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WILLIAM H. COOPER,

FAMILY DRAPER,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

Dresses.....Shawls.....Mantles.....Bonnets.....Hats
Ribbons.....Feathers.....Flowers.....Trimmings
Gloves..... ...Hosiery.....Stays.....Baby Linen, &c.

A choice assortment of the New Embroidered Robes for spring wear.

A large Stock of Crinolines, newest shape and style.

FAMILY MOURNING ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. H. C. being fully prepared to meet competition where QUALITY *as well as* PRICE *is regarded, assures the Public of his determination not to be surpassed by any of the London Houses.*

AGENT FOR THE
Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company,
List of Prices on application.

LONDON HOUSE, BROMLEY.

FOX AND SON'S DRAYS

ARE APPOINTED TO START FOR:—

Bexley, North Cray, and St. Mary Cray	every	*Saturday*
Bickley, and Widmore	„	*Saturday*
Bromley New Town, and Market Place	„	*Wednesday*
Bromley	„	*Thursday*
Bromley Common	„	*Friday*
Chelsfield and Shoreham	„	*Monday*
Chislehurst and Orpington	„	*Friday*
Hayes and Keston	„	*Thursday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	„	*Saturday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	„	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	„	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	every other	*Wednesday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Friday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Eltham and Old Charlton	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	„	*Friday*
Lee and Blackheath	„	*Tuesday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead	„	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	„	*Wednesday*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

FARNBOROUGH BREWERY, BY BROMLEY, KENT, S.E

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Steam Brewery, Bromley Common, Kent,
March 10th, 1864.

W. PAWLEY, JUN.,

BEGS to inform the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of Bromley and the surrounding neighbourhood that he has opened the above Brewery, and hopes by supplying a good article at moderate prices to receive the kind support of his Friends.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

Millinery, Dressmaking, Baby Linen,

LADIES OUTFITTING AND FANCY DRAPERY

ESTABLISHMENT

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY,

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. YOUNG,

LATE MISS PALMER.

A. G. COOK & Co.,

WINE & BRANDY MERCHANTS,

Agents for Messrs. ALLSOPPS & SONS', and BASS'S PALE ALE, and GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in Casks and Bottles.

Stores---BROMLEY STATION YARD.

MAGASIN DE NOUVEAUTÉS, MODES, ROBES, &c.

Mrs. JAMES,

(From Mrs. Hakewill's, 56, Brook Street, Bond Street).

Has the largest, and best assortment of Veils, Flowers, Feathers, &c., in Bromley. Veils in Soufflé, from 1s. Mantles, Jackets, & Embroideries, in the newest Styles from Paris models, at any price according to quality.

New and choice patterns in Cambric and Muslin Robes for the present Summer Season.

Plain and Mounted Straw Hats and Bonnets. Tulle and Crêpe Bonnets.

Caps, Collars, and Cuffs in great variety.

Mrs. JAMES having the entrée of the principal Show Rooms in the West End will always be prepared with the newest styles in Millinery, and will endeavour to secure every novelty as it appears.

Mrs. JAMES, Milliner and Dressmaker,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

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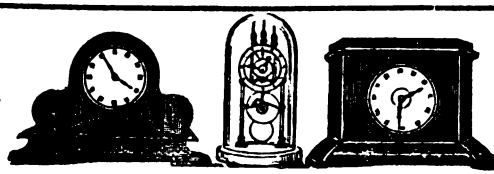
MIDDLETON,

(FROM No. 40, LONG ACRE, LONDON,)

COACH BUILDER,

BROMLEY, KENT.

Carriages of all descriptions built to order on the shortest notice, on job, and for exportation.

Established  1797.

HOW, BROTHERS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Turret and House Clocks wound and kept in repair, by the Year.

WEDDING & MOURNING RINGS.

ent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Fire & Life Office—A large participation in Life profits.

W. H. INGLES,

OLD ESTABLISHED

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer

BROMLEY & CHISLEHURST, KENT.

large assortment of Whips, Spurs, Bits, Brushes, and every article necessary for Stable use, always on hand.

MOWAT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER

(Many years Manager for J. REID'S Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guarranteed.

EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

Importer of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c.

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, S.E.

J. A. MOWAT desires particularly to draw attention to his system of fitting, which unites perfect ease with fashionable neatness essentials without which no boot or shoe can possibly give satifactoin

MARKET SQUARE BROMLEY.

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W. ISARD'S

GROCERY & PROVISION WAREHOUSE

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

W. ISARD begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that he has recently enlarged his premises, to meet the requirements of his increasing trade, and has therefore a larger stock of all articles, in the above line, of the best quality and at London prices.

W. ISARD takes this opportunity of thanking those who have hitherto accorded him a share of their support, and hopes by prompt attention to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

A choice assortment of the very best Teas.

Families waited on daily, if required.

H. BYSOUTH,

NURSERYMAN & FLORIST,

WIDMORE LANE, BROMLEY,

BEGS respectfully to inform the Gentry of Bromley and the neighbourhood that he has removed to the above address, and having a Fine Collection of Bedding and Window Plants now in Bloom, offers them at the following prices:—

	PER DOZ. s. d.		PER DOZ. s. d.		PER DOZ. s. d.
Scarlet Geraniums.....	2 0	Heliotropes.....	1 6	Geraniums Christine ...	2 6
Variegated do.	3 0	Lobelias, blue and white	1 6	Double Tropæolums ...	2 0
Golden Chain.....	4 0	Calceolarias	1 6	Ageratum	1 6
Petunias	1 6	Variegated Alyssum ...	1 6	Gazania	1 6
Verbenas, of sorts	1 6	Tropæolums	1 6	Cerastium	1 6

Window Plants equally low in price. Gardens designed, Planted and attended to by Contract or otherwise. Plans and estimates furnished. Garden Pots, Turf, Mould, Gravel, Manure, and all kinds of Garden requisites supplied.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To the Gentry and public of Bromley and its Vicinity.

MR H. C. VANDERPANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

OF 52, MADDOX STREET,

HAS made arrangements to receive Patients at Mrs. BURGESS'S, LONDON HOUSE, HIGH ST., on *Mondays* from 11 till 4 o'clock. Every branch of the Profession, Surgical and Mechanical, successfully performed. Teeth Extracted by Forceps suited to every form of Tooth, avoiding that cruel crash on the old system. Artificial Teeth arranged on a plan peculiar to himself. References of the highest medical character. Fees strictly moderate.

Established Thirty Years.

ROBERT COOPER

MILLER,

CORN AND COAL MERCHANT,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Dealer in Hay, Straw, Malt, Hops, German Yeast, Oatmeal, Split Peas, & Bird Seeds.

R. C. having made arrangements with the "KENT Coal Company," is now enabled to supply every description of Coals at the lowest possible price for Cash. DEPOT AT BROMLEY.

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MEREDITH JONES POWELL & Co.

COAL IMPORTERS,

The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

M. J. P. & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that they have, regularly discharging, Cargoes of first rate WALLS END COALS, and which they are now delivering (Screened) at the low price of 27/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same description of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 24/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, large and bright burning 25/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 23/- per ton.

POST OFFICE, BROMLEY.

J. B. SHILLCOCK,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Post Master.

Seasonable Remedies which no one should be without—

Shillcock's Glycerine Lotion for Stings of Wasps, &c.
Pectoral Toffee for Coughs, and Tooth Ache Powders.

THE Testimonials for the Powders are so very numerous that it is inconvenient to insert them all, a fresh one will therefore appear with each advertisement. A Packet will be sent per post on receipt of 17 stamps, or the medicines can be procured through any chemist, from Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London.

Hertford, May 10th, 1864.

Mr. SHILLCOCK,—Sir, I have been suffering with a most violent Tooth Ache, having heard of your Powders, I took them, and I am happy to say the pain has edirely left me, and I have had no return. Yours obediently, N. INCH.

General Depot for Patent Medicines and Genuine Drugs and Chemicals. Special personal attention is given to dispensing Prescriptions with medicines from Apothecaries Hall and other approved Establishments. A constant supply of healthy Leeches on hand.

Schweppe's Soda 3/6, Webb's 3/-, Taylor's 2/6 per doz., other Mineral Waters at the lowest price

---

W. T. KELSEY

MILLER,

CORN, COAL, AND SEED MERCHANT,

High Street, Bromley, and Southend Mills.

Depots at Bromley and Beckenham Stations.

BEST COALS ONLY.

Double Screened Walls End Coal, and Gas Coke, at the lowest market prices, delivered in large or small quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Prime Fluke Kidney Potatoes.

DEALER IN HAY, STRAW, MALT, & HOPS. AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN SEEDS, OF THE BEST QUALITY. [*Terms Cash Monthly*

JOSEPH BROWN,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

6, John's Place,

WIDMORE, BROMLEY, KENT,

J. B. having commenced business as above, begs to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of the neighbourhood that he is prepared to undertake all work connected with building and to execute the same in a workmanlike manner on reasonable terms, and hopes by so doing to merit a share of their patronage.

Estimates Furnished.

Work done by Contract or otherwise.

CHISLEHURST.

BLUNDELL'S LIME WORKS.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN WEBB & SON,

Dealer in Glass, China, and

BEST

Staffordshire Earthenware,

BECKENHAM, KENT.

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LONDON, CHATHAM, & DOVER RAILWAY.

Sunday Trains. UP Trains call at Bromley at 9 10 11 54 2 54 4 26 7 26 8 34 & 9 14, and all stations between Sevenoaks Junction and Herne Hill, both included, with the exception of the 11 54 2 54 & 4 26, which do not stop at Beckenham.

DOWN trains leaving Victoria at 8 0 10 30 2 0 4 10 6 0 & 9 0 call at all the above-named stations, excepting the 10 30 & 4 10 which do not stop at Beckenham.

An extra train leaves Bickley for the Elephant and Castle at 8 30 p.m.; also one from the Elephant and Castle for Bickley at 7 0 p.m. which call at all intermediate stations. By referring to the first page, the time between each station, may be ascertained.

Established 1827.

J. RUSSELL
Keston, Hayes, Bromley, and Bickley Carrier,

To and from all parts of London daily,

Calling at the following Offices:—

The Spotted Dog, Strand	White Lion cellar, Gracechurch street
Ship, Charing Cross	Half Moon, Gracechurch st.
Spread Eagle, Regent circus	Phœnix, King William st., City
Blue Post, Holborn	George Inn, Borough
King of Denmark, Old Bailey	Catherine Wheel, Borough
Spread Eagle, Gracechurch street	George and Dragon, Limekilns, Greenwich.

Orders received at Mr. Leach's, Grocer, Bromley; and Mr. J. Browning's, Grocer, Widmore.

ESTABLISHMENT for **YOUNG LADIES,**
1, COLLEGE PLACE,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT,
Conducted by
Mrs. WHEATLEY.

Young Gentlemen received under ten years of age.

Evening Tuition in English and Music.

Terms and Hours on application.

WM. WINGHAM,
BRICKLAYER & BUILDER
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY.

Good Workmanship and Materials guarranteed

Estimates at the lowest remuneration for Cash

Wells Sunk or Repaired.

Depot for H. Doulton & Co's Stone Ware and Terra Cotta

Orders by Post punctually attended to,

JOHN VARLEY
SHEFFIELD CUTLER
BROMLEY NEW TOWN,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received the last 12 years, and to inform them that he has taken premises as above where he carries on his cutlery trade in all its branches.

J. V. hopes by careful attention to all orders, to merit a continuance of their favours.

WILLIAM GRUBB,
Carpenter, Builder, & Undertaker
MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY

Window Blinds of every description made to order. Estimates given for General repairs.

M. S. KENNETT
BUTCHER
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY,
Near the Railway Station.

Prime Pickled Tongues, and Dairy fed Pork.

Families waited on daily.

JOHN DAURIS,
GARDENER & CONTRACTOR
2, Beechfield Cottages,
WIDMORE, BROMLEY, KENT.

Plans and Estimates furnished.—Gardens laid out, planted, and kept in order by the day, month, or year.

Agent for the celebrated Dartford Gravel.

Mould, Turf, Gravel, Manure, and every other necessary for Gardening, supplied.

JOHN DAURIS *begs to say that all Orders on Gardening subjects, with which he may be favoured, will have his very particular attention, and that the Workmen he employs are well qualified to give satisfaction wherever they are required.*

E. UNSTEAD
(LATE VERINDER)
GROCER, TEA DEALER
Oil and Italian Warehouseman,
CHEESEMONGER, &c.,
Perseverance House,
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT.

All description of Brushes at London Prices.
Families waited on daily.

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T. BLUNDELL
Fishmonger, Poulterer, &c.

BEGS to inform his numerous customers he is carrying on business adjoining Mr. Wells's. Grocer, until his more convenient Premises are completed.

Orders punctually attended to.

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with
GENUINE NEW MILK,

J. PEERLESS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
AND UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
BROMLEY, KENT.

T. PEARCE,
FLORIST,
HAYES, KENT.

BLOOMING PLANTS furnished for the drawing room. The Paragon Flower Tray refurnished.

A fine variety of BEDDING PLANTS for the season, at London Prices.
Orders strictly attended to.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,
Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

SERVANTS' LIVERIES.

The best at moderate prices, furnished by
J. MOWAT
ESTABLISHED 1796. BROMLEY, KENT.

R. W. ELLIOTT,
SIEVE AND BASKET MAKER
In all its Branches,
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY.
Repairing done.

TO LET, Two Rooms Unfurnished,—Address N., Printing office, Bromley.

Established 1843.

W. WOODHALL,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

J. BAILEY & SON,
Builders and Undertakers
4, *PARK ROAD,*
NEW BROMLEY.

Repairing in all its Branches.
Contracts taken and Estimates Given.
Workshops, "White Hart" Yard
AND AT NEW BROMLEY.

HENRY BLACKNEY
SMITH AND FARRIER,
Hoop, Tire, & Spring Maker, Locksmith, &c
BROMLEY NEW TOWN.

Horses carefully Shod on the most approved principles.
Smith's work in all its branches.
Iron and Wire Fencing made and repaired.

W. N. CARRECK
BIRD-STUFFER, &c.
FARWIG, BROMLEY, KENT.
Cases carefully re-arranged and repaired.

LUTHER OLIVE,
MILLER
Hay, Corn, and Straw Dealer,
KESTON WIND AND STEAM MILLS.

Orders punctually attended to.
TERMS, CASH MONTHLY.

Seed Potatoes.

FOR SALE.—Myatt Prolific, Dalmahoye, Bratney Kidney, Regent, and other choice sorts.—Apply to H. Vincent, Downe, Kent.

WANTED, by a Pensioner, a Situation as Lodge or Gate Keeper, Messenger, or the care of offices—Excellent character. Address M. A., Printing office, Bromley.

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London Chatham and Dover Railway—Sevenoaks Branch.

Passengers Change Carriages at Sevenoaks Junction.

																	Sundays								
Week Days	Sevenoaks J. dep.	8 50	10 40	12 50	1 55	4 10	5 50	8 25	9 5	10 29	11 40	3 0	3 58	5 10	7 10	9 0									
	Sevenoaks arr.	9 10	11 0	1 10	2 15	4 30	6 10	8 45	9 25	10 50	12 0	3 20	4 20	5 30	7 30	9 19									
Week Days	Sevenoaks dep.	8 25	9 30	11 35	1 20	2 35	5 20	6 40	8 25	11 0	1 0	2 10	3 45	6 30	7 50	9 5									
	Sevenoaks J. arr.	8 44	9 49	11 55	1 40	2 55	5 39	7 0	8 45	11 20	1 20	2 30	4 4	6 50	8 9	9 24									

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	WEEK DAYS—UP.											
Bickley	7.40	7.57	8.30	9. 5	9. 30	10.33	12.30	2.55	3.45	5.10	6.45	7.45	10.1
BROMLEY	7.44	8. 1	8.34	9. 9	9. 34	10.37	12.34	2.59	3.49	5.14	6.49	7.49	10.1
Shortlands	7.47	8. 4	8.37	9.12	9. 37	10.40	12.37	3. 2	3.52	5.17	6.52	7.52	10.1
Beckenham	7.55	8.10	8.45	9.20	9. 45	10.47	12.45	3.10	4. 0	5.25	7. 0	8. 2	10.2
Lewisham Jun.	8.12	—	...	...	—	—	—	3.20	4.15	—	—	8.19	10.3
London Bridge	8.27	8.35	9. 9	9.45	10. 3	11. 8	1. 5	3.35	4.30	5.45	7.22	8.35	10.5
Blackfriars	8.30	8.38	9.12	9.48	10. 6	11.11	1. 8	3.38	4.33	5.48	7.25	8.38	10.5
Charing Cross arr.	8.37	8.45	9.17	9.55	10.10	11.15	1.15	3.45	4.40	5.55	7.30	8.45	11. 0

LEAVING	WEEK DAYS—DOWN.												
Charing Cross	...	...	9. 0	11,20	2. 0	2.45	4. 0	4.35	5.20	5.50	6.15	7. 5	8.45	11.20
Blackfriars	...	...	9. 3	11.23	2. 3	2.48	...	...	5.23	...	6.18	7. 8	...	11.23
London Bridge	7.35	8.25	9.10	11.30	2.10	2.55	4.10	4.45	5.28	5.55	6.25	7.18	8.52	11.2
Lewisham Jun.	7 47	8.38	...	...	—	3. 8	4.20	—	5.38	6. 5	...	7.31	...	11.4
Beckenham	8.10	8.55	9.43	11.57	2.32	3.27	4.42	5. 9	5.57	6.23	6.52	7,56	9 17	12.
Shortlands	8 14	8.59	—	12. 1	2.36	3.31	4.46	5.13	6. 1	..	6.56	...	9.21	12.
BROMLEY	8.17	9. 2	9.48	12. 4	2.39	3.34	4.49	5.16	6. 4	6.28	6.59	8. 1	9.24	12.
Bickley arr.	8.22	9. 5	9.52	12. 8	2.43	3.38	4.53	5.20	6. 8	6.32	7. 3	8. 5	9.28	12.1

From Bickley. **SUNDAYS.** **From London Bridge.**

9.6 a.m. 7.22 8.30 & 9.9 ———7.55 9:27 a.m. 1.53 5.53 6.53 & 8.53

EXTRA TRAINS leave London Bridge for Beckenham 7.15 8.0 10.0 a.m. & 9.30 p.m. Leave Beckenham for London Bridge at 5.40 7.40 8.55 & 9.20 p.m. *Week Days.*

Sundays from London Bridge to Beckenham at 7.53 and 9.45 p.m. From Beckenham to London Bridge at 10.10 a.m. 2.25 6.50 and 10.35 p.m.

Return Tickets between London and Bromley and London and Bickley, are available from FRIDAY *to the following* MONDAY EVENING.

FOWNES' KESTON OMNIBUS takes to the 9.9 10.37 3.49 6.49 Up Trains, and from the 8.25 11.30 4.45 and 7.18 Down Trains *Week Days*. *Sundays* to the 9.10 7.26 and 8.34 Up, & from the 7.55 1.53 & 8 53 Down.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

W. W. BAXTER,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)

FAMILY CHEMIST,

Opposite the White Hart Hotel,

BROMLEY, KENT.

AGENT FOR Messrs. SCHWEPPE & Co.'s SODA WATER, POTASS WATER, EFFERVESCING LEMONADE, AND MALVERN SELTZER WATER.

The superiority of their Soda Water requires no comment, having the test of more than half a century, and from its being preferred by the principal Families in the Kingdom.

SODA WATER from any other Manufacturer, if required.

JAMAICA GINGER BEER.

Seidlitz, Soda, Lemonade and Ginger Beer Powders in Boxes.

Hooper's Seltzer, Vichy and other Mineral Waters.

This being the season for the extensive use of the above wholesome and refreshing Beverages, W. W. BAXTER begs respectfully to solicit the favours of the NOBILITY and GENTRY in the Neighbourhood, who may be supplied on the same terms as at the Manufactories.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD STRONG, BROMLEY, KENT.

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THE BROMLEY AND RECORD
MONTHLY ADVERTISER.
[Registered for Transmission Abroad.]
No. 78. JUNE, 1864. Price One Penny.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (*Principal Stations.*)

WEEK DAYS—UP.

Leaving	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1 2,3	1,2,3	1 ,3,2	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1 2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Dover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 30	—	7 30	—		
Canterbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 15	—	8 2	—		
Faversham	—	—	—	7 20	—	—	8 35	—	10 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 39	—	8 22	—		
Sittingbourne	—	—	7 12	7 37	—	—	8 52	—	10 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 56	—	8 6	—		
Chatham	—	—	7 40	8 8	—	—	9 15	9 25	11 21	—	—	1 25	2 25	—	—	—	—	5 21	6 24	—	9 0	—		
Rochester br.	—	—	7 45	8 13	—	—	9 20	9 30	11 26	—	—	1 30	2 30	—	—	—	—	5 26	6 29	—	9 5	—		
Farningham	—	—	8 13	8 38	—	—	9 41	9 57	11 57	—	—	1 59	2 56	—	—	—	—	5 53	7 0	—	9 27	—		
Sevenoaks Juc.	—	—	8 21	—	9 21	—	—	10 4	12 6	—	—	2 6	3 3	—	—	4 35	—	6 1	7 8	—	9 34	—		
St. Mary Cray	—	—	8 27	8 50	9 27	—	9 53	10 11	12 14	—	—	2 13	3 10	—	—	4 41	—	6 7	7 16	—	9 41	—		
Bickley	7 40	8 0	8 35	9 0	—	9 40	10 0	10 19	12 22	12 35	1 35	2 22	—	3 40	4 15	4 50	5 30	6 14	6 45	7 24	8 5	9 48	10 10	
BROMLEY	7 44	8 4	8 39	9 4	9 35	9 44	—	10 23	—	12 39	1 39	2 28	3 19	3 44	4 19	4 54	5 34	—	6 49	7 28	8 9	9 52	10 14	
Shortlands	7 47	8 7	—	9 7	—	9 47	—	10 26	—	12 42	1 42	2 29	—	3 47	4 22	4 57	5 37	—	6 52	—	8 12	—	10 17	
Beckenham	7 51	8 11	8 44	9 11	—	9 51	—	10 30	12 31	12 46	1 46	2 34	3 24	3 51	4 26	5 1	5 41	6 22	6 56	7 33	8 16	9 57	10 21	
Penge	7 55	8 15	—	—	9 42	9 55	—	10 34	—	12 50	1 50	2 38	—	3 55	4 30	5 5	5 45	—	7 0	—	8 20	—	10 25	
Sydenham Hill	7 59	8 20	—	9 17	—	10 0	—	10 39	—	12 55	1 55	2 43	—	4 0	4 35	5 10	5 50	6 30	7 5	—	8 25	—	10 30	
Dulwich	8 2	8 23	—	9 20	—	10 3	—	10 42	—	12 58	1 58	2 46	—	4 3	4 38	5 13	5 53	—	7 8	—	8 28	—	10 33	
Herne Hill	8 5	8 26	8 55	9 23	9 49	10 6	1016	10 46	12 44	1 2	2 2	2 50	3 36	4 6	4 41	5 16	5 57	6 36	7 12	7 45	8 32	10 7	10 36	
Blackfriars arr	8 15	8 40	9 10	9 35	10 0	1020	1030	11 0	1 0	1 20	2 20	3 5	3 55	4 20	5 0	5 35	6 15	6 55	7 30	8 0	8 50	10 20	10 55	
Victoria Stn. arr.	—	8 40	9 10	9 35	10 2	1020	1030	11 0	1 0	1 18	2 18	3 5	3 50	—	4 55	5 30	6 13	6 50	7 28	8 0	8 48	10 20	10 50	

☞ A continuation of the Time Table will be found on the next page.

WEEK DAYS—DOWN.

Leaving	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,23	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,	1 2	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Victoria Station	6 0	7 0	—	9 5	10 45	11 25	12 0	12 35	1 30	2 0	3 0	3 10	4 10	4 35	5 0	5 20	5 50	6 10	6 30	7 30	7 55	9 0	10 30	12 30
Blackfriars dep.	6 0	6 55	8 30	9 5	10 45	11 20	12 0	12 30	1 25	1 55	3 0	3 5	4 10	4 40	5 0	5 20	5 50	6 10	6 30	7 30	7 50	8 55	10 25	12 30
Herne Hill	6 15	7 16	8 45	9 21	11 1	11 40	12 15	12 51	1 46	2 16	3 13	3 26	4 25	4 55	5 13	5 35	6 3	6 26	7 45	7 46	8 11	9 16	10 46	12 45
Dulwich	—	7 19	8 48	9 24	11 4	11 43	—	12 54	1 49	2 19	—	3 29	4 28	4 58	—	5 38	—	6 29	—	7 49	8 14	9 19	10 49	12 48
Sydenham Hill	—	7 22	8 51	—	11 7	11 46	—	12 57	1 52	2 22	—	3 32	4 31	5 1	—	5 41	—	6 32	—	7 52	8 17	9 22	10 52	12 51
Penge	—	7 27	8 56	9 31	11 11	11 51	—	1 2	1 56	2 27	—	3 37	4 36	5 6	—	5 46	—	6 37	—	7 56	8 22	9 27	10 57	12 56
Beckenham	—	7 33	9 2	9 37	11 16	11 57	12 25	1 8	2 1	2 33	3 23	3 43	4 42	5 12	—	5 52	—	6 43	6 55	8 2	8 28	9 33	11 3	1 2
Shortlands	—	7 38	9 6	—	11 20	12 1	—	1 13	2 5	2 37	—	3 48	4 46	5 16	—	5 56	—	6 48	—	—	8 33	9 37	11 8	1 6
BROMLEY	6 28	7 41	9 9	9 42	11 23	12 4	—	1 16	2 8	2 40	—	3 51	4 49	5 19	5 27	5 59	—	6 51	7 0	8 7	8 36	9 40	11 11	1 9
Bickley	—	7 45	9 13	9 46	11 27	12 8	12 33	1 20	2 12	2 44	3 31	3 55	4 53	5 23	5 31	6 3	6 17	6 55	7 4	8 11	8 40	9 44	11 15	1 13
St. Mary Cray	6 37	—	—	9 53	11 34	—	12 40	—	2 19	2 52	3 38	—	—	—	5 38	—	6 23	—	7 11	8 18	—	9 51	11 22	1 20
Sevenoaks Jnc.	6 44	—	—	10 0	...	—	12 47	—	—	3 0	3 45	—	—	—	5 45	—	—	—	7 18	—	—	9 58	—	1 31
Farningham	6 51	—	—	10 7	11 46	—	12 54	—	2 31	—	3 52	—	—	—	5 52	—	6 33	—	7 25	8 30	—	—	11 33	1 55
Rochester br.	7 18	—	—	10 35	12 13	—	1 17	—	2 59	—	4 17	—	—	—	6 20	—	6 54	—	7 52	8 55	—	—	11 56	2 0
Chatham	7 25	—	—	10 42	12 20	—	1 24	—	3 6	—	4 24	—	—	—	6 27	—	7 0	—	7 59	9 2	—	12 0	—	
Sittingbourne	7 52	—	—	11 8	—	—	1 50	—	—	—	4 45	—	—	—	—	—	7 16	—	8 25	—	—	—	—	
Faversham	8 10	—	—	11 26	—	—	2 8	—	—	—	5 3	—	—	—	—	—	7 32	—	8 43	—	—	—	—	
Canterbury	8 20	—	—	11 49	—	—	2 28	—	—	—	5 26	—	—	—	—	—	7 50	—	9 6	—	—	—	—	
Dover arrives	9 5	—	—	12 30	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	6 5	—	—	—	—	—	8 20	—	9 50	—	—	—	—	

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SEVENOAKS BRANCH

Sevenoaks J. dep. *Week Days* at 8 25 10 10 11 10 a.m. 12 50 1 50 3 5 3 50 5 50 7 20 9 40 and 9 59 p.m.
Sevenoaks J. dep. *Sundays* 9 35 10 20 11 40 a.m. 2 50 3 40 5 20 7 10 and 10 15 p.m.

Sevenoaks dep. *Week Days* 7 55 9 5 9 35 10 40 11 40 a.m. 1 20 2 35 4 15 5 20 6 40 and 9 10 p.m.
Sevenoaks dep. *Sundays* 8 25 11 0 a.m. 1 0 2 10 3 45 6 35 7 30 and 9 35 p.m.

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—UP.*																
Bickley dep.	7 40	8 0	8 35	9 0	9 40	10 19	12 35	1 35	2 22	3 40	5 30	6 45	8 5	10 10
BROMLEY	7 44	8 4	8 39	9 4	9 44	10 23	12 39	1 39	2 26	3 44	5 34	6 49	8 9	10 14
Shortlands	7 47	8 7	——	9 7	9 47	10 26	12 42	1 42	2 29	3 47	5 37	6 52	8 12	10 17
Beckenham	7 55	8 14	8 47	9 15	9 54	10 35	12 50	1 50	2 40	3 55	5 45	7 0	8 20	10 25
Lower Sydenham	7 59	——	8 51	9 20	——	10 39	12 54	1 54	2 45	4 0	——	7 4	8 24	——
Catford Bridge	8 3	8 19	8 54	9 24	——	10 43	——	——	——	4 3	——	——	8 28	10 31
Lady Well	8 8	——	8 57	9 27	——	10 45	——	——	——	4 6	——	——	8 31	——
Lewisham Junc.	8 12	——	——	9 30	10 3	10 48	——	——	2 51	4 9	——	——	8 35	10 36
New Cross	8 17	8 25	9 2	9 34	10 7	10 51	1 2	2 2	2 55	4 13	5 55	7 12	8 40	10 39
London Bridge	8 27	8 35	9 12	9 45	10 16	11 0	1 12	2 11	3 5	4 25	6 5	7 22	8 45	10 50
Blackfriars	8 32	——	9 15	9 50	10 20	11 5	1 16	2 15	3 10	4 30	6 10	7 25	8 50	10 53
Charing Cross arr.	8 37	——	9 20	9 55	10 25	11 10	1 20	2 20	3 15	4 35	6 15	7 30	8 55	11 0

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—DOWN.*																
Charing Cross dep.	——	——	——	11 20	12 30	2 0	3 0	4 0	4 35	5 15	6 0	7 20	9 0	10 20
Blackfriars	——	——	——	——	12 32	2 2	3 2	——	——	——	6 2	7 22	9 2	10 22
London Bridge	7 0	8 30	9 5	11 30	12 40	2 10	3 10	4 10	4 45	5 25	6 10	7 30	9 10	10 30
New Cross	7 8	8 38	9 13	——	——	——	3 18	——	——	——	6 18	7 38	——	10 38
Lewisham Junction	7 13	8 41	9 18	——	——	2 18	3 23	4 20	——	5 35	6 23	7 42	——	10 43
Lady Well	7 16	8 44	——	——	——	——	——	4 24	——	——	——	7 45	——	10 46
Catford Bridge	7 20	8 47	9 23	——	——	——	3 38	4 28	4 57	5 40	6 28	7 48	——	10 49
Lower Sydenham	7 25	8 53	9 28	11 45	12 55	2 25	——	4 32	5 2	——	6 33	7 52	9 24	10 53
Beckenham	7 33	9 2	9 37	11 57	1 8	2 33	3 43	4 42	5 12	5 53	6 43	8 2	9 33	11 3
Shortlands	7 38	9 6	——	12 1	1 13	2 37	3 48	4 46	5 16	5 56	6 48	——	9 37	11 8
BROMLEY	7 41	9 9	9 42	12 4	1 16	2 40	3 51	4 49	5 19	5 59	6 51	8 7	9 40	11 11
Bickley arr,	7 45	9 13	9 46	12 8	1 20	2 44	3 55	4 53	5 23	6 3	6 55	8 11	9 44	11 15

From Bickley. **SUNDAYS.** **From London Bridge.**

9.7 a.m. 2.15 7.22 8.10 & 10.40 ———8.30 9:8 a.m. 1.25 5.53 6.53 & 8.53

EXTRA TRAINS leave London Bridge for Beckenham 7.35 8.0 9.45 a.m. Leave Beckenham for London Bridge at 7.40 8.55 & 9.35 p.m. *Week Days.*

Sundays from London Bridge to Beckenham at 7.53 and 9.45 p.m From Beckenham to London Bridge at 10.10 a.m. 6.50 and 9.30 p.m.

Return Tickets between London and Bromley and London and Bickley, are available from FRIDAY *to the following* MONDAY EVENING.

FOWNES' KESTON OMNIBUS——No Information.

CROYDON (Addiscombe Road) Branch.

Croydon (Addiscombe Road) dep.	WEEK DAYS—UP. 8 15	9 50	10 45	12 50	1 55	2 40	4 30	5 20	6 55	7 45	9 35
Elmer's End	8 19	9 54	10 49	12 54	1 59	2 44	4 34	5 24	6 59	7 49	9 39
New Beckenham	8 23	9 58	10 53	12 58	2 3	2 48	4 38	5 28	7 4	7 53	9 43
Lower Sydenham	8 27	10 2	10 57	1 2	2 7	2 52	4 42	5 31	7 7	7 57	9 47
Catford Bridge	8 30	10 5	11 0	1 5	2 10	2 55	4 45	...	7 10	8 0	9 50
Lady Well	8 33	10 8	11 3	1 8	2 13	2 58	4 48	...	7 13	8 3	9 53
Lewisham Junction	8 36	10 11	11 6	1 11	2 16	3 1	4 51	5 37	7 16	8 6	9 56
New Cross	8 40	10 15	11 10	1 15	2 20	3 5	4 55	5 40	7 20	8 10	10 0
London Bridge	8 50	10 27	11 20	1 25	2 30	3 15	5 5	5 49	7 30	8 20	10 10
Blackfriars	8 55	10 32	—	—	—	3 20	5 10	5 52	7 35	...	...
Charing Cross arr.	9 0	10 37	—	—	—	3 25	5 15	5 57	7 40	...	...

	WEEK DAYS—DOWN.									
Charing Cross dep.	...	...	9 50	11 0	—	—	—	4 15	5 30	6 20	8 30
Blackfriars	...	...	9 52	11 2	—	—	—	—	5 32	6 22	8 32
London Bridge	6 30	8 40	10 0	11 10	12 45	1 55	3 30	4 25	5 40	6 30	8 40
New Cross	6 38	8 48	10 8	11 18	12 53	2 3	3 38	...	...	6 38	8 48
Lewisham Junction	6 43	8 53	10 13	11 23	12 58	2 8	3 43	4 35	5 50	6 43	8 53
Lady Well	6 46	8 56	10 16	11 26	1 1	2 11	3 46	4 38	5 53	6 46	8 56
Catford Bridge	6 50	9 0	10 20	11 30	1 5	2 15	3 50	4 42	5 56	6 49	8 59
Lower Sydenham	6 55	9 5	10 25	11 35	1 10	2 20	3 55	4 46	6 0	6 53	9 3
New Beckenham	6 58	9 8	10 28	11 38	1 13	2 23	3 58	4 49	6 3	6 56	9 6
Elmer's End	7 1	9 11	10 31	11 41	1 16	2 26	4 1	4 52	6 6	6 59	9 9
Croydon (Addiscombe Road) arr.	7 5	9 15	10 35	11 45	1 20	2 30	4 5	4 55	6 10	7 3	9 12

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BILLIARDS.

SWAN INN, BROMLEY, KENT.

T. OTTAWAY begs to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood that he has taken the management of a new Table recently fitted up, as above, and hopes by strict attention and civility to obtain the patronage of the lovers of this scientific game.

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Gold Watches ..	3	15	0	to	20	0	0
Silver Do... ..	2	2	0	..	8	0	0
Clocks	0	5	0	..	8	0	0
Gold Chains.. ..	1	10	0	..	10	0	0
Silver Do... ..	0	10	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Earrings ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Lockets ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Pins... ...	0	2	0	...	2	10	0
Wedding Rings ...	0	7	6	...	1	1	0
Keepers...	0	4	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Pencil cases	0	3	6	...	2	0	0
Silver Thimbles ...	0	1	0	...	0	2	0

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In respect to Durability and Thrift, have long held the first rank among Materials for Gentlemen's Clothing; but of late years Manufacturers have been able to bring this Useful and Pleasant Fabric to a state of perfection in Quality, Beauty of Finish, and Variety in Pattern, altogether unrivalled in any other Department of Dress.

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Bromley..	„	*Thursday*
Bromley Common	„	*Friday*
Chelsfield and Shoreham	„	*Monday*
Chislehurst and Orpington	„	*Friday*
Hayes and Keston	„	*Thursday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	„	*Saturday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	„	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	„	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	every other	*Wednesday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Friday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Eltham and Old Charlton	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	„	*Friday*
Lee and Blackheath	„	*Tuesday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead ..	„	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	„	*Wednesday*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

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London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; J. Masters, New Bond Street. Sold by Edward Strong, Printing Office, Bromley, Kent.

THE harmony of St. Paul, Athanasius, and Swedenborg, on a subject that should occupy the supreme region of the mind, demonstrated. Paul.—"In Him" (that is Christ) "is all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." Athanasius.—"As the reasonable soul and flesh is *one* man, so God and man is *one* Christ." Swedenborg.—"Jesus commanded the apostles to baptize into the name of the Father, and Son, and Holy Spirit. And the apostles baptized into the *Name* of Jesus, showing that this was equivalent to the name of *The Three*.—Acts ii. 38; xix 5. In the *person* of Jesus is the Triune God. He is, therefore, the *only* object of Christian worship.

L. STEIERT,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,



NEW TOWN, BROMLEY, KENT.

L. S. begs to return his thanks to the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received, and trusts by attention to orders, combined with good workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.

Dealer in all kinds of Watches and Jewellery.

Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired on reasonable terms.

Coffee and Eating House,

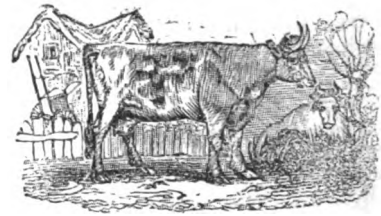
Near the Market Place.

W. NASH begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the above line, in Centenary Place, near the Widmore Lane entrance to the Market Place, Bromley,

W.N. has been induced to supply this necessary accommodation to the public, in the hope to meet with the encouragement it will always be his study to deserve.

Tea & Coffee from 6 *a.m. Hot Joints from* 1 *to* 2

JOHN TYE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bromley that he has DONKEY and CHAISES, suitable for Invalids and Children, to Let either by time or distance. Also a Light Cart to convey Luggage to and from the Station, or elsewhere, if required.—Apply at the "Bricklayer's Arms," Palace road Mason's hill.



W. J. ARDERN,

DAIRYMAN

PLAISTOW, NEAR BROMLEY, KENT,

Waits upon Families twice daily, in Bromley Town, New Town, Rochester Place, Widmore, Bickley, Freelands Road, Plaistow, Farwig, and London Road, at times to suit their convenience, with

Genuine New Milk, &c.

N.B.—Schools and Tea Meetings supplied.

Established 1827.

J. RUSSELL

Keston, Hayes, Bromley, and Bickley Carrier,

To and from all parts of London daily,

Calling at the following Offices:—

The Spotted Dog, Strand	White Lion cellar, Gracechurch street
Ship, Charing Cross	Half Moon, Gracechurch St.
Spread Eagle, Regent circus	Phœnix, King William St. City
Blue Post, Holborn	George Inn, Borough
King of Denmark, Old Bailey	Catherine Wheel, Borough
Spread Eagle, Gracechurch street	George and Dragon, Limekilns, Greenwich.

Orders received at Mr. Leach's, Grocer, Bromley; and Mr. J. Browning's, Grocer, Widmore.

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BROMLEY COLLEGE REPAIRING FUND.

Amount already announced £3030: 3s.: 10d.

Further Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Adner, Mrs.	0	10	0
Anonymous, per S.J. Wilde, Esq	1	0	0
Anderson, John J., Jun., Esq.	1	1	0
Austen, Rev. J. T.	1	1	0
Burgess, Mrs.	1	1	0
Broke, Mrs.	1	0	0
Beer, W. Esq.	0	10	0
Bell, Matthew, Esq.	5	0	0
Currey, Mrs.	1	0	0
Coates, Miss	5	0	0
Champion, Miss	10	0	0
Cubitt, Mrs.	10	10	0
Cheyne, C. H. H., Esq. ...	0	10	6
Dalton, Miss, (2nd don.) ...	3	0	0
Dundas, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Egremont, Countess of ...	5	0	0
Ellis, C. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Fox, Rev. S., per Mrs. Geo. Partridge	1	1	0
Garrett, Edw. Esq.	0	10	0
Gascoigne, Mrs. Trench, per Rev. J. T. B. Landon ...	10	0	0
Holgate, Miss	1	1	0
Harrison, Rev. J. B.	3	0	0
Inkpen, W., Esq.	0	10	0
Ibbetson, Mrs. D. J. (Adelaide)	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Interest on Exchequer Bill ...	5	10	7
King, F. W., Esq.	1	0	0
Lloyd, Mrs	1	2	0
Mackenzie, J. H., Esq. ...	2	2	0
Master, Rev. W.	1	0	0
Mendham, Mrs.	1	0	0
Mercers. Worshipful Comp. of	25	0	0
Money, Lady	1	0	0
Milford, Hon. Miss	5	0	0
Ormes, W. Esq.	1	1	0
Pocklington, Miss Alice ...	1	0	0
Pope, Mrs.	5	0	0
Pratt, Dr.	1	1	0
Quain, R., Esq., M.D.	2	2	0
Roberts, Major, and Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Reynardson, Mrs. H. Birch ...	1	0	0
Salmon, W., Esq.	2	2	0
Sandbach, W. K., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Scrivener, J. T. P., Esq. and Mrs. Scrivener	5	0	0
Slater, W., Esq.	0	10	6
Trotter, Miss	5	0	0
Wigan, Rev. W. L.	2	0	0
Willcox, Brodie McGhie, Esq. M.P.	0	10	0
Willcox, Miss	1	0	0

Donations will be received by Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK, & Co., Lombard-street, E.C.; and by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Joseph M. HOLWORTHY, Widmore-Lane, Bromley.

JOSEPH M. HOLWORTHY, *Hon. Sec.*

ROBERT COOPER

MILLER,

CORN AND COAL MERCHANT,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Dealer in Hay, Straw, Malt, Hops, German Yeast, Oatmeal, Split Peas, & Bird Seeds.

R. C. having made arrangements with the "KENT Coal Company," is now enabled to supply every description of Coals at the lowest possible price for Cash. DEPOT AT BROMLEY.

Orders received for IND, COOPE, & Co, Rumford Ale Brewery.

ROMFORD BREWERY, July, 1864.

IND, COOPE, & Co, having opened a Depôt at Beckenham, for the more promptly supplying the immediate neighbourhood, and to facilitate orders as much as possible, have also arranged with Mr. ROBERT COOPER, Corn Merchant, 19, Market Square, Bromley, to receive orders on their account.

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Steam Brewery, Bromley Common, Kent,
March 10th, 1864.

W. PAWLEY, JUN.,

BEGS to inform the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of Bromley and the surrounding neighbourhood that he has opened the above Brewery, and hopes by supplying a good article at moderate prices to receive the kind support of his Friends.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

Millinery, Dressmaking, Baby Linen,

LADIES OUTFITTING AND FANCY DRAPERY

ESTABLISHMENT

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY,

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. YOUNG,

LATE MISS PALMER.

A. G. COOK & Co.,

WINE & BRANDY MERCHANTS,

Agents for Messrs. ALLSOPPS & SONS', and BASS'S PALE ALE, and GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in Casks and Bottles.

Stores---BROMLEY STATION YARD.

W. T. KELSEY

MILLER,

CORN, COAL, AND SEED MERCHANT,

High Street, Bromley, and Southend Mills.

Depots at Bromley and Beckenham Stations.

BEST COALS ONLY.

Double Screened Walls End Coal, and Gas Coke, at the lowest market price, delivered in large or small quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Prime Fluke Kidney Potatoes.

DEALER IN HAY, STRAW, MALT, & HOPS. AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN SEEDS
OF THE BEST QUALITY. [*Terms Cash Monthly*

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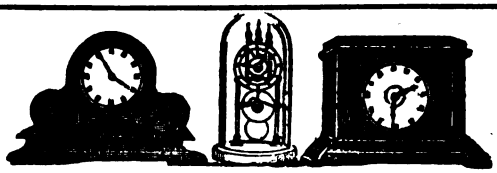
MIDDLETON,

(FROM No. 40, LONG ACRE, LONDON,)

COACH BUILDER,

BROMLEY, KENT.

Carriages of all descriptions built to order on the shortest notice, on job, and for exportation.

Established  1797.

HOW, BROTHERS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Turret and House Clocks wound and kept in repair, by the Year.

WEDDING & MOURNING RINGS.

Agent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Fire & Life Office—A large participation in Life profits

W. H. INGLES,

OLD ESTABLISHED

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer

BROMLEY & CHISLEHURST, KENT.

A large assortment of Whips, Spurs, Bits, Brushes, and every article necessary for Stable use, always on hand.

MOWAT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER

(Many years Manager for J. REID, Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guaranteed.

EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

mporter of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c.

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, S.E.

J. A. MOWAT desires particularly to draw attention to his system of fitting, which unites perfect se with fashionable neatness essentials without which no boot or shoe can possibly give satisfaction

MARKET SQUARE BROMLEY.

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W. ISARD'S

GROCERY & PROVISION WAREHOUSE

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

W. ISARD begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that he has recently enlarged his premises, to meet the requirements of his increasing trade, and has therefore a larger stock of all articles, in the above line, of the best quality and at London prices.

W. ISARD takes this opportunity of thanking those who have hitherto accorded him a share of their support, and hopes by prompt attention to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

A choice assortment of the very best Teas.

Families waited on daily, if required.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To the Gentry and public of Bromley and its Vicinity.

Mr. H. C. VANDERPANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

OF 52, MADDOX STREET,

HAS made arrangements to receive Patients at Mrs. BURGESS'S, LONDON HOUSE, HIGH ST., on *Mondays* from 11 till 4 o'clock. Every branch of the Profession, Surgical and Mechanical, successfully performed. Teeth Extracted by Forceps suited to every form of Tooth, avoiding that cruel crash on the old system. Artificial Teeth arranged on a plan peculiar to himself. References of the highest medical character. Fees strictly moderate.

Established Thirty Years.

GEORGE PAMPHILON,

(Late S. P. Acton,)

Wine, Spirit, and Bottled Beer Merchant,

BROMLEY, KENT.

Agent for the Norwich Union Fire and Life Office.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, KENT.

MISS INGLES begs to announce that her School will be re-opened on Monday, July 11th, 1864. Evening Lessons in Music.

18th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from home, SERGT. LUKEY (Messrs. Nash & Lukey) will kindly receive Subscriptions and Donations to the Corps.

Donation received since last Report,

S. Forster, Esq..... ..... £10.

S. P. ACTON,
Hon. Sec.

Bromley, June 21st, 1864.

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MEREDITH JONES POWELL & Co.

COAL IMPORTERS,

The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

M. J. P. & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that they have, regularly discharging, Cargoes of first rate WALLS END COALS, and which they are now delivering (Screened) at the low price of 26/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same descriptiou of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 23/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, large and bright burning 24/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 22/- per ton.

POST OFFICE, BROMLEY.

J. B. SHILLCOCK,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Post Master.

Seasonable Remedies which no one should be without—

Shillcock's Glycerine Lotion for Stings of Wasps, &c.
Pectoral Toffee for Coughs, and Tooth Ache Powders.

THE Testimonials for the Powders are so very numerous that it is inconvenient to insert them all, a fresh one will therefore appear with each advertisement. A Packet will be sent per post on receipt of 17 stamps, or the medicines can be procured through any chemist, from Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London.

5, Church Terrace, Bromley, June 14th, 1864.

Sir,—Having suffered much from the Tooth Ache, I had given up all hope of ease and determined to have the tooth ext acted—you advised me first to try your Powders, I did so, and am happy to say they cured me—hoping it may prove so with many, I will recommend them to all I know. You are at liberty to make use of my name where you like.

JANE BOND.

General Depot for Patent Medicines and Genuine Drugs and Chemicals. Special personal attention is given to dispensing Prescriptions with medicines from Apothecaries Hall and other approved Establishments. A constant supply of healthy Leeches on hand.

Schweppe's Soda 3/6, Webb's 3/-, Taylor's 2/6 per doz., other Mineral Waters at the lowest price

OCLEE,



Watch & Clock Maker, Working Jeweller & Silversmith

(Near Mr. Middleton's. Coach Builder),

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

Musical, Chime, and Plain Clocks, wound up and kept in repair by the year.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

N.B. Fashionable Silver Geneva Watches from £1 10s. Clocks from 10s. 6d. warranted to perform correctly,

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W. PAWLEY, JUN.

Ale & Porter Brewer,

BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.,

Earnestly solicits your kind favors.

XXX Fine Ale.....	54/-	per Barrel
XX Family do.....	36/-	„
X Table Ale ...	28/-	„
Pale Ale.....	48/-	„
Double Stout.....	54/-	„
Stout	44/-	„
Porter.....	33/-	„

In 9 and 18 Gallon Casks.

J. YEATES & G. S. DOUBLE,

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS,

CABINET MAKERS,

Undertakers, Blind Manufacturers, &c.

Orders received at

2, FREDERICK PLACE, BECKENHAM

KENT.

Park and Palisade Fencing. Shop Fronts of every description made & repaired.

Estimates given for general Repairs

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,

1, COLLEGE PLACE,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT,

Conducted by

Mrs. WHEATLEY.

Young Gentlemen received under ten years of age.

Evening Tuition in English and Music.

Terms and Hours on application.

WM. WINGHAM,

BRICKLAYER & BUILDER

MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY.

Good Workmanship and Materials guarranteed

Estimates at the lowest remuneration for Cash

Wells Sunk or Repaired.

Depot for H. Doulton & Co's Stone Ware and Terra Cotta

Orders by Post punctually attended to,

E. UNSTEAD

(LATE VERINDER)

GROCER, TEA DEALER

Oil and Italian Warehouseman,

CHEESEMONGER, &c.,

Perseverance House,

MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT.

All description of Brushes at London Prices. Families waited on daily.

JOHN VARLEY

SHEFFIELD CUTLER

BROMLEY NEW TOWN,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received the last 12 years, and to inform them that he has taken premises as above where he carries on his cutlery trade in all its branches.

Knives, razors, and scissors, ground equal to those done in Sheffield and London. Blades put into handles of pen, pocket, pruning, budding, carving, table, dessert, and sportmen's knives. Clipping scissors ground. Table and dessert knives ground. New handles put to table and carving knives. Springs and guards put to carving forks. Handles put to razor blades.

J. V. hopes by careful attention to all orders, to merit a continuance of their favours.

CHALCROFT & FULLARTON,

Straw Hat & Bonnet Manufacturers, and Milliners,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

N.B.—Bonnets and Hats cleaned, dyed, and altered to the Present Fashion.

JOHN DAURIS,

GARDENER & CONTRACTOR

2, *Beechfield Cottages,*

WIDMORE, BROMLEY, KENT.

Plans and Estimates furnished.—Gardens laid out, planted, and kept in order by the day, month, or year.

Agent for the celebrated Dartford Gravel.

FOR SALE.—About 40 oak painted and grained Window Sashes, 4ft. square, part glazed and part not: also 20 ornamental painted Venetian blind frames, with blinds, pulleys, and cords to match, and other glazed sashes, folding doors and Sundries. Apply at the Sidney Arms, Chislehurst.

JOHN WEBB & SON,

Dealer in Glass, China, and

BEST

Staffordshire Earthenware,

BECKENHAM, KENT.

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T. BLUNDELL
Fishmonger, Poulterer, &c.

BEGS to inform his numerous customers he is carrying on business adjoining Mr. Wells's. Grocer, until his more convenient Premises are completed.
Orders punctually attended to.

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with
GENUINE NEW MILK,

J. PEERLESS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
AND UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
BROMLEY, KENT.

T. PEARCE,
FLORIST,
HAYES, KENT.
BLOOMING PLANTS furnished for the drawing room. The Paragon Flower Tray refurnished.
A fine variety of BEDDING PLANTS for the season, at London Prices.
Orders strictly attended to.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,
Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

SERVANTS' LIVERIES.
The best at moderate prices, furnished by
J. MOWAT
ESTABLISHED 1796. BROMLEY, KENT.

C. PULHAM,
Stone and Marble Mason
(Near the Toll-gate)
BROMLEY COMMON,
Monuments and Grave Stones.
BUILDERS SUPPLIED.

TO LET FURNISHED—A large Sitting Room and Bed Room, with attendance, About a quarter of an hour's walk from the Railway Station. Address, P. G., Printing Office, Bromley.

Established 1843.
W. WOODALL,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

J. BAILEY & SON,
Builders and Undertakers
4, *PARK ROAD,*
NEW BROMLEY.
Repairing in all its Branches.
Contracts taken and Estimates Given.
Workshops, "White Hart" Yard
AND AT NEW BROMLEY.

HENRY BLACKNEY
SMITH AND FARRIER,
Hoop, Tire, & Spring Maker, Locksmith, &c
BROMLEY NEW TOWN.
Horses carefully Shod on the most approved principles.
Smith's work in all its branches.
Iron and Wire Fencing made and repaired.

LUTHER OLIVE,
MILLER
Hay, Corn, and Straw Dealer,
KESTON WIND AND STEAM MILLS.
Orders punctually attended to.
TERMS, CASH MONTHLY.

R. FERRIS,
Saddler and Harness Maker,
HIGH ST., BROMLEY.
R. F. begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since commencing Business, and hopes by supplying a first class article at the lowest possible charges, to merit a continuance of the same.
Cart Harness kept in repair by Contract or otherwise at £1 1s. per year, per horse, and find New Collar

WANTED, a Good General Servant, about 25.—Apply at the Printing office, Bromley.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

W. W. BAXTER,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)

FAMILY CHEMIST,

Opposite the White Hart Hotel,

BROMLEY, KENT.

AGENT FOR Messrs. SCHWEPPE & Co.'s SODA WATER, POTASS WATER, EFFERVESCING LEMONADE, AND MALVERN SELTZER WATER.

The superiority of their Soda Water requires no comment, having the test of more than half a century, and from its being preferred by the principal Families in the Kingdom.

SODA WATER from any other Manufacturer, if required.

JAMAICA GINGER BEER.

Seidlitz, Soda, Lemonade and Ginger Beer Powders in Boxes.

Hooper's Seltzer, Vichy and other Mineral Waters.

This being the season for the extesnive use of the above wholesome and refreshing Beverages, W. W. BAXTER begs respectfully to solicit the favours of the NOBILITY and GENTRY in the Neighbourhood, who may be supplied on the same terms as at the Manufactories.

HIGH ELMS RACES.

Tuesday, August 2nd, 1864.

STEWARDS:—

W. HART DYKE, Esq. H. LUBBOCK, Esq. R. B. BERENS, Esq.
B. W. LUBBOCK, Esq.

1ST RACE. **PONY RACE.**

A CUP given by N. Lubbock, Esq. for Ponies under 13½ hands. *Half-mile, Catch Weight.*

2ND RACE. **THE WHIP.**

Open to Members of the Committee only.

3RD RACE. **YEOMANRY CUP.**

A CUP given by Captain Lawrie and Lieut. Lubbock, for horses that have done permanent duty at Maidstone this year, bona fide the property of, and to be ridden by, Members of the West Kent (Queen's Own) Yeomanry Cavalry.

Three-quarter Mile, to be ridden in Colors, Catch Weight.

4TH RACE. **FARMER'S RACE.**

A CUP given by R. Birkbeck, Esq., for horses bona fide the property of Farmers since 1st May, 1864, residing in the Old Surrey, West Kent, or Burstow Countries.

Weight 12 *Stone, three-quarter Mile.*

5TH RACE. **HURDLE RACE.**

Entry £1 for horses that have ran ir any of the above Races.

To carry 12 *Stone, previous Winners* 10*lb. extra.*

Entries for the above Races must be made to H. Lubbock, Esq., High Elms, Farnborough, Kent, stating names of horses, and colors of the riders, *on or before 26th July.* No professionals or Grooms allowed to ride except in the Pony Race.

Foot Races, High Jumping, &c., to enter on the course.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE AT 1.30 P.M.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD STRONG, BROMLEY, KENT.

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THE

BROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*]

No. 75. AUGUST 1st, 1864. Price One Penny.

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY (*Principal Stations*)

Week Days—UP.

| | | |

SEVENOAKS BRANCH

Sevenoaks J. dep. *Week Days* at 6.50 8.25 10.40 11.35 a.m. 12.10 1.34 3.50 4.30 5.45 7.20 8.50 9.30 and 10.29 p.m
Sevenoaks J. dep. *Sundays* 9 35 10 29 11 40 a.m. 2 50 3 40 5 20 6.45 7 15 and 10 15 p.m.
Sevenoaks dep. *Week Days* 6 10 7 50 9 0 9 30 9 55 11 40 a.m. 1 0 2 35 3 20 5 5 6 50 7 30 and 9 0 p.m
Sevenoaks dep. *Sundays* 8 25 11 0 a.m. 1 0 2 10 3 45 6 35 7 30 8 40 and 9 35 p.m.

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—UP.*															
Bickley dep.	7 40	8 0	8 32	8 58	9 35	10 34	12 35	1 35	3 54	5 40	6 25	8 5	10 25
BROMLEY	7 44	8 4	8 36	9 2	9 39	10 38	12 39	1 39	3 58	5 44	6 29	8 9	10 29
Shortlands	7 47	8 7	—	9 5	9 42	10 41	12 42	1 42	—	5 47	6 33	8 12	10 32
Beckenham	7 55	8 14	8 45	9 12	9 49	10 49	12 50	1 50	4 10	5 55	6 40	8 20	10 40
Lower Sydenham	7 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 45
Catford Bridge	8 3	—	8 53	—	—	—	—	—	4 16	—	—	—	10 46
Lady Well	8 8	—	8 56	—	—	—	—	—	4 19	—	—	—	10 51
Lewisham Junc.	8 12	—	—	9 20	—	—	—	—	4 22	6 5	6 49	—	10 54
New Cross	8 17	8 25	9 2	—	—	11 1	1 2	2 2	4 26	6 9	6 52	8 33	10 57
London Bridge	8 27	8 35	9 12	9 33	10 7	11 11	1 12	2 11	4 36	6 20	7 2	8 42	11 7
Blackfriars	8 32	—	9 15	9 36	10 11	11 15	1 16	2 15	4 40	6 25	7 6	8 45	11 10
Charing Cross arr.	8 37	—	9 20	9 40	10 15	11 20	1 20	2 20	4 45	6 30	7 10	8 50	11 15

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—DOWN.*															
Charing Cross dep.	—	—	—	9 30	11 22	12 30	2 0	3 20	4 0	4 35	5 15	6 0	7 20	9 20	11 0
Blackfriars	—	—	—	9 32	11 24	12 32	2 2	3 22	—	—	—	6 2	7 22	9 22	11 2
London Bridge	7 0	8 30	9 5	9 40	11 30	12 40	2 10	3 30	4 10	4 45	5 23	6 10	7 30	9 30	11 10
New Cross	7 8	8 38	9 13	9 48	—	—	2 18	3 38	—	—	—	6 18	7 38	9 38	11 18
Lewisham Junction	7 13	8 41	9 18	9 53	—	12 50	2 23	3 43	4 20	—	5 33	6 23	7 42	9 43	11 23
Lady Well	7 16	8 44	—	9 56	—	—	—	—	4 24	—	—	—	7 45	9 46	—
Catford Bridge	7 20	8 47	9 23	10 0	—	—	2 28	3 48	4 28	4 57	5 38	6 28	7 48	9 49	11 28
Lower Sydenham	7 24	8 51	—	10 4	—	—	2 31	—	4 32	—	—	6 33	7 51	9 53	—
Beckenham	7 33	9 2	9 33	10 13	11 57	1 8	2 43	4 3	4 42	5 12	5 52	6 43	8 2	10 3	11 33
Shortlands	7 38	9 6	—	10 17	12 1	1 13	2 48	4 8	4 46	5 16	5 56	6 48	—	10 7	11 38
BROMLEY	7 41	9 9	9 39	10 20	12 4	1 16	2 51	4 11	4 49	5 19	5 59	6 51	8 7	10 10	11 41
Bickley arr,	7 45	9 13	9 43	10 24	12 8	1 20	2 55	4 16	4 53	5 23	6 3	6 55	8 11	10 14	11 45

From Bickley. **SUNDAYS.** **From London Bridge.**

9.7 a.m. 2.15 7.22 8.10 & 10.40 ———8.30 9:8 a.m. 1.25 5.43 6.53 & 8.54

EXTRA TRAINS leave London Bridge for Beckenham 6.55 7.35 7 55 a.m. Leave Beckenham for London Bridge at 7.35 a.m. 7.50 8.55 & 10.10 p.m. *Week Days.*

Sundays from London Bridge to Beckenham at 7.53 and 9.45 p.m. From Beckenham to London Bridge at 10.10 a.m. 6.50 and 9.30 p.m.

FOWNES'S KESTON OMNIBUS

Week Days, leaves the "Red Cross," Keston, at 8.30 10 5 a.m., 3.30 and 7.30 p.m., taking to the Up Trains that leave Bromley Station at 9.2 10.38 a.m. 3.58 and 8.9 p.m., and from the Down Trains that arrive at Bromley Station at 9.9 12.4 5.19 and 8.7. *Sundays* from the "Red Cross," Keston at 8.40 10.30 1 30 and 7.30, taking to the Up Trains that leave Bromley Station at 9.11 11.54 2.19 and 8.14, and from the Down Trains that arrive at Bromley Station at 9.46 11.9 2.1 and 9.41.

CROYDON (Addiscombe Road) Branch.

Croydon (Addiscombe Road) dep.	WEEK DAYS—UP.												
	8 15	9 10	10 45	12 50	1 55	3 0	4 30	5 20	6 55	8 15	9 35
Elmer's End	8 19	—	10 49	12 54	1 59	3 4	4 34	5 23	6 59	8 19	9 39
New Beckenham	8 24	9 17	10 54	12 59	2 4	3 10	4 39	5 28	7 4	8 27	9 44
Lower Sydenham	8 27	9 20	10 57	1 2	2 7	3 13	4 42	5 31	7 7	8 30	9 47
Catford Bridge	8 30	9 24	11 0	1 5	2 10	3 16	4 45	...	7 10	8 33	9 50
Lady Well	8 33	9 27	11 3	1 8	2 13	3 19	4 48	...	7 13	8 36	9 53
Lewisham Junction	8 36	9 30	11 6	1 11	2 16	3 22	4 51	5 37	7 16	8 39	9 56
New Cross	8 40	9 34	11 10	1 15	2 20	3 25	4 55	5 40	7 20	8 42	10 0
London Bridge	8 50	9 45	11 20	1 25	2 30	3 35	5 7	5 49	7 30	8 55	10 10
Blackfriars	8 55	9 50	—	—	—	3 40	5 12	5 52	7 35	...	...
Charing Cross arr.	9 0	9 55	—	—	—	3 45	5 17	5 57	7 40	...	...

	WEEK DAYS—DOWN.												
Charing Cross dep.	...	...	...	9 50	11 0	—	—	—	4 15	5 30	6 20	8 [illegible]
Blackfriars	...	...	...	9 52	11 2	—	—	—	—	5 32	6 22	8 [illegible]
London Bridge	6 30	7 55	8 20	10 0	11 10	12 45	1 55	3 45	4 25	5 40	6 30	8 [illegible]
New Cross	6 38	8 3	8 28	10 8	11 18	12 53	2 3	—	...	...	6 38	8 [illegible]
Lewisham Junction	6 43	8 8	8 33	10 13	11 23	12 58	2 8	3 55	4 35	5 50	6 43	8 [illegible]
Lady Well	6 46	8 11	8 36	10 16	11 26	1 1	2 11	3 58	4 38	5 53	6 46	8 [illegible]
Catford Bridge	6 50	8 15	8 40	10 20	11 30	1 5	2 15	4 2	4 42	5 56	6 49	8 [illegible]
Lower Sydenham	6 54	—	—	10 24	11 34	1 9	2 19	4 6	4 46	6 0	6 53	9 [illegible]
New Beckenham	6 58	8 23	8 48	10 28	11 38	1 13	2 23	4 10	4 50	6 4	6 57	9 [illegible]
Elmer's End	7 1	8 26	8 51	10 31	11 41	1 16	2 26	4 13	4 53	6 7	7 0	9 [illegible]
Croydon (Addiscombe Road) arr	7 5	8 30	8 55	10 35	11 45	1 20	2 30	4 17	4 57	6 11	7 4	[illegible]

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BILLIARDS.

SWAN INN, BROMLEY, KENT.

T. OTTAWAY begs to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood that he has taken the management of a new Table recently fitted up, as above, and hopes by strict attention and civility to obtain the patronage of the lovers of this scientific game.

BILLIARDS AND POOL EVERY EVENING.

Lessons given on moderate terms.

W. ISARD'S

GROCERY & PROVISION WAREHOUSE

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

W. ISARD begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that he has recently enlarged his premises, to meet the requirements of his increasing trade, and has therefore a larger stock of all articles, in the above line, of the best quality and at London prices.

W. ISARD takes this opportunity of thanking those who have hitherto accorded him a share of their support, and hopes by prompt attention to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

A choice assortment of the very best Teas.

Families waited on daily, if required.

GEORGE PAMPHILON,

(Late S. P. Acton,)

Wine, Spirit, and Bottled Beer Merchant,

BROMLEY, KENT.

Agent for the Norwich Union Fire and Life Office.

C. W. GORDON,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Working Jeweller, Silver Smith, Engraver, Hair Worker, Optician, &c.,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

Established 1854.



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d
Gold Watches ..	3	15	0	to	20	0	0
Silver Do... ..	2	2	0	..	8	0	0
Clocks	0	5	0	..	8	0	0
Gold Chains.. ..	1	10	0	..	10	0	0
Silver Do... ..	0	10	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Earrings ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Lockets ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Pins... ...	0	2	0	...	2	10	0
Wedding Rings ...	0	7	6	...	1	1	0
Keepers...	0	4	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Pencil cases	0	3	6	...	2	0	0
Silver Thimbles ...	0	1	0	...	0	2	0

Eye Glasses and Spectacles to suit all sights from 1s. 6d. per pair.

A large assortmrnt of Gold, Silver, Plated and Jet Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, &c.

Orders punctually attended to.

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R. V. HARMAN,
(Late Collett)
Musical and Fancy Repository,
Opposite the College,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.
ALL THE NEWEST MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.
Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Musical Instruments of every description for Sale or Hire.
TUNING & REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
A great variety of Stationery, and all kinds of Fancy Goods.
SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, & CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Agent to the Caledonian Fire and Life Assurance Offices.

A. G. COOK & Co.,
WINE & BRANDY MERCHANTS,
Agents for Messrs. ALLSOPPS & SONS', and BASS'S PALE ALE, and GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in Casks and Bottles.
Stores---BROMLEY STATION YARD.

KENT DYE WORKS.
J. BROWNING & SON,
FURNITURE DYERS AND CLEANERS,
WIDMORE, and at 165, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.
Damask, Moreen and Chintz Furniture, Druggets, Cleaned and glazed—Shawls, Muslin Dresses, Curtains, Counterpanes, Blankets, Carpets, Hearth Rugs cleaned as new.
N.B.—All Parcels fetched and delivered free.
All Parcels or Orders left at Miss Mumford's, Bromley; Mr. Tovey's, St. Mary Cray; or Mr. J. Browning's, Widmore, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. E. BURGESS
LONDON HOUSE
HIGH ST.,
BROMLEY, KENT.



THORPE & SONS
CELEBRATED
BOOTS AND SHOES

Mrs. B. has in stock a variety of BAULCH'S CALYPIAN BOOTS, in which, ease, comfort, elegance, and durability are combined. In this boot, the upper leather is united to the sole by barbed tacks and screws, the points of which are directed outwards, and the broad heads lie inside covered with the inner sole, so that no possible discomfort can result to the wearer, as in the case of ordinary rivet boots, while the barbed tacks and screws obtain such a hold on the sole that it cannot become separated from the upper leather. The objections sometimes urged against the rivet boots are thereby entirely removed.
Every Boot is marked "Baulch's Patent, Bristol."
MANUFACTORY BRISTOL.

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WILLIAM H. COOPER,

FAMILY DRAPER,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

Dresses.....Shawls.....Mantles.....Bonnets.....Hats
Ribbons.....Feathers.....Flowers.....Trimmings
Gloves..... ...Hosiery.....Stays.....Baby Linen, &c.

A choice assortment of the NEW EMBROIDERED ROBES *for spring wear.*

A large Stock of Crinolines, newest shape and style.

FAMILY MOURNING ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. H. C. being fully prepared to meet competition where QUALITY *as well as* PRICE *is regarded, assures the Public of his determination not to be surpassed by any of the London Houses.*

AGENT FOR THE
Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company,
List of Prices on application.

LONDON HOUSE, BROMLEY.

FOX AND SON'S DRAYS

ARE APPOINTED TO START FOR:—

Bexley, North Cray, and St. Mary Cray ..	every	*Saturday*
Bickley, and Widmore	„	*Saturday*
Bromley New Town, and Market Place ..	„	*Wednesday*
Bromley..	„	*Thursday*
Bromley Common	„	*Friday*
Chelsfield and Shoreham	„	*Monday*
Chislehurst and Orpington	„	*Friday*
Hayes and Keston	„	*Thursday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	„	*Saturday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	„	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	„	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	every other	*Wednesday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Friday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Eltham and Old Charlton	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	„	*Friday*
Lee and Blackheath	„	*Tuesday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead ..	„	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	„	*Wednesday*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

FARNBOROUGH BREWERY, BY BROMLEY, KENT, S.E

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Romford Brewery, July, 1864.

IND, COOPE, & Co., having opened a Depôt at Beckenham, for the more promptly supplying the immediate neighbourhood, and to facilitate orders as much as possible, have also arranged with Mr. Robert Cooper, Corn Merchant, 19, Market Square, Bromley, to receive orders on their account.

ROBERT COOPER

MILLER,

CORN AND COAL MERCHANT,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Dealer in Hay, Straw, Malt, Hops, German Yeast, Oatmeal, Split Peas, & Bird Seeds.

R. C. having made arrangements with the "KENT Coal Company," is now enabled to supply every description of Coals at the lowest possible price for Cash. Depot at Bromley.

Orders received for IND, COOPE, & Co, Romford Ale Brewery.

H. BYSOUTH,

NURSERYMAN & FLORIST,

WIDMORE LANE, BROMLEY,

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry of Bromley and the neighbourhood that he has removed to the above address, and having a Fine Collection of Bedding and Window Plants now in Bloom, offers them at the following prices:—

	Per Doz. s. d.		Per Doz. s. d.		Per Doz. s. d.
Scarlet Geraniums.....	2 0	Heliotropes.....	1 6	Geraniums Christine ...	2 0
Variegated do.	3 0	Lobelias, blue and white	1 6	Double Tropæolums ...	2 6
Golden Chain.....	4 0	Calceolarias	1 6	Ageratum	1 6
Petunias	1 6	Variegated Alyssum ...	1 6	Gazania	1 6
Verbenas, of sorts	1 6	Tropæolums	1 6	Cerastium	1 6

Window Plants equally low in price. Gardens designed, Planted and attended to by Contract
Plans and estimates furnished. Garden Pots, Turf, Mould, Gravel, Manure, and all kinds of Garden requisites supplied.

BROMLEY

Hair Cutting and Shampooing Rooms,

E. H. FILBY AND SON,

From Douglas,' New Bond Street,

Beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that the above Rooms are now open, and complete with every comfort and convenience for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting, Washing, etc. The strictest attention to cleanliness and punctuality will be observed. Families waited upon at their own Residences. *Lessons given in Hairdressing.*

2, COLLEGE PLACE, HIGH ST., BROMLEY,

J. K. HUNTER

PRACTICAL COACH BUILDER,

LONDON ROAD, BROMLEY.

Carriages Built and Repaired on the most approved principles.
J. K. H. begs to call attention to his celebrated Cane Pony Carriages admitted by Connoisseurs to be unrivalled.

Carriages, with or without Ponies, to Let. An Invalid Hand Chair for Hire.

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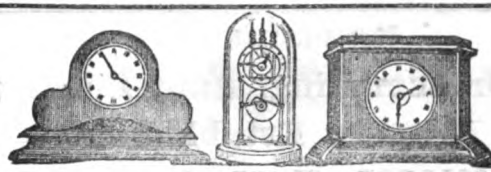
MIDDLETON,

(FROM No. 40, LONG ACRE, LONDON,)

COACH BUILDER,

BROMLEY, KENT.

Carriages of all descriptions built to order on the shortest notice, on job, and for exportation.

Established  1797.

HOW, BROTHERS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Turret and House Clocks wound and kept in repair, by the Year.

WEDDING & MOURNING RINGS.

Agent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Fire & Life Office—A large participation in Life profits

W. H. INGLES,

OLD ESTABLISHED

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer

BROMLEY & CHISLEHURST, KENT.

A large assortment of Whips, Spurs, Bits, Brushes, and every article necessary for Stable use, always on hand.

MOWAT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER

(Many years Manager for J. REID, Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guaranteed.

EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

Importer of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c.

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, S.E.

J. A. MOWAT desires particularly to draw attention to his system of fitting, which unites perfect ease with fashionable neatness essentials without which no boot or shoe can possibly give satisfaction

MARKET SQUARE BROMLEY.

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Steam Brewery, Bromley Common, Kent,
March 10th, 1864.

W. PAWLEY, Jun.,

BEGS to inform the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of Bromley and the surrounding neighbourhood that he has opened the above Brewery, and hopes by supplying a good article at moderate prices to receive the kind support of his Friends.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

BROMLEY

Millinery, Dressmaking, Baby Linen and Fancy Drapery Establishment,

4, *COLLEGE PLACE, HIGH STREET.*

MRS. YOUNG,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Bromley and its vicinity she has engaged a First Hand Dressmaker thoroughly competent to manage that department, and hopes by prompt attention to orders; combined with moderate charges, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Wedding and Mourning Orders promptly executed.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To the Gentry and public of Bromley and its Vicinity.

Mr H. C. VANDERPANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

OF 52, MADDOX STREET,

HAS made arrangements to receive Patients at Mrs. BURGESS'S, London House, High St., on *Mondays* from 11 till 4 o'clock. Every branch of the Profession, Surgical and Mechanical, successfully performed. Teeth Extracted by Forceps suited to every form of Tooth, avoiding that cruel crash on the old system. Artificial Teeth arranged on a plan peculiar to himself References of the highest medical character. Fees strictly moderate.

Established Thirty Years.

W. T. KELSEY

MILLER,

CORN, COAL, AND SEED MERCHANT,

High Street, Bromley, and Southend Mills.

Depots at Bromley and Beckenham Stations.

BEST COALS ONLY.

Double Screened Walls End Coal, and Gas Coke, at the lowest market prices, delivered in large or small quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers.

DEALER IN HAY, STRAW, MALT, & HOPS. AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN SEEDS, OF THE BEST QUALITY. [*Terms Cash Monthly*,

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MEREDITH JONES POWELL & Co.

COAL IMPORTERS,

The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

M. J. P. & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that they have, regularly discharging, Cargoes of first rate WALLS END COALS, and which they are now delivering (Screened) at the low price of 26/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same description of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 23/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, large and bright burning 24/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 22/- per ton.

POST OFFICE, BROMLEY.

J. B. SHILLCOCK,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Post Master.

Seasonable Remedies which no one should be without—

Shillcock's Glycerine Lotion for Stings of Wasps, &c.
Pectoral Toffee for Coughs, and Tooth Ache Powders.

THE Testimonials for the Powders are so very numerous that it is inconvenient to insert them all, a fresh one will therefore appear with each advertisement. A Packet will be sent per post on receipt of 17 stamps, or the medicines can be procured through any chemist, from Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London.

Hertford, May 10th, 1864.

Mr. Shillcock—Sir,—I have been suffering with a most violent Tooth-ache; after taking your Powders, the pain entirely left me, and I am happy to say I have had no return of it.

Yours obediently,
N. INCH,

General Depot for Patent Medicines and Genuine Drugs and Chemicals. Special personal attention is given to dispensing Prescriptions with medicines from Apothecaries Hall and other approved Establishments. A constant supply of healthy Leeches on hand.

Schweppe's Soda 3/6, Webb's 3/-, Taylor's 2/6 per doz., other Mineral Waters at the lowest price

---

O C L E E,



Watch & Clock Maker, Working Jeweller & Silversmith

(Near Mr. Middleton's. Coach Builder),

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

Musical, Chime, and Plain Clocks, wound up and kept in repair by the year.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

N.B. Fashionable Silver Geneva Watches from £1 10*s. Clocks from* 10*s.* 6*d. warranted to perform correctly,*

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W. PAWLEY, JUN.

Ale & Porter Brewer,

BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.,

Earnestly solicits your kind favors.

XXX Fine Ale.....	54/-	per Barrel
XX Family do.	36/-	,,
X Table Ale . ..	28/-	,,
Pale Ale.....	48/	,,
Double Stout.....	54/-	,,
Stout	44/-	,,
Porter.....	38/-	,,

In 9 and 18 Gallon Casks.

J. YEATES & G. S. DOUBLE,

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS,

CABINET MAKERS,

Undertakers, Blind Manufacturers, &c.

Orders received at

2, FREDERICK PLACE, BECKENHAM

KENT.

Park and Palisade Fencing. Shop Fronts of every description made & repaired.

Estimates given for general Repairs

E. FOWNES,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT

New Crown,

BROMLEY COMMON.

Good accommodation for large or small Parties. Large Tea Gardens.

Flys, Cabs, and Omnibuses for private parties.

LUTHER OLIVE,

MILLER

Hay, Corn, and Straw Dealer,

KESTON WIND AND STEAM MILLS.

Orders punctually attended to.

TERMS, CASH MONTHLY.

E. UNSTEAD

(LATE VERINDER)

GROCER, TEA DEALER

Oil and Italian Warehouseman,

CHEESEMONGER, &c.,

Perseverance House,

MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT.

All description of Brushes at London Prices. Families waited on daily.

FOR SALE.—A Pony Chaise and Harness for £45. Pony is 5 years old, very handsome and quiet. Chaise and Harness nearly new. Apply to Mr. G. Osborn, Sinclair Cottage, Mason's Hill, Bromley, Kent.

SITUATION WANTED as Coachman, married, middle-aged, no encumbrance. One or a pair. Leaving on account of death. Six years good character. Address G. H., Eden Lodge, Beckenham.

TO BE SOLD.—A Capital Second-hand Dog Cart, with leather Wings, Dash, Apron, Lamps, Patent Axeltree, and Lancewood Shafts. To be Sold. Price £14. The owner having no further use for it. Apply at J. K. Hunter's Carriage Factory, London Road, Bromley.

JOHN DAURIS,

GARDENER & CONTRACTOR

2, *Beechfield Cottages,*

WIDMORE, BROMLEY, KENT.

Plans and Estimates furnished.—Gardens laid out, planted, and kept in order by the day, month, or year.

Agent for the celebrated Dartford Gravel.

R. ELLIOT,

BASKET MAKER,

MASON'S HILL,

BROMLEY, KENT.

JOHN WEBB & SON,

Dealer in Glass, China, and

BEST

Staffordshire Earthenware,

BECKENHAM, KENT.

FOR SALE.—About 40 oak painted and grained Window Sashes, 4ft. square, part glazed and part not: also 20 ornamental painted Venetian blind frames, with blinds, pulleys, and cords to match, and other glazed sashes, folding doors and Sundries. Apply at the Sidney Arms, Chislehurst.

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T. BLUNDELL
Fishmonger, Poulterer, &c.

BEGS to inform his numerous customers he is carrying on business adjoining Mr. Wells's. Grocer, until his more convenient Premises are completed.
Orders punctually attended to.

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with
GENUINE NEW MILK,

J. PEERLESS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
AND UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
BROMLEY, KENT.

T. PEARCE,
FLORIST,
HAYES, KENT.
BLOOMING PLANTS furnished for the drawing room. The Paragon Flower Tray refurnished.
A fine variety of BEDDING PLANTS for the season, at London Prices.
Orders strictly attended to.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans.
Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

SERVANTS' LIVERIES.
The best at moderate prices, furnished by
J. MOWAT
ESTABLISHED 1796. BROMLEY, KENT.

C. PULHAM,
Stone and Marble Mason
(Near the Toll-gate)
BROMLEY COMMON,
Monuments and Grave Stones.
BUILDERS SUPPLIED.

CHISLEHURST.
Blundell's Flare and Tunnel
LIME WORKS.
Orders punctually attended to.

Established 1843.
W. WOODALL,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

J. BAILEY & SON,
Builders and Undertakers
4, *PARK ROAD,*
NEW BROMLEY.
Repairing in all its Branches.
Contracts taken and Estimates Given.
Workshops, "White Hart" Yard
AND AT NEW BROMLEY.

HENRY BLACKNEY
SMITH AND FARRIER,
Hoop, Tire, & Spring Maker, Locksmith, &c
BROMLEY NEW TOWN.
Horses carefully Shod on the most approved principles.
Smith's work in all its branches.
Iron and Wire Fencing made and repaired.

R. FERRIS,
Saddler and Harness Maker,
HIGH ST., BROMLEY.
R. F. begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since commencing Business, and hopes by supplying a first class article at the lowest possible charges, to merit a continuance of the same.
Cart Harness kept in repair by Contract or otherwise at £1 1s. per year, per horse, and find New Collar

Coffee and Eating House,
Near the Market Place.
W. NASH begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the above line, in Centenary Place, near the Widmore Lane entrance to the Market Place, Bromley,
W.N. has been induced to supply this necessary accommodation to the public, in the hope to meet with the encouragement it will always be his study to deserve.
Tea & Coffee from 6 a.m. Hot Joints from 1 to 2

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

W. W. BAXTER,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)

FAMILY CHEMIST,

Opposite the White Hart Hotel,

BROMLEY, KENT.

AGENT FOR Messrs. SCHWEPPE & Co.'s SODA WATER, POTASS WATER, EFFERVESCING LEMONADE, AND MALVERN SELTZER WATER.

The superiority of their Soda Water requires no comment, having the test of more than half a century, and from its being preferred by the principal Families in the Kingdom.

SODA WATER from any other Manufacturer, if required.

JAMAICA GINGER BEER.

Seidlitz, Soda, Lemonade and Ginger Beer Powders in Boxes.

Hooper's Seltzer, Vichy and other Mineral Waters.

This being the season for the extensive use of the above wholesome and refreshing Beverages, W. W. BAXTER begs respectfully to solicit the favours of the Nobility and Gentry in the Neighbourhood, who may be supplied on the same terms as at the Manufactories.

To be Sold by Auction,

6 Freehold Houses giving Votes for the County.

MR. NETTLEFOLD has received Instruction from the Proprietor, to Sell by Auction, at the "Bell Inn," Bromley, on Tuesday evening, 23rd of August, 1864, at Six o'clock—in Lots—Six substantial Brick-built and Slated 4-room Freehold Houses, with Wash-houses, Gardens, and Good Water, situate at Bromley Park Road, New Bromley. The houses are all well fitted up with Stoves, Cupboards, and other fixtures. Particulars and Conditions may be had at the neighbouring Inns; of Messrs. Latter, Solicitors; and of the Auctioneer, Bromley.

EDWARD DUNN

UPHOLSTERER & UNDERTAKER

Market Place, Bromley,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed upon him, begs most respectfully to inform those favouring him with their Orders by Post, that it is necessary to address as above where he is continuing the Business (for the benefit of himself and sisters) which has been conducted by his family for more than a century.

ESTABLISHED 1796.

SCOTCH TWEEDS,

In respect to Durability and Thrift, have long held the first rank among Materials for Gentlemen's Clothing; but of late years Manufacturers have been able to bring this Useful and Pleasant Fabric to a state of perfection in Quality, Beauty of Finish, and Variety in Pattern, altogether unrivalled in any other Department of Dress.

J. MOWAT,

RESPECTFULLY invites inspection of his Large Stock of the above for Spring and Summer wear, from the best makers, ayont the Tweed.

Prices from 16*s.* *to* 30*s.* *per pair.*

Agent to the Briton Medical and General Life Assurance Association.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD STRONG, BROMLEY, KENT.

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THE

BROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*]

No. 76. SEPTEMBER 1st. 1864. Price One Penny.

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY (*Principal Stations*)

Week Days—UP.

| | | |

St. Mary Cray Sunday Trains—L. C. and D.

UP TRAINS call at St. Mary Cray at 8.58 11.43 a.m. 1.27 2.42 4.14 7.14 7.57 9.7 and 10.20 p.m. DOWN TRAINS which call at St. Mary Cray, leave Victoria Station at 9.5 9.30 10.30 a.m. 2.0 2.45 4.20 5.45 6.20 & 9.0 p.m.

All the Up Trains from St. Mary Cray call at Bickley about seven minutes later.

SEVENOAKS BRANCH

Sevenoaks J. dep. *Week Days* at 6.50 8.15 10.40 11.35 a.m. 12.10 1.34 3.5 4.30 5.45 7.20 8.50 9.30 and 10.29 p.m.
Sevenoaks J. dep. *Sundays* 10 0 10 29 11 40 a.m. 2 50 3 40 5 20 6.45 7 15 and 10 15 p.m.

Sevenoaks dep. *Week Days* 6 10 7 45 9 0 9 25 9 55 11 40 a.m. 1 0 2 35 3 20 5 15 6 50 7 30 and 9 0p.m.
Sevenoaks dep. *Sundays* 8 25 11 0 a.m. 1 0 2 10 3 45 6 35 7 30 8 40 and 9 35 p.m.

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—UP.*															
Bickley dep.	7 40	8 0	8 25	8 50	9 35	10 34	12 35	1 35	3 54	5 50	6 45	8 5	10 25
BROMLEY	7 44	8 4	8 29	8 54	9 39	10 38	12 39	1 39	3 58	5 54	6 49	8 9	10 29
Shortlands	7 47	8 7	——	8 57	9 42	10 41	12 42	1 42	——	5 57	6 52	8 12	10 32
Beckenham	7 55	8 14	8 45	9 13	9 49	10 49	12 50	1 50	4 10	6 5	7 0	8 20	10 40
New Beckenham*...	——	——	8 47	——	9 51	10 51	12 52	1 52	4 12	6 8	——	8 22	——
Lower Sydenham ...	7 59	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	6 11	——	——	10 45
Catford Bridge	8 3	——	8 53	——	——	——	——	1 56	4 16	6 14	——	——	10 48
Lady Well	8 6	——	8 56	——	——	——	——	——	4 19	6 17	——	——	10 51
Lewisham Junc. ...	8 12	——	——	9 20	——	——	——	2 0	4 22	6 20	7 10	——	10 54
New Cross	8 17	8 25	9 2	——	——	11 0	1 2	2 4	4 26	6 24	7 13	8 32	10 57
London Bridge	8 27	8 35	9 12	9 33	10 7	11 10	1 12	2 14	4 36	6 35	7 23	8 42	11 7
Blackfriars	8 32	——	9 15	9 36	10 11	——	1 16	2 18	4 40	6 38	7 26	8 45	11 10
Charing Cross arr.	8 37	——	9 20	9 40	10 15	——	1 20	2 25	4 45	6 45	7 30	8 50	11 15

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—DOWN.*															
Charing Cross dep....	——	——	——	9 30	11 22	——	2 0	3 20	4 0	4 35	5 15	6 0	7 20	9 20	11 0
Blackfriars	——	——	——	9 32	11 24	——	2 2	——	——	——	——	6 2	7 22	9 22	11 2
London Bridge 7	0	8 30	9 5	9 40	11 30	12 25	2 10	3 27	4 10	4 45	5 23	6 10	7 30	9 30	11 10
New Cross 7	8	8 38	9 13	9 48	——	12 33	2 18	3 35	——	——	——	6 18	7 38	9 38	11 18
Lewisham Junction 7	13	8 41	9 18	9 53	——	12 38	2 23	3 40	4 20	——	5 33	6 23	7 42	9 43	11 23
Lady Well 7	16	8 44	——	9 56	——	12 41	——	3 43	4 24	——	——	——	7 45	9 46	——
Catford Bridge 7	20	8 47	9 23	10 0	——	12 45	2 28	3 47	4 28	4 57	5 38	6 28	7 48	9 49	11 28
Lower Sydenham ...7	24	8 51	——	10 4	——	12 49	2 31	——	4 32	——	——	6 33	7 51	9 53	——
New Beckenham ...—	——	8 54	——	10 7	11 46	12 52	2 34	3 53	——	5 2	5 43	——	7 54	9 56	——
Beckenham 7	33	9 2	9 33	10 13	11 57	1 8	2 43	4 3	4 42	5 12	5 52	6 43	8 2	10 3	11 33
Shortlands 7	38	9 6	——	10 17	12 1	1 13	2 48	4 8	4 46	5 16	5 56	6 48	——	10 7	11 38
BROMLEY.....7	41	9 9	9 39	10 20	12 4	1 16	2 51	4 11	4 49	5 19	5 59	6 51	8 7	10 10	11 41
Bickley arr, ...7	45	9 13	9 43	10 24	12 8	1 20	2 55	4 16	4 53	5 23	6 3	6 55	8 11	10 14	11 45

From Bickley. SUNDAYS. From London Bridge.

9.7 a.m. 2.15 7.35 8.10 & 10.40 —— 8.40 a.m. 1.25 5.43 6.53 & 8.54

EXTRA TRAINS leave London Bridge for Beckenham 6.55 7.35 7 55 a.m. Leave Beckenham for London Bridge at 7.35 a.m. 7.50 8.55 & 10.10 p.m. *Week Days.*

Sundays from London Bridge to Beckenham at 9.8 7.53 and 9.45 p.m. From Beckenham for London Bridge at 10.10 a.m. 6.50 and 9.30 p.m.

* Up Passengers for Lower Sydenham, Catford Bridge, Ladywell, and Lewisham, are set down at New Beckenham Station, and taken on by the London and Addiscombe Road Trains, in all cases where the trains they first enter does not stop at those stations.

FOWNES'S KESTON OMNIBUS

Week Days, leaves the "Red Cross," Keston, at 8.20 10 5 a.m., 3.30 and 7.30 p.m., taking to the Up Trains that leave Bromley Station at 8.54 10.38 a.m. 3.58 and 8.9 p.m.,and from the Down Trains that arrive at Bromley Station at 9.9 12.4 5.19 and 8.7. *Sundays* from the "Red Cross," Keston at 8.40 10.30 1 30 and 7.30, taking to the Up Trains that leave Bromley Station at 9.11 11.54 2.19 and 8.14, and from the Down Trains that arrive at Bromley Station at 9.22 11.9 2.1 and 9.41.

Beckenham and Norwood and Crystal Palace.

Beckenham.....dep.	9.40	10.55	11.30	12.55	1.25	1·55	2.25	4.10	4.35	5.15	6.10	6.45	8.30
Norwood Junction arr.	9.45	.....	11.35	.....	1.30	.....	2.30	4.15	.....	5.20	.....	6.50	8.35
Crystal Palace .....arr.	.....	11. 2	.....	1. 2	.....	2. 2	.....	.....	4 42	.....	6.17	.....	.....
Crystal Palace .....dep.	.....	.....	11.15	.....	1.10	.....	2.10	.....	.....	4.57	.....	6.25	.....
Norwood Junction dep.	9.20	10.35	.....	11 45	.....	1.40	.....	3.33	4.25	.....	5.35	.....	8.10
Beckenham.....arr.	9.25	10 40	11.22	11.50	1.17	1.45	2.17	3.38	4.30	5. 4	5.40	6.32	8.15

New Beckenham and Croydon Branch.

New Beckenham dep.	6.58	8.23	8.48	8.56	10. 8	11.38.	11.49	12.55	2.35	3.55	4.50	5.3	5.45	6. 4	6.57	9. 5
Elmer's End .....7.	1	8.26	8.51	8.59	10.11	11.41.	.....	12.58	....	3.58	4.53	....	....	6. 7	7. 0	9. 8
Croydon (Addis. Rd.) 7.	5	8.30	8.55	9. 3	10.15	11.45.	11.55	1. 2	2·40	4. 2	4.57	5.8	5.50	6.11	7. 4	9.13
Croydon (A. R.) dep.	8.15	8.40	9.10	9.43	10.40	12 45	12.50	1.40	3.35	4 20	5 20	5.35	6.55	7 45	8 15	9.35
Elmer's End 8.19		....	....	....	.....	.....	12 54	1.44	3.39	4 23	5.23	....	6.59	....	8.19	9 39
New Beckenham arr.	8 23	8.45	9.15	9.48	10.46	12.50	12.58	1.48	3.43	4.30	5.27	5.40	7. 3	7.50	8.23	9.42

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BILLIARDS.

SWAN INN, BROMLEY, KENT.

T. OTTAWAY begs to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood that he has taken the management of a new Table recently fitted up, as above, and hopes by strict attention and civility to obtain the patronage of the lovers of this scientific game.

BILLIARDS AND POOL EVERY EVENING.

Lessons given on moderate terms.

W. ISARD'S

GROCERY & PROVISION WAREHOUSE

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

W. ISARD begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that he has recently enlarged his premises, to meet the requirements of his increasing trade, and has therefore a larger stock of all articles, in the above line, of the best quality and at London prices.

W. ISARD takes this opportunity of thanking those who have hitherto accorded him a share of their support, and hopes by prompt attention to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

A choice assortment of the very best Teas.

Families waited on daily, if required.

A. G. COOK & Co.,

WINE & BRANDY MERCHANTS,

Agents for Messrs. ALLSOPPS & SONS', and BASS'S PALE ALE, and GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in Casks and Bottles.

Stores---BROMLEY STATION YARD.

C. W. GORDON,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Working Jeweller, Silver Smith, Engraver, Hair Worker, Optician, &c.,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

Established 1854.



	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gold Watches ..	3	15	0	to	20	0	0
Silver Do.	2	2	0	..	8	0	0
Clocks	0	5	0	..	8	0	0
Gold Chains	1	10	0	..	10	0	0
Silver Do... ..	0	10	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Earrings ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Lockets ..	0	3	6	..	2	10	0
Gold Pins... ...	0	2	0	...	2	10	0
Wedding Rings ...	0	7	6	...	1	1	0
Keepers...	0	4	0	...	1	0	0
Gold Pencil cases	0	3	6	...	2	0	0
Silver Thimbles ...	0	1	0	...	0	2	0

Eye Glasses and Spectacles to suit all sights from 1*s.* 6*d.* per pair.

A large assortmrnt of Gold, Silver, Plated and Jet Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, &c.

Orders punctually attended to.

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R. V. HARMAN,
(Late Collett)
Musical and Fancy Repository,
Opposite the College,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.
ALL THE NEWEST MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.
Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Musical Instruments of every description for Sale or Hire.
TUNING & REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
A great variety of Stationery, and all kinds of Fancy Goods.
SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, & CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Agent to the Caledonian Fire and Life Assurance Office.

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
3, College Place,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.
E. YOUNG respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood, the above will be Opened on Monday, October 3rd, with a stock of Dresses, Mantles, Hosiery, and General Drapery, suited to the season, and hopes by giving *Good Value for Money*, to receive a share of public support.
N.B. The Baby Linen, Millinery and Dressmaking Establishmont, No. 4, College Place, will be conducted as usual.

KENT DYE WORKS.
J. BROWNING & SON,
FURNITURE DYERS AND CLEANERS,
WIDMORE, and at 165, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.
Damask, Moreen and Chintz Furniture, Druggets, Cleaned and glazed—Shawls, Muslin Dresses, Curtains, Counterpanes, Blankets, Carpets, Hearth Rugs cleaned as new.
N.B.—All Parcels fetched and delivered free.
All Parcels or Orders left at Miss Mumford's, Bromley; Mr. Tovey's, St. Mary Cray; or Mr. J. Browning's, Widmore, will receive immediate attention.

MRS ELIZABETH BURGESS,
LONDON HOUSE, HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.
(ESTABLISHED 1828.)
E. B. respectfully invites an inspection of her Superior Stock of BOOTS and SHOES. In the measure department especial regard is paid to the structure of the foot, whereby an easy and elegant fit is insured, and the same attention to economy observed as if selected from the stock. Youth's and Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety, Lancashire Wood Clogs, American Overshoes, Thorpe's Boots, Baulch's Calypian Patent Boots.—Orders promptly executed.
REPAIRS NEATLY DONE.

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WILLIAM H. COOPER,

Family and General Draper,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

AUTUMN SEASON.

W. H. C. having made very EARLY *purchases, has ready for inspection a choice assortment of goods in all departments.*

Especial attention is called to the following

Aberdeen Winceys, Scotch Plaids, Prints, Flannels, Calicoes, and Long Cloths.

ALL AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES

FAMILY MOURNING ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Mourning and Widows Bonnets always ready for wear.

AGENT FOR THE

Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company,

List of Prices on application.

LONDON HOUSE, BROMLEY.

FOX AND SON'S DRAYS

ARE APPOINTED TO START FOR:—

Bexley, North Cray, and St. Mary Cray	every	*Saturday*
Bickley, and Widmore	„	*Saturday*
Bromley New Town, and Market Place	„	*Wednesday*
Bromley	„	*Thursday*
Bromley Common	„	*Friday*
Chelsfield and Shoreham	„	*Monday*
Chislehurst and Orpington	„	*Friday*
Hayes and Keston	„	*Thursday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	„	*Saturday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	„	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	„	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	every other	*Wednesday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Friday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Eltham and Old Charlton	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	„	*Friday*
Lee and Blackheath	„	*Tuesday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead	„	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	„	*Wednesday*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

FARNBOROUGH BREWERY, BY BROMLEY, KENT, S.E

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BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Subscription 10s. per Annum, or 2s. 6d. per Quarter.

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THE READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY

are open daily, from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted)

CONTAINING

2637 VOLUMES

and a plentiful supply of

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

J. NETTLEFOLD, W. W. BAXTER, Hon. Secs.

The Committee have the pleasure to announce that their Lecture Season will be commenced in the White Hart Assembly Room, on *Wednesday Evening*, Sept. 21st, by EDITH PALMERSTON (Mrs. W. Alexander) in her Musical, Vocal, Mimical and Colloquial Entertainment, entitled "Household Sketches of Life, Manners, and Eccentricities."

ROMFORD BREWERY, July, 1864.

IND, COOPE, & Co, having opened a Depôt at Beckenham, for the more promptly supplying the immediate neighbourhood, and to facilitate orders as much as possible, have also arranged with Mr. ROBERT COOPER, Corn Merchant, 19, Market Square, Bromley, to receive orders on their account.

ROBERT COOPER

MILLER,

CORN AND COAL MERCHANT,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Dealer in Hay, Straw, Malt, Hops, German Yeast, Oatmeal, Split Peas, & Bird Seeds.

R. C. having made arrangements with the "KENT Coal Company," is now enabled to supply every description of Coals at the lowest possible price for Cash. DEPOT AT BROMLEY.

Orders received for IND, COOPE, & Co, Romford Ale Brewery.

H. BYSOUTH,

NURSERYMAN & FLORIST,

WIDMORE LANE, BROMLEY,

BEGS respectfully to inform the Gentry of Bromley and the neighbourhood that he has removed to the above address, and having a Fine Collection of Bedding and Window Plants now in Bloom, offers them at the following prices:—

	Per Doz. s.	d.		Per Doz. s.	d.		Per Doz. s.	d.
Scarlet Geraniums.....	2	0	Heliotropes.....	1	6	Geraniums Christine ...	2	0
Variegated do.	3	0	Lobelias, blue and white	1	6	Double Tropæolums ...	2	6
Golden Chain.....	4	0	Calceolarias	1	6	Ageratum	1	6
Petunias	1	6	Variegated Alyssum ...	1	6	Gazania	1	6
Verbenas, of sorts	1	6	Tropæolums	1	6	Cerastium	1	6

Window Plants equally low in price. Gardens designed, Planted and attended to by Contract

Plans and estimates furnished. Garden Pots, Turf, Mould, Gravel, Manure, and all kinds of Garden requisites supplied.

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GEORGE PAMPHILON,

(Late S. P. Acton,)

Wine, Spirit, and Bottled Beer Merchant,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

G. P. in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity, for the patronage they have kindly conferred upon him since he succeeded to the above business, begs to assure them that, from his past experience in an old established wholesale London house, he is enabled to supply genuine Wines and Spirits at City prices, and he trusts this fact, combined with attention and punctuality, will merit a liberal continuance of their esteemed favors.

Agent for the Norwich Union Fire and Life Office.

ESTABLISHED 1796.

SCOTCH TWEEDS,

In respect to Durability and Thrift, have long held the first rank among Materials for Gentlemen's Clothing; but of late years Manufacturers have been able to bring this Useful and Pleasant Fabric to a state of perfection in Quality, Beauty of Finish, and Variety in Pattern, altogether unrivalled in any other Department of Dress.

J. MOWAT,

RESPECTFULLY invites inspection of his Large Stock of the above for Spring and Summer wear, from the best makers, ayont the Tweed.

Prices from 16*s.* *to* 30*s.* *per pair.*

Agent to the Briton Medical and General Life Assurance Association.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

MR WM. CHATTELL, M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BROMLEY, KENT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has COMMENCED PRACTICE in the above-mentioned town, where he can be consulted regarding the treatment of the DOMESTICATED ANIMALS in HEALTH or DISEASE. While soliciting the patronage of the public, he assures them that, in so far as diligence, undivided attention to the duties of his profession and the interests of his employers, together with moderate charges can avail, he will endeavour to deserve their support. All communications directed to his present residence will receive due attention.

PARK ROAD, BROMLEY, KENT.

BROMLEY

Hair Cutting and Shampooing Rooms,

E. H. FILBY AND SON,

From Douglas', New Bond Street,

BEG to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that the above Rooms are now open, and complete with every comfort and convenience for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting, Washing, etc. The strictest attention to cleanliness and punctuality will be observed. Families waited upon at their own Residences. *Lessons given in Hairdressing.*

2, COLLEGE PLACE, HIGH ST., BROMLEY,

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Bromley, Kent.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, from Sept. 29th, 1864, a semi-detached Villa, containing 5 good bed rooms, dining and drawing room, kitchen, scullery, pantry, and garden. Apply to Mr. G. B. Baxter, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Bromley, Kent.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, 3 good Rooms and Kitchen, within 20 minutes walk of either railway stations.—For particulars apply to Miss Mumford, Market square, Bromley, Kent.

TO BE LET or SOLD, one or two semi-detached 8-roomed VILLAS, situated in Palace Grove, Park road. Apply to E. Beeham, 1, Camden cottages, Park road, New Bromley.

TO LET, at Michaelmas next, a seven-roomed semi-detached Villa, near the New Church, Plaistow. Rent £30. May be viewed by leave of the tenants. Apply J. S. Printing Office, Bromley, Kent

TO LET,—Unfurnished Apartments, in High Street, Bromley: containing parlour, sitting room, 2 bed rooms, large and small kitchen, coal cellar, and garden. Apply to Mr. Young. 4, College Place.

TO BE SOLD.—A strong iron-grey Pony, about 13 hands, very quiet to ride or drive. Enquire at Mr. Anderdon's, Chislehurst.

FOR SALE—(by a gentleman leaving the neighbourhood) a strong and handsome GREY PONY, and Harness. Lowest price £16. Apply to Mr. Ashley, Locksbottom, S.E.

FOR SALE.—A Grand Piano (by Broadwood), in handsome Spanish Mahogany Case. To be sold a bargain, owner having no further use for it. Address W., Printing Office, Bromley.

FOR SALE, a quiet DONKEY with side saddle; also a quantity of Morella CHERRIES.—Apply to C. Harris, greengrocer, 5, Post office yard, Bromley, Kent.

FOR SALE.—A 5 years old Pony a good Harness and Basket Chaise. Price £22. Enquire at Mr. Wren's, Duke's Head, Bromley.

VOTE FOR THE COUNTY.

FOR SALE.—Two Freehold Houses, with good front and back garden to each, outbuildings and a good water tank. Situate near the "Fox and Hounds," on the Westerham Road, Cudham, Kent. Apply to Mr. Henry Osborn, Down, or Mr. Fairhall, "Fox and Hounds," Cudham, Kent.

FOUND, on the 17th ult., at the National School play ground—an empty Purse. The owner may have it by applying to Rev. A. G. Hellicar, 4, Rochester Place, Bromley.

WANTED.—An Under Porter. Wages £35 a year, with residence in the College. A married man without family will be preferred. Apply to the Rev. H. C. Adams, the College, Bromley.

WANTED, for a family near town, a good plain COOK and a HOUSEMAID.—Apply for particulars to Miss Mumford, Market place, Bromley; or by letter to E. S., care of Miss Mumford.

WANTED—A strong active Lad, in the General Grocery Business, and attend to a Horse, and make himself generally useful. Age 16. Address B., Printing Office, Bromley.

WANTED by a respectable youth, 16 years of age, a situation as Under Gardender, and is willing to make himself otherwise useful. Three years good character from last situation. Address A. W., Post Office, Hayes, Kent.

WANTED.—A respectable Young Girl as general Servant. Apply at the Printing Office, Bromley.

WANTED. — Premises suitable for a Smith's Shop, in or near the London Road, Bromley. Particulars addressed to J. K. Hunter, Carriage Factory, London Road. Bromley.

WANTED.—A lage short horn Cow, in profit. Price £8. Enquire of Mr. Heaysman, Haxted Lodge, New Bromley.

FREEHOLD LAND.—TO BE SOLD—Eligible Building Land, fronting the Orpington Road, 180 ft. frontage, 15 minutes' walk from St. Mary Cray station. Enquire of Mr. Yeates, Orpington, Kent.

L. STEIERT,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,



NEW TOWN, BROMLEY, KENT.

L. S. begs to return his thanks to the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received, and trusts by attention to orders, combined with good workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.

Dealer in all kinds of Watches and Jewellery.

Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired on reasonable terms.

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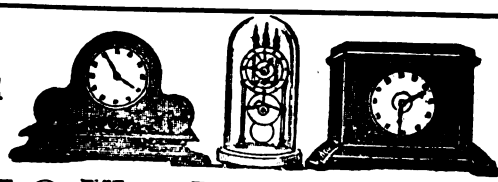
MIDDLETON,

(FROM No. 40, LONG ACRE, LONDON,)

COACH BUILDER,

BROMLEY, KENT.

Carriages of all descriptions built to order on the shortest notice, on job, and for exportation.

Established  1797.

HOW, BROTHERS,

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Jewellers and Silversmiths,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Turret and House Clocks wound and kept in repair, by the Year.

WEDDING & MOURNING RINGS.

Agent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Fire & Life Office—A large participation in Life profits

W. H. INGLES,

OLD ESTABLISHED

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer

BROMLEY & CHISLEHURST, KENT.

A large assortment of Whips, Spurs, Bits, Brushes, and every article necessary for Stable use, always on hand.

MOWAT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER

(Many years Manager for J. REID, Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guaranteed.

EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

Importer of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c.

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, S.E.

J. A. MOWAT desires particularly to draw attention to his system of fitting, which unites perfect ease with fashionable neatness essentials without which no boot or shoe can possibly give satisfaction

MARKET SQUARE BROMLEY.

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J. K. HUNTER

PRACTICAL COACH BUILDER,

LONDON ROAD, BROMLEY.

Carriages Built and Repaired on the most approved principles.
J. K. H. begs to call attention to his celebrated Cane Pony Carriages admitted by Connoisseurs to be unrivalled.

Carriages, with or without Ponies, to Let. *An Invalid Hand Chair for Hire.*

BROMLEY

Millinery, Dressmaking, Baby Linen and Fancy Drapery Establishment,

4, *COLLEGE PLACE, HIGH STREET.*

MRS. YOUNG,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Bromley and its vicinity she has engaged a First Hand Dressmaker thoroughly competent to manage that department, and hopes by prompt attention to orders; combined with moderate charges, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Wedding and Mourning Orders promptly executed.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To the Gentry and public of Bromley and its Vicinity.

MR. H. C. VANDERPANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM 52, MADDOX STREET,

HAS made arrangements to receive Patients at Mrs. BURGESS'S, LONDON HOUSE, HIGH ST., on *Mondays* from 11 till 4 o'clock. Every branch of the Profession, Surgical and Mechanical, successfully performed. Teeth Extracted by Forceps suited to every form of Tooth, avoiding that cruel crash on the old system. Artificial Teeth arranged on a plan peculiar to himself References of the highest medical character. Fees strictly moderate.

Established Thirty Years.

W. T. KELSEY

MILLER,

CORN, COAL, AND SEED MERCHANT,

High Street, Bromley, and Southend Mills.

Depots at Bromley and Beckenham Stations.

BEST COALS ONLY.

Double Screened Walls End Coal, and Gas Coke, at the lowest market prices, delivered in large or small quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers.

DEALER IN HAY, STRAW, MALT, & HOPS. AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN SEEDS OF THE BEST QUALITY. [*Terms Cash Monthly,*

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MEREDITH JONES POWELL & Co.

COAL IMPORTERS,

The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

M. J. P. & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that they have, regularly discharging, Cargoes of first rate WALLS END COALS, and which they are now delivering (Screened) at the low price of 27/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same description of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 24/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, large and bright burning 25/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 23/- per ton.

POST OFFICE, BROMLEY.

J. B. SHILLCOCK,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Post Master.

Seasonable Remedies which no one should be without—

Shillcock's Glycerine Lotion for Stings of Wasps, &c.

Anti-Cholera Specific for Diarrhœa, &c., & Tooth Ache Powders.

THE Testimonials for the Powders are so very numerous that it is inconvenient to insert them all, a fresh one will therefore appear with each advertisement. A Packet will be sent per post on receipt of 17 stamps, or the medicines can be procured through any chemist, from Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London.

West Wickham.

Mr. Shillcock—I am happy to inform you that after taking one of your Powders I was quite cured of a violent Tooth Ache, which has never returned.

Wm. DYE, Shoemaker

General Depot for Patent Medicines and Genuine Drugs and Chemicals. Special personal attention is given to dispensing Prescriptions with medicines from Apothecaries Hall and other approved Establishments. A constant supply of healthy Leeches on hand.

Schweppe's Soda 3/6, Webb's 3/-, Taylor's 2/6 per doz., other Mineral Waters at the lowest price

O C L E E,



Watch & Clock Maker, Working Jeweller & Silversmith

(Near Mr. Middleton's. Coach Builder),

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

Musical, Chime, and Plain Clocks, wound up and kept in repair by the year.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

N.B. Fashionable Silver Geneva Watches from £1 10*s. Clocks from* 10*s.* 6*d. warranted to perform correctly,*

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W. PAWLEY, JUN.
Ale & Porter Brewer,
BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.,
Earnestly solicits your kind favors.

XXX Fine Ale.....	54/-	per Barrel
XX Family do.....	36/-	,,
X Table Ale . ..	28/-	,,
Pale Ale.....	48/-	,,
Double Stout.....	54/-	,,
Stout	44/-	,,
Porter.....	33/-	,,

In 9 and 18 Gallon Casks.

E. FOWNES,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT
New Crown,
BROMLEY COMMON.
Good accommodation for large or small Parties. Large Tea Gardens.
Flys, Cabs, and Omnibuses for private parties.

JOHN VARLEY
SHEFFIELD CUTLER
BROMLEY NEW TOWN,

LUTHER OLIVE,
MILLER
Hay, Corn, and Straw Dealer,
KESTON WIND AND STEAM MILLS.
Orders punctually attended to.
TERMS, CASH MONTHLY.

GEO. & CHAS. BATTERSBEE,
(Nephews of the late Mr. G. Battersbee)
TINMEN, BRAZIERS, AND Ironmongers,

BEG to offer their best thanks to the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bromley and the surrounding neighbourhood, for their liberal patronage during the 74 years the late Mr. George Battersbee carried on the business; and also to inform them that the business will be continued as heretofore.

G. & C. B. in soliciting a continuance of the favours bestowed on their predecessor, beg to assure their patrons that every effort will be made on their part, by punctual attendance to all orders, good workmanship, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of their support.

Licences to Kill Game
MAY BE HAD OF
Wm. W. BAXTER,
(STAMP OFFICE)
CHEMIST, BROMLEY, KENT.

JOHN DAURIS,
GARDENER & CONTRACTOR
2, Beechfield Cottages,
WIDMORE, BROMLEY, KENT.
Plans and Estimates furnished.—Gardens laid out planted, and kept in order by the day, month, or year.
Agent for the celebrated Dartford Gravel.

J. YEATES & G. S. DOUBLE.
BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS
CABINET MAKERS,
Undertakers, Blind Manufacturers, &c.
Orders received at
2, FREDERICK PLACE, BECKENHAM
Park and Palisade Fencing. Shop Fronts of every description made & repaired.
Estimates given for general Repairs

L. STEIERT,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,



NEW TOWN, BROMLEY, KENT.

L. S. begs to return his thanks to the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received, and trusts by attention to orders, combined with good workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.
Dealer in all kinds of Watches and Jewellery.
Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM GRUBB
Carpenter Builder & Undertaker
MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY
Window Blinds of every description made to order
Estimates given for General repairs.

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T. BLUNDELL
Fishmonger, Poulterer, &c.
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME,
Market Square, Bromley.

T. B. begs to inform his numerous supporters that on and after Thursday, September 1st, he will carry on his Business at the above new premises.

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with
GENUINE NEW MILK,

J. PEERLESS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
AND UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
BROMLEY, KENT.

T. PEARCE,
FLORIST,
HAYES, KENT.
BLOOMING PLANTS furnished for the drawing room. The Paragon Flower Tray refurnished.
A fine variety of BEDDING PLANTS for the season, at London Prices.
Orders strictly attended to.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,
Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

SERVANTS' LIVERIES.
The best at moderate prices, furnished by
J. MOWAT
ESTABLISHED 1796. BROMLEY, KENT.

C. PULHAM,
Stone and Marble Mason
(Near the Toll-gate)
BROMLEY COMMON,
Monuments and Grave Stones.
BUILDERS SUPPLIED.

CHISLEHURST.
Blundell's Flare and Tunnel
LIME WORKS.
Orders punctually attended to.

Established 1843.
W. WOODALL,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

J. BAILEY & SON,
Builders and Undertakers
4, *PARK ROAD,*
NEW BROMLEY.
Repairing in all its Branches.
Contracts taken and Estimates Given.
Workshops, "White Hart" Yard
AND AT NEW BROMLEY.

HENRY BLACKNEY
SMITH AND FARRIER,
Hoop, Tire, & Spring Maker, Locksmith, &c
BROMLEY NEW TOWN.
Horses carefully Shod on the most approved principles.
Smith's work in all its branches.
Iron and Wire Fencing made and repaired.

R. FERRIS,
Saddler and Harness Maker,
HIGH ST., BROMLEY.
R. F. begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since commencing Business, and hopes by supplying a first class article at the lowest possible charges, to merit a continuance of the same.
Cart Harness kept in repair by Contract or otherwise at £1 1s. per year, per horse, and find New Collar

WANTED.—A GARDENER (a married man preferred) who well understands his business, and is of sober and steady habits—can have a permanent situation at reasonable wages. Apply to R. Cooper, Corn Dealer, Bromley, Kent.

SITUATION WANTED as Coachman, married, middle-aged, no encumbrance. One or a pair. Leaving on account of death. Six years good character. Address G. H., Eden Lodge, Beekenham.

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BAXTER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH MEDICINE,

A safe and efficacious Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary affections generally. will in most cases give immediate relief, or cure the most violent Cough after long standing, providing there is no physical disorganisation.

The above can be obtained from

W. W. BAXTER,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society by exam.)

FAMILY CHEMIST,

Opposite the White Hart Hotel,

BROMLEY, KENT.—Established 1818.

N.B. The purest Chemicals with the finest Drugs the markets afford, are alone used in this establishment, and no exertion is spared to ensure accuracy punctuality and dispatch in preparing Physicians' Prescriptions, which are dispensed only by Competent Assistants, with the personal superintendance of the Proprietor.

A large and varied assortment of **Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Sponge, Dressing Combs,** and the justly celebrated old "Elephant" **Tooth Brushes** (manufactured in the best manner expressly for W. W. B invite inspection, and will ensure perfect satisfaction.

W. W. BAXTER having premises adjoining the Drug Establishment, supplies every description of **Fish** and other **Sauces, Pickles, &c.,** of the best quality from Messrs. Burgess and Sons' Italian Warehouse, Strand.

Finest Salad Oil in Flasks, Quarts and Pints, bottled from Lucca Oil of the First Quality.

Best Wax, Spermaceti, and Margarine Candles, from Messrs. FIELD, Wax Chandlers to Her Majesty.

Price's Patent Belmont Wax and Sperm and Composite Candles, with every other description of Patent Candles as they are invented,

Palmer's Metallic Wick Candles of all sizes.

Child's, Albert, Price's New and all other kinds of Night Lights

Pure Sperm and other Oils for every description of Lamps.

Finest Colza Oil for the French Moderator Lamps.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

Insurances effected upon the most reasonable terms.

FIRST CLASS RISKS 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent.

Great Reduction in Charge for Small Policies.

FARMING STOCK 5s. per Cent.

See Prospectus, which may be obtained of

GEORGE B. BAXTER, *Agent,*
BROMLEY, KENT.

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AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*]

No. 78. **NOVEMBER 1st, 1864.** **Price One Penny.**

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY (*Principal Stations*)

Week Days—UP.

| | | |

St. Mary Cray Sunday Trains—L. C. and D.

UP TRAINS call at St. Mary Cray at 8.58 11.43 a.m. 2.43 4.14 7.14 9.3 and 9.44 p.m. DOWN TRAINS which call at St. Mary Cray, leave Victoria Station at 8.0 10.30 a.m 2.0 4.20 6.0 6.50 & 9.0 p.m.

All the Up Trains from St. Mary Cray call at Bickley about seven minutes later.

SEVENOAKS BRANCH

Sevenoaks J. dep. *Week Days* at 9.27 10.40 11.45 a.m. 12.55 3.50 5.45 6.55 and 8.30 p.m.
Sevenoaks J. dep. *Sundays* 9 10 11 40 a.m. 3 5 5 20 7 10 and 7 49 p.m.

Sevenoaks dep. *Week Days* 7 45 9 0 10 0 11 35 a.m. 1 55 3 15 5 35 & 6 50 p.m.
Sevenoaks dep. *Sundays* 8 25 11 0 a.m. 2 10 3 45 6 30 and 8 35 p.m.

Time Table—MID KENT.

WEEK DAYS—UP.

LEAVING															
Bickley dep.	8 0	8 25	8 50	9 35	10 39	12 16	2 37	3 50	4 50	6 45	8 5	10 10
BROMLEY	8 4	8 29	8 54	9 39	10 43	12 20	2 41	3 54	4 54	6 49	8 9	10 14
Shortlands	8 7	—	8 57	9 42	10 46	12 23	2 44	—	4 57	6 52	8 12	10 17
Beckenham	7 50	8 14	8 44	9 13	9 49	10 53	12 31	3 5	4 5	5 15	7 0	8 20	10 25
New Beckenham*	7 55	—	8 47	—	9 51	10 55	12 34	—	4 8	5 17	—	8 23	—
Lower Sydenham	7 59	—	8 50	—	—	—	12 37	3 9	4 11	—	—	—	10 30
Catford Bridge	8 3	—	8 53	—	—	—	12 40	—	4 14	—	—	—	10 33
Lady Well	8 8	—	8 56	—	—	—	12 43	3 13	4 18	—	—	—	10 36
Lewisham Junc.	8 12	—	—	9 20	—	—	12 46	3 16	4 22	—	7 10	—	10 39
New Cross	8 17	8 25	9 2	—	—	11 5	12 50	3 20	4 26	5 28	7 13	8 32	10 42
London Bridge	8 27	8 35	9 12	9 33	10 7	11 15	1 0	3 30	4 36	5 39	7 23	8 42	10 52
Blackfriars	8 32	—	9 15	9 36	10 11	—	1 5	3 35	4 40	5 43	7 26	—	—
Charing Cross arr.	8 37	—	9 20	9 40	10 15	—	1 10	3 40	4 45	5 47	7 30	—	—

WEEK DAYS—DOWN.

LEAVING															
Charing Cross dep.	—	—	—	9 30	11 35	—	2 20	3 15	4 0	4 35	5 15	6 15	7 20	—	10 20
Blackfriars	—	—	—	9 32	11 37	—	—	3 17	—	—	—	6 17	7 22	—	10 22
London Bridge	7 0	8 20	9 5	9 40	11 45	12 25	2 27	3 25	4 10	4 45	5 23	6 25	7 30	8 55	10 30
New Cross	7 8	8 28	9 13	9 48	11 53	12 33	—	3 33	—	—	—	6 33	7 38	9 3	10 38
Lewisham Junction	7 12	8 33	9 18	9 53	11 56	12 38	2 37	3 37	4 20	—	5 33	6 38	7 42	9 7	10 43
Lady Well	—	8 36	—	9 56	11 59	12 41	—	3 40	4 24	—	—	—	7 45	9 10	10 46
Catford Bridge	—	8 40	9 23	10 0	12 2	12 45	2 42	3 43	4 28	4 57	5 38	6 43	7 48	9 14	10 49
Lower Sydenham	—	—	—	10 3	12 6	12 49	2 46	—	4 32	—	—	6 47	7 51	9 18	10 53
New Beckenham	7 21	8 45	—	10 6	12 10	12 52	2 49	3 49	—	5 2	5 43	—	7 54	9 21	—
Beckenham	7 33	8 54	9 30	10 13	12 25	1 0	3 3	3 55	4 42	5 12	5 52	6 58	8 2	9 33	11 3
Shortlands	7 38	8 59	—	10 17	—	—	3 8	—	4 46	5 16	5 56	7 3	—	9 38	11 8
BROMLEY	7 41	9 2	—	10 20	12 31	—	3 11	—	4 49	5 19	5 59	7 6	8 7	9 41	11 11
Bickley arr,	7 45	9 7	—	10 24	12 35	—	3 15	—	4 53	5 23	6 3	7 10	8 11	9 45	11 15

On Saturdays only a Train leaves Charing Cross for Beckenham at 12.15 Midnight, calling at all stations.

From Bickley.	SUNDAYS.	From London Bridge.
9.7 a.m. 7.24 8.10 9.13 & 9.54	———	7.55 a.m. 6.50 & 8.54

EXTRA TRAINS leave London Bridge for Beckenham 7.35 7 55 a.m. Leave Beckenham for London Bridge at 7.50 1.50 5.35 & 8.55 p.m. *Week Days.*

Sundays from London Bridge to Beckenham at 9.8 1.25 7.53 and 9.30 p.m. From Beckenham for London Bridge at 10.10 a.m. and 2.20 p.m.

* Up Passengers for Lower Sydenham, Catford Bridge, Ladywell, and Lewisham, are set down at New Beckenham Station, and taken on by the London and Addiscombe Road Trains, in all cases where the trains they first enter does not stop at those stations.

FOWNES'S KESTON OMNIBUS

Week Days, leaves the "Red Cross," Keston, at 8.20 10 5 a.m., 3.30 and 7.30 p.m., taking to the Up Trains that leave Bromley Station at 8.54 10.43 a.m. 3.54 and 8.9 p.m.,and from the Down Trains that arrive at Bromley Station at 9.2 12.31 5.19 and 8.7. *Sundays* from the "Red Cross," Keston at 8.40 10.30 and 7.30, taking to the Up Trains that leave Bromley Station at 9.11 11.54 8.6 and 8.14, and from the Down Trains that arrive at Bromley Station at 8.48 11.9 and 9.41.

NO INFORMATION.

Beckenham and Norwood and Crystal Palace.

Beckenham dep.	9.40	10.55	11.30	12.43	1.25	1·55	2.25	4.10	4.35	5.15	6.10	6.45	8.30
Norwood Junction arr.	9.45	.....	11.35	.....	1.30	.....	2.30	4.15	.....	5.20	.....	6.50	8.35
Crystal Palace arr.	.....	11. 2	.....	12.50	.....	2. 2	.....	.....	4 42	.....	6.17	.....	.....
Crystal Palace dep.	.....	.....	11.18	.....	1.10	.....	2.10	.....	.....	4.57	.....	6.25	.....
Norwood Junction dep.	9.20	10.35	.....	11 45	.....	1.40	.....	3.30	4.25	.....	5.35	.....	8.10
Beckenham arr.	9.25	10.40	11.25	11.50	1.17	1.45	2.17	3.35	4.30	5. 4	5.40	6.32	8.15

New Beckeham and Croydon Branch.

New Beckenham dep.	6.58	7.25	8.23	8.50	8.56	10. 8	12.12	12.55	2.55	3.55	4.48	5.3	5.44	6. 4	7.17	9. 5
Elmer's End	7. 1	7.28	8.26	8.53	8.59	10.11	.....	12.58	....	3.58	4.51	....	....	6. 7	7.20	9. 8
Croydon (Addis. Rd.)	7. 5	7.33	8.31	8.58	9 .4	10.16	12,18	1. 3	3· 1	4. 3	4.56	5.9	5.50	6.12	7 25	9.13
Croydon (A. R.) dep.	7.45	8.15	8.40	9.10	9.43	10.45	12 25	1.40	3.45	4.20	5.10	5.25	6. 0	6.55	8.15	9.35
Elmer's End	...	8.19	....	....	....	10.49	12.29	1.44	3.49	4 24	5.14	5.29	6. 4	6.59	8.19	9 39
New Beckenham arr.	7.51	8.23	8.46	9.16	9.49	10.53	12.33	1.48	3.53	4.28	5.18	5.33	6. 8	7. 3	8.23	9.43

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WILLIAM CHATTELL, M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BROMLEY, KENT,

Can be consulted regarding the Treatment of all Domesticated Animals, in Health or Disease. All Operations skillfully performed.

All Communications directed to his present residence, will receive due attention,

PARK ROAD, BROMLEY, KENT.

W. ISARD'S

GROCERY & PROVISION WAREHOUSE

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

W. ISARD begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that he has recently enlarged his premises, to meet the requirements of his increasing trade, and has therefore a larger stock of all articles, in the above line, of the best quality and at London prices.

W. ISARD takes this opportunity of thanking those who have hitherto accorded him a share of their support, and hopes by prompt attention to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

A choice assortment of the very best Teas.

Families waited on daily, if required.



WILLIAM SELBY WOOD,

CAMDEN COTTAGE, CHISLEHURST,

Curer of Smoky Chimneys.

INVENTOR AND PATENTEE OF THE

TRISECTIONAL CHIMNEY TOP,

Hundreds of which have been used with the greatest success.

Testimonials of the highest description may be seen by applying to the Patentee.

ESTABLISHED 1796.

JAMES MOWAT,

Tailor, Hatter, and Woollen Draper,

INVITES inspection of his Stock of first class SCOTCH and WEST of ENGLAND MILL'D TWEEDS for winter wear, which for economy and comfort cannot be surpassed; made in the first style at prices from 7½ to 10 per cent. below London charges. A choice selection of BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, &c., for Evening Dress; also of the various Mixtures in FRENCH WITNEYS, &c., for Winter Over Coats at prices from £2 to £3.

In consequence of the state of the markets, J. M. has been enabled to secure a large parcel of choice Trowserings made expressly for the West End trade, which he is making up, for cash, at 24/6 per pair, the ordinary price of such goods being from 31/6 to 38/- per pair.

SCHOOL OUTFITS, YOUTHS' and BOYS' CLOTHING, a large assortment of materials elegant and durable for wear and the prices exceedingly moderate.

Agent to the Briton Medical and General Life Assurance Association.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

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R. V. HARMAN,

MUSIC-SELLER, STATIONER, &c.,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

ALL THE NEWEST MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Musical Instruments of every description for Sale or Hire.

TUNING & REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

A great variety of Stationery, and all kinds of Fancy Goods.

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Agent to the Caledonian Fire and Life Assurance Office.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

BROMLEY COMMON.

MISS WHEELER having found it desirable to remove the little boys she has hitherto instructed with young ladies in her school, has made arrangements for their separate education. Miss Wheeler now wishes to receive more advanced pupils.

A Resident French Master is engaged.

CROMWELL HOUSE, Sept. 26th.

KENT DYE WORKS.

J. BROWNING & SON,

FURNITURE DYERS AND CLEANERS,

WIDMORE, and at 165, *OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.*

Damask, Moreen and Chintz Furniture, Druggets, Cleaned and glazed—Shawls, Muslin Dresses, Curtains, Counterpanes, Blankets, Carpets, Hearth Rugs cleaned as new.

N.B.—All Parcels fetched and delivered free.

All Parcels or Orders left at Miss Mumford's, Bromley; Mr. Tovey's, St. Mary Cray; or Mr. J. Browning's, Widmore, will receive immediate attention.

E. MUNDY,

Hosier, Draper, &c., Millinery and Mantle WAREHOUSE,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

E. M. begs to acknowledge the liberal support he has hitherto received, and trusts by prompt attention to merit a continuance of the same.

Particular attention to the Millinery and Mantle department, under the superintendence of Mrs. MUNDY.

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WILLIAM H. COOPER,

Family and General Draper,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

AUTUMN SEASON.

W. H. C. having made very EARLY *purchases, has ready for inspection a choice assortment of goods in all departments.*

Especial attention is called to the following

Aberdeen Winceys, Scotch Plaids, Prints, Flannels, Calicoes, and Long Cloths.

ALL AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES

FAMILY MOURNING ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Mourning and Widows Bonnets always ready for wear.

AGENT FOR THE

Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company,

List of Prices on application.

LONDON HOUSE, BROMLEY.

AERATED BREAD.

J. MITCHELL,

Baker and Confectioner,

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY,

Delivers the above bread in Bromley, Beckenham, Keston, Hayes, and Chislehurst, daily.

ROBERT COOPER

MILLER,

CORN AND COAL MERCHANT,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Dealer in Hay, Straw, Malt, Hops, German Yeast, Oatmeal, Split Peas, & Bird Seeds.

R. C. having made arrangements with the "KENT Coal Company," is now enabled to supply every description of Coals at the lowest possible price for Cash. DEPOT AT BROMLEY.

Orders received for IND, COOPE, & Co, Romford Ale Brewery.

H. BYSOUTH,

NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST,

WIDMORE LANE, BROMLEY.

Gardens designed, Planted, and attended to by Contract or otherwise. Plans and estimates furnished. Garden Pots, Turf, Mould, Gravel, Manure, and all kinds of Garden requisites supplied.

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NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

J. NETTLEFOLD, W. W. BAXTER, Hon. Secs.

FOX AND SON'S DRAYS

ARE APPOINTED TO START FOR:—

Bickley, and Widmore	every	*Saturday*
Bromley New Town, and Market Place	„	*Wednesday*
Bromley	„	*Thursday*
Bromley Common	„	*Friday*
Chelsfield and Shorcham	„	*Monday*
Chislehurst	„	*Friday*
Farnboro' and Keston	„	*Wednesday*
Hayes and Mason's	„	*Thursday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	„	*Saturday*
Perry Street and Orpington	„	*Friday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	„	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	„	*Wednesday*
St. Mary Cray and St. Paul's Cray	„	*Saturday*
Bexley, Bexley Heath, and North Cray	every other	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	„	*Wednesday*
Crockenhill and Kevington	„	*Monday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Friday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Eltham and Old Charlton	„	*Tuesday*
Forest Hill	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	„	*Friday*
Lee and Blackheath	„	*Tuesday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead	„	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	„	*Wednesday*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

FARNBOROUGH BREWERY, BY BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.

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B. WOOD,

PIANOFORTE TUNER,

PARK ROAD, NEW BROMLEY.

WILLIAM WEBB,

Dealer in Glass, China, and
BEST
Staffordshire Earthenware,

BECKENHAM, KENT.

THE harmony of St. Paul, Athanasius, and Swedenborg, on a subject that should occupy the supreme region of the mind, demonstrated. Paul.—"In Him" (that is Christ) "is all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." Athanasius.—"As the reasonable soul and flesh is *one* man, so God and man is *one* Christ." Swedenborg.—"Jesus commanded the apostles to baptize into the name of the Father, and Son, and Holy Spirit. And the apostles baptized into the *Name* of Jesus, showing that this was equivalent to the name of *The Three*.—Acts ii. 38; xix 5. In the *person* of Jesus is the Triune God. He is, therefore, the *only* object of Christian worship.

SHEEP FEED.—Wanted for the Winter months, in the parishes of Bromley, Chislehurst, Eltham, or Foot's Cray. Apply to Mr. Fairlie, Clay Farm, Eltham.

TO LET.—A Small House, Furnished—within ten minutes' walk from the Bromley Railway Station. Rent moderate. Apply at the Printing Office, Bromley.

FOR SALE.—A handsome Alderney Cow, fawn-coloured with black tail—to calve down about the 9th inst; also an Alderney Heifer, red and white—to calve down about the 1st December. Apply to Mr. Levens, Baker, Beckenham.

FOR SALE.—A powerful double-action Fire Engine, nearly new, for six men; with 47 ft. of hose pipe, and 12 ft. of suction pipe. To be seen and worked on the premises of Wain Brothers (late Smith and Son), Plumbers, &c., St. Mary Cray.

WANTED.—A respectable Girl, from 16 to 20, as General Servant in a small family. Apply at the Printing Office.

TO LET at Bromley—the whole or part of Cottage, furnished. Within fifteen minutes walk of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply at the Printing Office, Bromley.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young lady requires a re-engagement as above, in the neighbourhood of Bromley, Bickley, or Beckenham. Address C. W., Mr Browning's, Dyer, Widmore, Bickley.

TWO ROOMS TO LET FURNISHED.—Apply to Mr. Pritchard, 5, Gloucester Terrace, Beckenham, Kent.

Photographic Studio,

124, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

(within a mile of the Charing Cross Terminus)

Mr. CRELLIN.

Portraits taken daily from 10 till 4 o'clock, plain or coloured, large size or miniature. Children tastefully posed. Works of art and portraits copied, reduced or enlarged.

To prevent delay, appointments for sittings can be made by letter. Visitors are reminded in regard to dress that blue and mauve appear white, and yellow black in a photograph. The various shades of green, brown, drab, and slate, produce pleasing effects. Black silk is unobjectionable. Album portraits 3 for 5*s*., 24 for 21*s*. Further particulars on application.

TO LET.—A small Public House in an improving neighbourhood, within a mile of the Bickley Station. For particulars apply to Mr. Nettlefold, Auctioneer, Bromley, Kent.

FOR SALE.—A Good 6½ octave Rosewood Cottage Piano to be sold cheap. Apply to E. Dunn, Market Place, Bromley.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and ADVERTISEMENTS. inserted in the London and Provincial papers, by E. Strong, *Record Office*, Bromley.

AS GROOM and COACHMAN, one or a pair. Age 26. Married. 2½ years character. Apply W. B., 3, Alma Place, New Bromley, Kent.

WANTED, a YOUNG WOMAN about 18 to 20, one willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 2, Santry villas, Grove road, New Bromley.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as Plain COOK, a good character indispensable.—Apply for particulars to Miss Mumford, fancy wool repository, Bromley, Kent.

LOST! on Mr. Cowie's grounds or in Burnt-ash lane, a small GOLD LOCKET containing hair under glass. The owner will reward the finder on its being produced. Apply at the Printing office, Bromley

W. JOINER,

UMBRELLA and SUNSHADE

MANUFACTURER,

GROTTO COTTAGE, CHISLEHURST

KENT.

Covering and repairing neatly done.

Established 1846.

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(Late S. P. Acton,)

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER MERCHANT,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

PORT from the wood 36/- per doz. SHERRY.. .... 24/- to 60/- per doz.
do. old crusted 42/- to 72/. MARSALA (*Ingham's*) 24/- ,,

Bass's Pale Ale and Guinness's Dublin Stout in Casks and Bottles.

Agent to the Norwich Union Fire and Life Office.

MRS ELIZABETH BURGESS,

LONDON HOUSE
HIGH S.,
BROMLEY, KENT.



THORPE & SONS
CELEBRATED
BOOTS AND SHOES

(ESTABLISHED 1828.)

Wood Clogs, American Overshoes, Thorpe's Boots, Baulch's Calypian Patent Boots.—Orders promptly executed. REPAIRS NEATLY DONE.

A. G. COOK & Co.,

WINE & BRANDY MERCHANTS.

Agents for Messrs. ALLSOPPS & SONS', and BASS'S PALE ALE and GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in Casks and Bottles.

Stores---BROMLEY STATION YARD.

BROMLEY

Hair Cutting and Shampooing Rooms,

E. H. FILBY AND SON,

From Douglas', New Bond Street,

BEG to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that the above Rooms are now open, and complete with every comfort and convenience for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting, Washing etc. The strictest attention to cleanliness and punctuality will be observed. Families waited upon at their own Residences. *Lessons given in Hairdressing.*

A choice selection of Perfumes, Fancy Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs and all Toilet requisites, best quality and moderate prices.

OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE, HIGH ST., BROMLEY,

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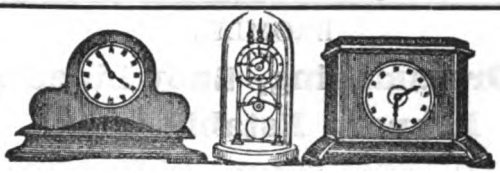
MIDDLETON,

(FROM No. 40, LONG ACRE, LONDON,)

COACH BUILDER,

BROMLEY, KENT.

Carriages of all descriptions built to order on the shortest notice, on job, and for exportation.

Established  1797.

HOW, BROTHERS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Turret and House Clocks wound and kept in repair, by the Year.

WEDDING & MOURNING RINGS.

Agent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Fire & Life Office—A large participation in Life profits

W. H. INGLES,

OLD ESTABLISHED

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer

BROMLEY & CHISLEHURST, KENT.

A large assortment of Whips, Spurs, Bits, Brushes, and every article necessary for Stable use, always on hand.

MOWAT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER

(Many years Manager for J. REID, Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guaranteed.

EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

Importer of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c.

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, S.E.

J. A. MOWAT desires particularly to draw attention to his system of fitting, which unites perfect ease with fashionable neatness essentials without which no boot or shoe can possibly give satisfaction

MARKET SQUARE BROMLEY.

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PRACTICAL COACH BUILDER,

LONDON ROAD, BROMLEY.

Carriages Built and Repaired on the most approved principles.
J. K. H. begs to call attention to his celebrated Cane Pony Carriages admitted by Connoisseurs to be unrivalled.

Carriages to Let. *An Invalid Hand Chair for Hire.*

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Drapery, Millinery, Dressmaking and Baby Linen Establishment,

3 & 4, COLLEGE PLACE, BROMLEY.

A well assorted Stock of Dresses, Shawls. Mantles, Hosiery, Flannels, and General Drapery for the present Season.

The Show Room for Millinery is now open with a choice selection of New Goods. The Baby Linen and Ladies' Under Clothing departments are under the superintendence of Mrs. YOUNG.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To the Gentry and public of Bromley and its Vicinity.

MR H. C. VANDERPANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM 52, MADDOX STREET,

HAS made arrangements to receive Patients at Mrs. BURGESS'S, LONDON HOUSE, HIGH ST., on *Mondays* from 11 till 4 o'clock. Every branch of the Profession, Surgical and Mechanical, successfully performed. Teeth Extracted by Forceps suited to every form of Tooth, avoiding that cruel crash on the old system. Artificial Teeth arranged on a plan peculiar to himself. References of the highest medical character. Fees strictly moderate.

Established Thirty Years.

W. T. KELSEY

MILLER,

CORN, COAL, AND SEED MERCHANT,

High Street, Bromley, and Southend Mills.

Depots at Bromley and Beckenham Stations.

BEST COALS ONLY.

Double Screened Walls End Coal, and Gas Coke, at the lowest market prices, delivered in large or small quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers.

DEALER IN HAY, STRAW, MALT, & HOPS. AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN SEEDS OF THE BEST QUALITY. [*Terms Cash Monthly.*

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MEREDITH JONES POWELL & Co.

COAL IMPORTERS,

The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

M. J. P. & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that they have, regularly discharging, Cargoes of first rate WALLS END COALS, and which they are now delivering (Screened) at the low price of 28/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same description of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 25/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, large and bright burning 26/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 23/- per ton.

POST OFFICE, BROMLEY.

J. B. SHILLCOCK,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Post Master.

Seasonable Remedies which no one should be without—

Shillcock's Glycerine Lotion for Chilblains, &c. Pectoral Toffee for Coughs, and Tooth Ache Powders.

THE Testimonials for the Powders are so very numerous that it is inconvenient to insert them all, a fresh one will therefore appear with each advertisement. A Packet will be sent per post on receipt of 17 stamps, or the medicines can be procured through any chemist, from Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London.

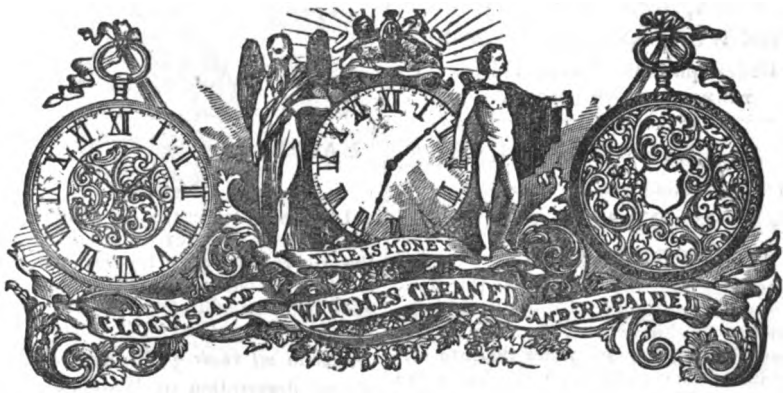
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF TIC DOULOUREUX OF 20 YEARS STANDING.

Bromley, Sept., 1864.

MR. SHILLCOCK,—After suffering for 20 years with Dic Douloureux, I think it right to inform you that your Tooth Ache Powders have cured me—I feel but little occasional pain which is always relieved by taking a Powder. I strongly advise all sufferers to use them. Yours obediently, M. CARRICK.

General Depot for Patent Medicines and Genuine Drugs and Chemicals. Special personal attention is given to dispensing Prescriptions with medicines from Apothecaries Hall and other approved Establishments. A constant supply of healthy Leeches on hand.

O C L E E,



Watch & Clock Maker, Working Jeweller & Silversmith

(Near Mr. Middleton's. Coach Builder),

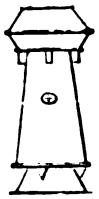
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

Musical, Chime, and Plain Clocks, wound up and kept in repair by the year.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

N.B. Fashionable Silver Geneva Watches from £1 10*s. Clocks from* 10*s.* 6*d. warranted to perform correctly,*

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CAMDEN COTTAGE, CHISLEHURST,
Curer of Smoky Chimneys.
INVENTOR AND PATENTEE OF THE
TRISECTIONAL CHIMNEY TOP,
Hundreds of which have been used with the greatest success.
Testimonials of the highest description may be seen by applying to the Patentee.

H. BYSOUTH,
NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST,
WIDMORE LANE, BROMLEY.
Gardens designed, Planted, and attended to by Contract or otherwise. Plans and estimates furnished. Garden Pots, Turf, Mould, Gravel, Manure, and all kinds of Garden requisites supplied.

W. PAWLEY, JUN.
Ale & Porter Brewer,
BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.,
Earnestly solicits your kind favors.

XXX Fine Ale.....	54/-	per Barrel
XX Family do.....	36/-	,,
X Table Ale . ..	28/-	,,
Pale Ale.....	48/-	,,
Double Stout.....	54/-	,,
Stout	44/-	,,
Porter.....	38/-	,,

In 9 and 18 Gallon Casks.

E. FOWNES,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT
New Crown,
BROMLEY COMMON.
Good accommodation for large or small Parties. Large Tea Gardens.
Flys, Cabs, and Omnibuses for private parties.



W. J. ARDERN, DAIRYMAN,
PLAISTOW, NEAR BROMLEY, KENT,
Waits upon Families twice daily, in Bromley Town, New Town, Rochester Place, Widmore, Bickley Freelands Road, Plaistow, Farwig, and London Road, at times to suit their convenience, with GENUINE NEW MILK, &c,

E. UNSTEAD,
GROCER, CHEESEMONGER, &c.
Oil and Italian Warehouseman,
PERSEVERANCE HOUSE
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT.
A choice assortment of the very best Teas.
All description of Brushes at London Prices.
E. UNSTEAD begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to New Premises adjoining the old shop, and trusts by strict attention to business and moderate prices to merit a continuance of the favours hither so liberally shown him.
Families waited on daily.

NOW READY.
CLARKE'S
CRAYS' DIRECTORY
AND
Household Almanack for 1865,
PRICE ONE PENNY.
To be obtained of the Publisher, E. Clarke, post office, St. Mary Cray, post free for two stamps; or at the *Bromley Record* office.

T. PEARCE,
FLORIST,
HAYES, KENT.

LUTHER OLIVE,
MILLER
Hay, Corn, and Straw Dealer,
KESTON WIND AND STEAM MILLS.
Orders punctually attended to.
TERMS, CASH MONTHLY.

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T. BLUNDELL
Fishmonger, Poulterer, &c.
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME,
Market Square, Bromley.

T. B. begs to inform his numerous supporters that on and after Thursday, September 1st, he will carry on his Business at the above new premises.

J. PEERLESS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
AND UNDERTAKER.
HIGH STREET,
BROMLEY, KENT.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,
Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

L. STEIERT,



WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
NEW TOWN, BROMLEY, KENT.

L. S. begs to return his thanks to the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received, and trusts by attention to orders, combined with good workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.
Dealer in all kinds of Watches and Jewellery.
Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired on reasonable terms

WILLIAM GRUBB
Carpenter Builder & Undertaker
MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY
Window Blinds of every description made to order.
Estimates given for General repairs.

M. A. & F. NEWMAN,
DRESSMAKERS,
Fairfield Villa,
PALACE ROAD, BROMLEY COMMON.

Established 1843.
W. WOODALL,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

J. BAILEY & SON,
Builders and Undertakers
4, *PARK ROAD,*
NEW BROMLEY.
Repairing in all its Branches.
Contracts taken and Estimates Given.
Workshops, "White Hart" Yard
AND AT NEW BROMLEY.

R. FERRIS,
Saddler and Harness Maker,
HIGH ST., BROMLEY.
R. F. begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since commencing Business, and hopes by supplying a first class article at the lowest possible charges, to merit a continuance of the same.
Cart Harness kept in repair by Contract or otherwise at £1 1s. per year, per horse, and find New Collar.

RICHARD TALBOYS,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Family Ale and Stout Stores,
"GEORGE & DRAGON," HAYES, KENT.
Large or Small Parties supplied with Dinner or Tea.
An Ordinary at 3.30 p.m. on Sundays.
GOOD BEDS. GOOD STABLING.
Skettle & Quoit Ground. Broughams, Flys, &c.

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with
GENUINE NEW MILK,

CHISLEHURST.
Blundell's Flare and Tunnel
LIME WORKS.
Orders punctually attended to.

B. WOOD,
PIANOFORTE TUNER,
PARK ROAD, NEW BROMLEY.

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BAXTER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH MEDICINE,

A safe and efficacious Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary affections generally will in most cases give immediate relief, or cure the most violent Cough after long standing, providing there is no physical disorganisation.

The above can be obtained from

W. W. BAXTER,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society by exam.)

FAMILY CHEMIST,

Opposite the White Hart Hotel,

BROMLEY, KENT.—ESTABLISHED 1818.

And at Beckenham.

N.B. The purest Chemicals with the finest Drugs the markets afford, are alone used in this establishment, and no exertion is spared to ensure accuracy, punctuality and dispatch in preparing Physicians'. Prescriptions, which are dispensed only by Competent Assistants, with the personal superintendance of the Proprietor.

W. W. BAXTER having premises adjoining the Drug Establishment, supplies every description of **Fish** and other **Sauces, Pickles, &c.,** of the best quality, from Messrs. BURGESS and SONS' Italian Warehouse, Strand.

Finest Salad Oil in Flasks, Quarts and Pints, bottled from Lucca Oil of the First Quality.

Best Wax, Spermaceti, and Margarine Candles, from Messrs. FIELD, Wax Chandlers to Her Majesty.

Price's Patent Belmont Wax and Sperm and Composite Candles, with every other description of Patent Candles as they are invented.

Palmer's Metallic Wick Candles of all sizes.

CHILD'S, ALBERT, PRICE'S NEW AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF NIGHT LIGHTS

Pure Sperm and other Oils for every description of Lamps.

Finest Colza Oil for the French Moderator Lamps.

ROBERT COOPER

MILLER,

CORN AND COAL MERCHANT,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Dealer in Hay, Straw, Malt, Hops, German Yeast, Oatmeal, Split Peas, & Bird Seeds.

R. C. having made arrangements with the "KENT Coal Company," is now enabled to suppiy every description of Coals at the lowest possible price for Cash. DEPOT AT BROMLEY.

Orders received for IND, COOPE, & Co, Romford Ale Brewery.

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THE

ROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*]

81. FEBRUARY 1st, 1865. Price One Penny.

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY (*Principal Stations*)

Week Days—UP

| | | |

St. Mary Cray Sunday Trains—L. C. and D.

UP TRAINS call at St. Mary Cray at 8.58 11.43 a.m. 2.42 4.14 7.14 9.3 and 9.44 p.m. DOWN TRAINS which all at St. Mary Cray, leave Victoria Station at 8.0 10.30 a.m 2.0 4.20 6.0 6.50 & 9.0 p.m.

All the Up Trains from St. Mary Cray call at Bickley about seven minutes later.

SEVENOAKS BRANCH

Sevenoaks J. dep. *Week Days* at 9.27 10.40 11.45 a.m. 12 55 3.50 5.45 6.55 and 8 30 p.m.
Sevenoaks J. dep. *Sundays* 9 10 11 40 a.m. 3 5 5 20 7 10 and 7 49 p.m

Sevenoaks dep. *Week Days* 7 45 9 0 10 0 11 35 a.m. 1 55 3 15 5 35 & 6 50 p.m.
Sevenoaks dep. *Sundays* 8 25 11 0 a.m. 2 10 3 45 6 30 and 8 35 p.m.

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—UP.*												
Bickley dep.	8 0	8 25	8 50	9 35	10 39	12 16	2 37	3 50	4 50	6 45	8 5	10 15	
BROMLEY	8 4	8 29	8 54	9 39	10 43	12 20	2 41	3 54	4 54	6 49	8 9	10 19	
Shortlands	8 7	8 32	8 57	9 42	10 46	12 23	2 44	——	4 57	6 52	8 12	10 22	
Beckenham	8 14	8 44	9 12	9 49	10 53	12 31	3 3	4 3	5 13	7 0	8 20	10 32	
New Beckenham*...	——	8 47	——	9 51	10 55	12 34	——	4 5	5 17	——	8 23	——	
Lower Sydenham ...	——	8 50	——	——	——	12 37	3 6	——	——	——	——	10 40	
Catford Bridge	——	8 53	——	——	——	12 40	3 10	——	——	——	——	10 43	
Lady Well	——	8 56	——	——	——	12 43	3 13	——	——	——	——	10 46	
Lewisham Junc. ...	——	——	9 20	——	——	12 46	3 16	4 12	——	7 10	——	10 49	
New Cross	8 35	9 2	——	——	11 5	12 50	3 20	4 16	5 28	7 13	8 33	10 55	
London Bridge	8 35	9 13	9 33	10 7	11 15	1 0	3 30	4 27	5 39	7 23	8 43	11	
Blackfriars	——	9 15	9 36	10 11	——	1 5	3 35	4 32	5 43	7 26	——	11	
Charing Cross arr.	——	9 20	9 40	10 15	——	1 10	3 40	4 37	5 47	7 30	——	11	

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—DOWN.*												
Charing Cross dep....	——	——	9 30	11 35	2 30	4 0	4 35	5 15	6 15	7 20	8 32	10 20	11 50
Blackfriars	——	——	9 32	11 37	——	——	——	——	6 17	7 22	8 34	10 22	——
London Bridge 6 45	8 25	9 40	11 45	2 27	4 10	4 45	5 23	6 25	7 30	8 40	10 30	12 0	
New Cross 6 53	8 33	9 48	11 53	——	——	——	——	——	7 38	8 48	10 38	12 8	
Lewisham Junction 6 57	8 37	9 53	11 56	2 37	4 20	——	5 33	6 35	7 42	8 53	10 43	12 13	
Lady Well 7 0	——	9 56	11 59	——	4 24	4 55	——	6 39	7 45	8 56	10 46	12 16	
Catford Bridge 7 4	8 43	10 0	12 3	2 42	4 28	4 58	5 38	6 42	7 48	8 59	10 49	12 19	
Lower Sydenham ...7 8	——	10 3	12 6	2 46	4 32	——	——	6 46	7 51	9 3	10 53	——	
New Beckenham ...7 11	8 50	10 6	12 10	2 49	——	5 3	5 43	——	7 54	9 6	——	——	
Beckenham 7 23	8 54	10 13	12 27	3 3	4 42	5 10	5 52	6 58	8 2	9 16	11 3	12 29	
Shortlands 7 28	8 59	10 17	——	3 8	4 46	5 14	5 56	7 3	——	9 21	11 8	12 34	
BROMLEY.....7 31	9 2	10 20	12 33	3 11	4 49	5 17	5 59	7 6	8 7	9 24	11 11	12 37	
Bickley arr, ...7 35	9 7	10 24	12 37	3 15	4 53	5 20	6 3	7 10	8 11	9 28	11 15	12 40	

From Bickley:	SUNDAYS.	From London Bridge.
9.7 a.m. 7.24 9.13 & 9.54	———	7.55 a.m. 6.50 & 8.54

EXTRA TRAINS leave London Bridge for Beckenham 7.35 7 55 9.5 a.m. 12.25 3.25 p.m.
Leave Beckenham for London Bridge at 7.50 1.50 5.35 & 8.55 p.m. *Week Days.*
Sundays from London Bridge to Beckenham at 9.8 1.25 7.53 and 9.20 p.m. From Beckenham for London Bridge at 10.0 a.m. 2.20 and 8.25 p.m.

* Up Passengers for Lower Sydenham, Catford Bridge, Ladywell, and Lewisham, are set down at New Beckenham Station, and taken on by the London and Addiscombe Road Trains, in all cases where the trains they first enter do not stop at those stations

FOWNES'S KESTON OMNIBUS

Week Days, leaves the "Red Cross," Keston, at 9.10 10 5 a.m., 3.30 and 7.30 p.m., taking to the Up Trains that leave Bromley Station at 8.54 10.43 a.m. 3.54 and 8.9 p.m.,and from the Down Trains that arrive at Bromley Station at 9.2 12.33 5.17 and 8.7. *Sundays* from the "Red Cross," Keston at 8.40 10.30 and 7.30, taking to the Up Trains that leave Bromley Station at 9.11 11.54 9.17 and from the Down Trains that arrive at Bromley Station at 8.48 11.9 and 9.41.

NO INFORMATION.

Beckenham and Norwood and Crystal Palace.

Beckenham.....dep. 9.40	10.55	11.30	12.43	1.25	1·55	2.25	4. 7	.....	5.15	6.10	6.45	8 30
Norwood Junction arr. 9.45	.....	11.35	.....	1.30	.....	2.30	4.12	.....	5.20	.....	6.50	8 35
Crystal Palace .....arr.	11. 2	.....	12.50	.....	2. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.17	.....	.....
Crystal Palace .....dep.	.....	11.18	.....	1.10	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.35	.....
Norwood Junction dep. 9.20	10.35	.....	11 45	.....	1.40	.....	3.30	4.20	.....	5.35	.....	8 10
Beckenham.....arr. 9.25	10 40	11.25	11.50	1.17	1.45	2.17	3.35	4.25	.....	5.40	6.32	8.15

New Beckenham and Croydon Branch.

New Beckenham dep. 6.58	7.25	8.23	8.47	9.28	10. 8	12.12	12.55	2.55	3.55	4.48	5.4	5.44	6. 4	7.17
Elmer's End 7. 1	7.28	8.26	....	—.	10.11	.....	12.58	....	3.58	4.51	....	....	6. 7	7.20
Croydon (Addis. Rd.) 7. 5	7.33	8.31	8.55	9 34	10.16	12,18	1. 3	3· 1	4. 3	4.56	5.10	5.50	6.13	7.25
Croydon (A. R.) dep.	7.45	8.15	8.40	9.10	9.43	10.45	12.25	1.40	3.45	4.20	5.10	5.25	6. 0	6 55
Elmer's End	...	8.19	....	....	....	10.49	12.29	1.44	3.49	4.24	5.14	5.29	6. 4	6 59
New Beckenham arr.	7.51	8.23	8.46	9.16	9.49	10.53	12.33	1.48	3.53	4.28	5.18	5.33	6. 8	7. 3

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ARE APPOINTED TO START FOR:—

Bickley, and Widmore	every	*Saturday*
Bromley New Town, and Market Place	„	*Wednesday*
Bromley	„	*Thursday*
Bromley Common	„	*Friday*
Chelsfield and Shoreham	„	*Monday*
Chislehurst	„	*Friday*
Farnboro' and Keston	„	*Wednesday*
Hayes and Mason's Hill	„	*Thursday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	„	*Saturday*
Perry Street and Orpington	„	*Friday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	„	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	„	*Wednesday*
St. Mary Cray and St. Paul's Cray	„	*Saturday*
Bexley, Bexley Heath, and North Cray	every other	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	„	*Wednesday*
Crockenhill and Kevington	„	*Monday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Friday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Eltham and Old Charlton	„	*Tuesday*
Forest Hill	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	„	*Friday*
Lee and Blackheath	„	*Tuesday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead	„	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	„	*Wednesday*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

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Hair Guards ...	5/-
Plated Lockets	1/6
Gold Brooches...	7/-
Silver do.....	2/-
Plated do.	3/-
Silver Pins	1/6
Plated Earrings	2/-
Silk Guards.....	-/9
Silver Thimbles	1/-



	FROM
Gold Watches...	70/-
Silver do.....	40/-
Clocks	6/-
Gold Chains...	30/-
Silver do.....	9/-
Gold Earrings...	3/6
Gold Lockets ...	3/6
Gold Pins	2/6
Wedding Rings	7/6
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lke, Edw., Esq. ..	2nd don.	5	5	0
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owley, Mrs. ..	..	0	10	0
lutterbuck, Mrs. ..	2nd don.	5	5	0
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ortescue, Hon. G. M.	..	2	0	0
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arle, J., Esq. ..	2nd don.	1	1	0
as	..	1	1	0
ates, Mrs.	..	1	1	0
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oddard, Capt. Samuel	..	1	0	0
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arrison, Mrs. H. ..	..	0	10	0
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ill, Mr. E.	..	1	0	0
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olliday, M., Esq. ..	..	1	0	0
sley, H, Esq. ..	..	0	10	6
J. A. G.	..	0	10	0
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Magenis, Mrs. ..	..	5	0	0
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Nickall, Tom, Esq. ..	0	0	0	5	0	0
Sparkes, George, Esq.	2	0	0	5	0	0
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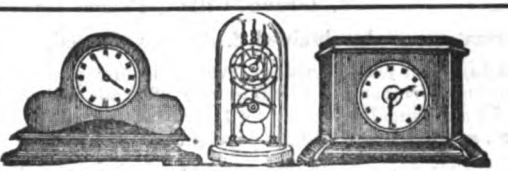
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On the Westerham road, about 8 miles from Bromley station.

H. T. MELVILLE,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, &c.

High Street, Bromley,

Begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Bromley and vicinity, that his New Photographic Studio (built on the most approved principles for the production of first class Cartes de Visite and other Portraits is Open Daily from 9 a.m. till near dusk. Visitors are reminded that dark dresses for portraiture, are preferable to light ones. Photographs and Works of Art accurately copied.

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BROMLEY HIGHWAY DISTRICT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ROAD SCRAPINGS and SOIL of the following Parishes, will be LET, BY TENDER, from the present e to the 25th of March, 1866, in Lots, as numbered :—

Beckenham

From Railway Station Shortlands, to Beckenham Church.
Penge Road to County Bridge.
Wickham Road including Chancery Lane.
Clay Lane to County Bridge.
Hayes Lane and Scott's Lane.
Upper and lower Elmer's End Roads.

Bromley

From Bromley Town to Shortlands.
From the corner of Hayes Lane, Bromley Common, to Hayes Bridge.
From the corner of Brick-kiln Lane, to the " Bird in Hand " widmore.
From the " Beech," Farwig Lane, through Farwig to Lee Bridge, Burnt Ash Lane,
From Plaistow Green through Plaistow to the Oak, Widmore.
From the " Oak," Widmore to Chislehurst including Elmstead Lane.
From the Cage Widmore Lane, to the " Oak, "Widmore.
From the corner at Widmore Green to the bridge over the Railway, Bickley Station
Southborough Road to the " Chequers," Southborough.
All the other parish roads not included in the former lots.

Chelsfield

From Round's Gate down Long Warren Boundary—From do. down the Cray Road to Boundary—From do. down the Road leading to Joddington and Orpington to Boundary.
Stib's Lane round the Rectory to pond near Buck's Cross.
From Stib's lane up throngh the village to Round's Gate.
From the Post-office past the Church to the Turnpike, Pratt's Bottom.
From World's End to Green-street Green.
From Buck's Cross to Well Hill—From Buck's Cross to Maple—Bopeep to Shoreham Boundary.
From Bopeep to the " Wheatsheaf."
From Tnrnpike Gate, Pratt's Bottom, to Bouudary,top of Richmore Hill.
From Turnpike road up Charmwood Land, past Fairtrough to Knockholt.
From Fairtrough Pratt's Bottom.

Chislehurst

Lot.
1 From Shepherd'sGreen to the Bridge at bottom of Chislehurst Hill.
2 From Paul's Cray Common direct to Parish Boundary beyond White Horse Hill.
3 From Shepherd's Green past the Bull Inn, to the " Tiger's Head " and the road eastward and westward to lots 1 & 2.
4 Shepherd's Green to the Parish Boundary in Green lane.
5 Shepherd's Green through Perry-street to Sidcup, the Back Lane and Watery Lane.
6 All the other parish roads not included in the foregoing lots.

Cudham

1 From Green-street Green to Cudham Church.
2 From Cudham Church to Parish Boundary next Knockholt.
3 The other Parish Roads not included in the former lots.

Down

1 From the Church, by High Elms, to the Parish Boundary in shire Lane.
2 The other Parish Roads not included in former lots.

Farnborough

1 The Parish Roads north of Turnpike Road.
2 Ditto south of ditto.

Foot's Cray

1 From Paul's Cray Boundary through the Village to the Rectory.
2 The other Parish Roads.

Hayes

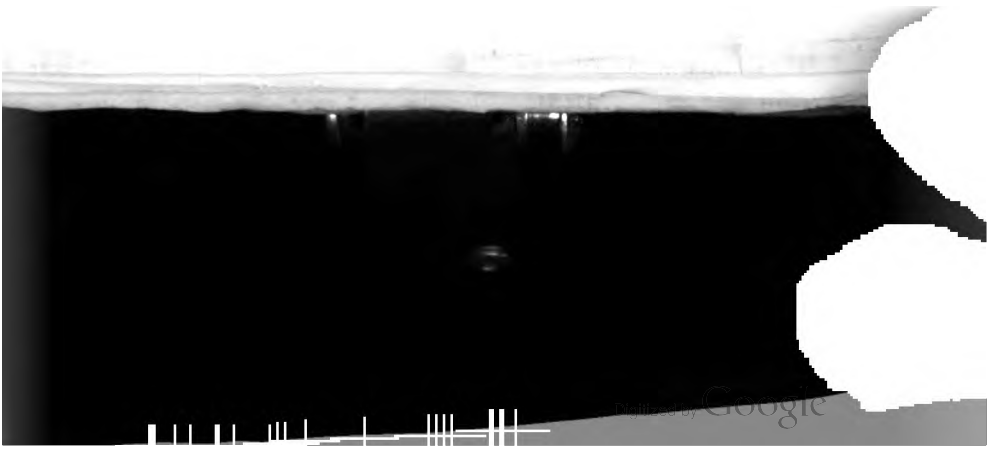
1 The Parish Road north of the Church to Boundary at Hayesford.
2 The Roads South of the Church.

Keston

1 From the Church to Parish Boundary next Down and Shire Lane.
2 The other Parish Roads not included in former lot.

Knockholt

1 Roads east of the Church.
2 Ditto west of the Church.



Mottingham

LOT
1 Roads east of the " Porcupine " Inn.
2 Do. west of do.

North Cray

1 Roads north of the Church and Bunker's Hill.
2 Roads south of the Church and Hockenden Lane,

Orpington

1 From St. Mary Cray to the White Hart Inn.
2 From the White Hart Inn past the gravel pits to Parish Boundary and the road up towards Chelsfield to Parish Boundary.
3 From Mr. Jackson's Farm near gravel pits up past Crofton Pound, Pickington Lane to Boundary near Lock's Bottom.
4 Two Roads from the Village to Perry Hall, up Scudd's Hill to Corn Hayes and Parish Boundary near Railway.
5 Road leading from Derry Down to Chelsfield Boundary near Lilley's Wood.
Road from Direction Post above Derry Down to Skid Hill.
7 The other Parish Roads not included in the foregoing lots.

St Mary Cray

1 Road through the Village to Reynold Smith's
2 From the Village past Kevington, past Crouch to Crockenhill.

LOT
3 From the " Bull " Birchwood corner past Hockenden Sheep-cote past Kivi... to the Parish Boundary near ... Nursery.
4 The other Parish Roads not include... the former lots.

St. Paul's Cray

1 From the Parish Boundary next ... Cray to the Church.
2 From the Church to the top of Lee... Hill, as much as in the Parish.
3 From the top of Leeson's Hill to the ... of Paul's Cray Common.
4 From the Direction Post on Paul's ... Common near Marlins to Bound... near Railway.
5 Sandy Lane, and other Roads not inclu... in the above.

West Wickham

1 Wickham Street from the Swan Inn to ... Parish Boundary near the Pond.
2 From the National School, northwards, ... the Swan Inn, Wickham.
3 From Swan Inn to Parish Boundary ... Road leading to Beckenham and W... ham Green Road to the Nurs... ground.
4 From the National School southwards, ... all the Parish Roads not included in ... above.

CONDITIONS.

1st.—To be paid for at the time of letting, otherwise no Tender will be accepted.

2—The parties contracting for the Scrapings to remove the same as soon as lumped. Any Scrapi... left after 48 hours's Notice has been given by the Surveyor to the Contractor to remove the same, ... be removed or disposed of by the Surveyor at the expense of the Contractor.

3rd.—Should any dispute arise between the Contractors respecting the Scrapings, the decision ... the Surveyor to be final.

Tenders to be directed to Mr. GEO. GOLDING, District Surveyor, Chislehurst, Kent, on or before the 5th day of April next.

March 25th, 1865.

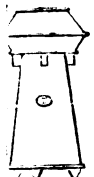
BATH AND TREMLETT'S

Veterinary & Shoeing Establishment,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

MR. TREMLETT Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, examiner of Remount Cavalry Horses during the Russian War, has had upwards of nineteen years' experience in extensive London and Country practice, attends all cases of sickness himself and superintends the Shoeing.

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CAMDEN COTTAGE, CHISLEHURST,

Curer of Smoky Chimneys.

INVENTOR AND PATENTEE OF THE

TRISECTIONAL CHIMNEY TOP,

Hundreds of which have been used with the greatest success.

Testimonials of the highest description may be seen by applying to the Patentee.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To the Gentry and public of Bromley and its Vicinity.

MR H. C. VANDERPANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS made arrangements to receive Patients at Mrs. BURGESS'S, LONDON HOUSE, HIGH ST., on *Mondays* from 11 till 4 o'clock. Every branch of the Profession, Surgical and Mechanical, successfully performed. Teeth Extracted by Forceps suited to every form of Tooth, avoiding that cruel crash on the old system. Artificial Teeth arranged on a plan peculiar to himself References of the highest medical character. Fees strictly moderate.

Established Thirty Years.

KENT DYE WORKS.

J. BROWNING & SON,

FURNITURE DYERS AND CLEANERS,

WIDMORE, and at 165, *OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.*

Damask, Moreen and Chintz Furniture, Druggets, Cleaned and glazed—Shawls, Muslin Dresses, Curtains, Counterpanes, Blankets, Carpets, Hearth Rugs cleaned as new.

N.B.—All Parcels fetched and delivered free.

All Parcels or Orders left at Miss Mumford's, Bromley; Mr. Tovey's, St. Mary Cray; or Mr. J. Browning's, Widmore, will receive immediate attention.

POST OFFICE, BROMLEY.

J. B. SHILLCOCK,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Post Master.

Seasonable Remedies which no one should be without—

Shillcock's Glycerine Lotion for Chilblains, &c. Pectoral Toffee for Coughs, and Tooth Ache Powders.

The Pectoral Toffee is supplied loose at 3s. per lb., in quantities not less than ¼ lb.

THE Testimonials for the Powders are so very numerous that it is inconvenient to insert them all, a fresh one will therefore appear with each advertisement. A Packet will be sent per post on receipt of 17 stamps, or the medicines can be procured through any chemist, from Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London.

The Steam Brewery, Bromley Common, March, 1865.

Sir,—You are quite at liberty to publish my testimony of the efficacy of your Tooth Ache Powders, from which I have found the greatest relief; and I have much pleasure in recommending them to sufferers from Tooth Ache. I am, dear sir, yours respectfully, W. PAWLEY, Jun.

General Depot for Patent Medicines and Genuine Drugs and Chemicals. Special personal attention is given to dispensing Prescriptions with medicines from Apothecaries Hall and other approved Establishments. A constant supply of healthy Leeches on hand.

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Pianoforte, Singing, and Harmony.

MR. GRIFFITHS, Organist and Director of the Choir at Bickley Church, Conductor Bromley Choral Union and Cray Choral Society, Prize Composer, &c., gives LESSO Bickley, Bromley, Beckenham, Chislehurst, Orpington, and the Crays, upon moderate t and upon a system which ensures progress and satisfaction to his pupils.
Address—HOME COTTAGE, CHISLEHURST.



W. J. ARDERN, DAIRYMAN,
PLAISTOW, NEAR BROMLEY, KENT,
Waits upon Families twice daily, in Bromley Town, New Town, Rochester Place, Widmore, Bickley Freelands Road, Plaistow, Farwig, and London Road, at times to suit their convenience, with GENUINE NEW MILK, &c.

W. PAWLEY, JUN.
Ale & Porter Brewer,
BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.,
Earnestly solicits your kind favors.

XXX Fine Ale.....	54/-	per Barrel
XX Family do.....	36/-	,,
X Table Ale . ..	28/-	,,
Pale Ale.....	48/-	,,
Double Stout.....	54/-	,,
Stout	44/-	,,
Porter.....	33/-	,,

In 9 and 18 Gallon Casks.

W. NASH'S
COFFEE AND EATING HOUSE,
NEAR THE
MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.
Tea & Coffee from 6 a.m. Hot Joints from 1 to 2

W. KNIGHT,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,
"Chequers Inn,"
SOUTHBORO', BROMLEY, KENT.
Licensed to Let Horses and Carriages for Hire.
Wedding Parties accommodated.
Flys to and from Chislehurst, always in attendance at the Bickley Station.
Colts Broken in to hands. Brakes for Pleasure Parties. Saddle Horses. Pony Chaise, &c.
Dealer in Pimps, Bavins, Pea Sticks, Hurdles, Stakes, and all kinds of Fire Wood.

E. FOWNES,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHA
New Crown,
BROMLEY COMMON.
Good accommodation for large or s Parties. Large Tea Gardens.
Flys, Cabs, and Omnibuses for private par

E. UNSTEAD,
GROCER, CHEESEMONGER
Oil and Italian Warehouseman
PERSEVERANCE HOUSE,
MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, K
A choice assortment of the very best T
All description of Brushes at London Pr Families waited on daily.

T. PEARCE,—FLORIST, &c.
HAYES, KENT,
Offers his best thanks for the extensive pa age conferred on him by the gentry and inhabi tants of the neighbourhood during the last years, and begs to inform his friends, that h supplies the best variety of Bedding Plants a the lowest prices.
Blooming Plants in season through the ye

NOTICE.
WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED
By E. STRONG,
a little work on "ARBORICULTURE," by G.E. which every lover of this interesting pursu should possess.

MRS. CREASY,
UPHOLSTRESS
Streamlet Place,
MASON'S HILL. BROMLEY.

LUTHER OLIVE,
MILLER
Hay, Corn, and Straw Dea
KESTON WIND AND STEAM MI
Orders punctually attended to.
TERMS, CASH MONTHLY.

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T. BLUNDELL
Fishmonger, Poulterer, &c.
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME,
Market Square, Bromley.
Families supplied with Fish, &c., by contract or otherwise.
Wenham Lake and Rough Ice Merchant.

J. PEERLESS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
AND UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
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WHITE HART HOTEL,
POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,
Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

L. STEIERT,



WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, NEW TOWN, BROMLEY, KENT.

L. S. begs to return his thanks to the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood for the liberal support he has received, and trusts by attention to orders, combined with good workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.
Dealer in all kinds of Watches and Jewellery.
Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired on reasonable terms

WILLIAM GRUBB
Carpenter Builder & Undertaker
MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY
Window Blinds of every description made to order.
Estimates given for General repairs.

M. A. & F. NEWMAN,
DRESSMAKERS,
Fairfield Villa,
PALACE ROAD, BROMLEY COMMON.

PRIVATE TUTOR (visiting.) A Gentleman, an Undergraduate of the University of London, who has prepared several Candidates for Competitive and other Examinations, has a few hours in the Evening at his disposal for giving instruction in Classics, Mathhematics, and French.
Lessons also given in Pitman's system of Phonetic Shorthand.
TERMS MODERATE.
APPLY by letter, A. B. C., Bromley Record Office.

Established 1843.
W. WOODALL,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

J. BAILEY & SON,
Builders and Undertakers
4, *PARK ROAD*
NEW BROMLEY.
Repairing in all its Branches.
Contracts taken and Estimates Given.
Workshops, "White Hart" Yard
AND AT NEW BROMLEY.

R. FERRIS,
Saddler and Harness Maker,
HIGH ST., BROMLEY.
R. F. begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since commencing Business, and hopes by supplying a first class article at the lowest possible charges, to merit a continuance of the same.
Cart Harness kept in repair by Contract or otherwise at £1 1s. per year, per horse, and find New Collar

RICHARD TALBOYS,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Family Ale and Stout Stores,
"GEORGE & DRAGON," HAYES, KENT.
Large or Small Parties supplied with Dinner or Tea.
GOOD BEDS. GOOD STABLING.
Skettle & Quoit Ground. Broughams, Flys, &c.

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with
GENUINE NEW MILK,

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MESSRS. G. B. & S. BAXTER, AND PAYNE

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Bromley, Kent.

MID-KENT MONTHLY PROPERTY REGISTER,

The only Property Register published in this neigbourhood, and will be found the greatest facility for Parties seeking, or wishing to dispose of Furnished or Unfurnished Residences, Estates, Farms, and Property generally.

Auction Sales, Valuation of Furniture, Farming Stock, and for Probate and Legacy duty. Management of Estates, collection of Rents, &c., undertaken on moderate terms.

WANTED — Landed Estates, Residences with Grounds, both for Purchase and Rent.

The Register can be obtained Free at their Office, Bromley, Kent, or will be forwarded on receipt of Stamp.

Southwood House, Eltham, Kent.

MESSRS. G. B. & S. BAXTER & PAYNE,

HAVE been favored with instructions by the Executors of the late W. Mann, Esq., TO SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises as above, on *Thursday, April 20th, and following day*, at 11 for 12 o'clock, the Household Furniture and Farming Stock, consisting of mahogany four-post, painted French, and other bedsteads, with furniture, excellent bordered feather beds, hair and wool mattresses, linen, blankets, counterpanes, mahogany chest on chest and other drawers, mahogany swing glass, painted dressing tables, chairs, washstand and fittings, and numerous other chamber articles, mahogany dining table and chairs, couch, sideboard, lounging chair, mahogany loo table, drawing room, loo, sofa, and card tables in pollard oak, mahogany and lounging chair, chimney glass in gilt frame, a mirror in ditto, stuffed birds in case, capital cabinet, piano-forte in mahogany case, fender and fire-irons, Brussels and other carpets and rugs, damask window curtains, poles, and rings, an excellent 8 day clock in mahogany case, and other clocks, about 400 oz. of plate, a quantity of jewellery, gold watches, chains, &c., 3 double barrel and 2 single guns, China glass and earthenware, and useful kitchen requisites, a good mangle, a quantity of greenhouse plants, garden tools, iron garden roller, a good 4-wheel headed phæton with lamps, and light cart, single harness, saddle, bridle, &c. FARMING STOCK—3 useful cart horses and nag, 4 sporting dogs, poultry, &c., a good waggon with iron arms, 3 dung carts, a light cart, 2 rollers, iron harrows and ploughs, horse hoe, weighing machine, log chain and thill harness, &c., &c.; A STACK OF EXCELLENT CLOVER HAY, about 10 loads of oat straw, about 4 loads of bean haulm, about 10 qrs. of fine old tick beans, 5 qrs. new do., about 10 qrs. white oats, about 40 TONS MANGOLD WURTZEL, about 1700 ash plants, &c., &c.

May be viewed the day preceding the Sale; and Catalogues had at the Rose Inn, Eltham; King's Head Inn, Bexley; Black Horse Inn, Halfway Street, Horse Inn, Sidcup; Tiger's Head, Chislehurst; of Mr. Field, 9, Chapel, Woolwich; at the place of Sale; and of the Auctioneers, Valuers, Estate Agents, Fire Office, &c., Bromley, Kent.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD STRONG, BROMLEY, KENT

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THE

BROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[Registered for Transmission Abroad.]

84. MAY 1st, 1865. Price One Penny.

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY (*Principal Stations*)

Week Days—UP

| | | |

St. Mary Cray Sunday Trains—L. C. and D.

UP TRAINS call at St. Mary Cray at 8.58 11.43 a.m. 1.27 2.42 4.14 7.14 9.3 9.44 and 10.30 p.m.
DOWN TRAINS which call at St. Mary Cray, leave Victoria Station at 8.0 9.25 10.30 a.m. 2.0 3.0 4.20 6.0 6.50 7.0 8.30 & 9.0 p.m. All the Up Trains from St. Mary Cray call at Bickley about seven minutes later.

SEVENOAKS BRANCH

Sevenoaks J. dep. *Week Days* at 9.27 10.40 11.45 a.m. 12 55 3.50 5.45 7.0 and 8.30 p.m.
Sevenoaks J. dep. *Sundays* 9 10 10.24 11 40 a.m. 3 5 5 20 7 10 7 49 and 10 5 p.m.

Sevenoaks dep. *Week Days* 8 5 9 0 10 0 11 35 a.m. 1 55 3 15 5 35 & 6 50 p.m.
Sevenoaks dep. *Sundays* 8 25 11 0 a.m. 1 0 2 10 3 45 6 30 8 35 and 9 10 p.m.

Time Table—MID KENT.

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—UP.*												
Bickley dep.	7 58	8 25	8 45	9 35	10 39	12 16	1 25	2 37	3 50	4 45	6 40	8 5	10 15
BROMLEY	8 2	8 29	8 49	9 39	10 43	12 20	1 29	2 41	3 54	4 49	6 44	8 9	10 19
Shortlands	8 5	8 32	8 52	9 42	10 46	12 23	1 32	2 44	——	4 52	6 47	8 12	10 22
Beckenham	8 14	8 44	9 5	9 49	10 53	12 31	1 43	3 3	4 3	5 12	7 0	8 20	10 31
New Beckenham*	——	8 47	——	9 51	10 55	12 34	1 46	——	4 5	5 14	——	8 22	——
Lower Sydenham	——	8 50	——	——	——	12 37	1 50	3 6	——	——	——	——	10 40
Catford Bridge	——	8 53	9 15	——	——	12 40	1 53	3 10	4 9	5 18	——	——	10 44
Lady Well	——	8 56	——	——	——	12 43	1 56	3 13	——	——	——	——	10 47
Lewisham Junc.	——	——	9 20	——	——	12 46	2 0	3 16	4 13	——	7 10	——	10 51
New Cross	8 25	9 2	——	——	11 5	12 50	2 4	3 20	4 17	5 28	7 13	8 32	10 55
London Bridge	8 35	9 12	9 33	10 7	11 15	1 0	2 14	3 30	4 27	5 39	7 23	8 42	11 5
Blackfriars	——	9 15	9 36	10 11	——	1 5	2 18	3 35	4 32	5 43	7 26	——	11 9
Charing Cross arr.	——	9 20	9 40	10 15	——	1 10	2 25	3 40	4 37	5 47	7 30	——	11 13

LEAVING	*WEEK DAYS—DOWN.*											
Charing Cross dep....	——	9 30	11 30	2 20	4 0	4 35	5 15	6 15	7 20	8 33	10 20	11
Blackfriars	——	9 32	11 32	——	——	——	——	6 17	7 22	8 34	10 22	11
London Bridge	8 25	9 40	11 40	2 27	4 10	4 43	5 22	6 25	7 30	8 40	10 30	12
New Cross	8 33	9 48	11 48	——	——	——	——	——	7 38	8 48	10 38	12
Lewisham Junction	8 37	9 52	11 52	2 37	4 20	——	5 33	6 35	7 42	8 53	10 43	12
Lady Well	——	——	11 55	——	4 24	4 53	——	6 38	7 45	8 56	10 46	12
Catford Bridge	8 43	9 57	11 59	2 43	4 28	4 56	5 37	6 42	7 48	8 59	10 49	12
Lower Sydenham	——	10 1	12 3	2 46	4 32	——	——	6 46	7 51	9 3	10 53	12
New Beckenham	——	10 4	12 6	2 49	——	5 1	5 42	——	7 53	9 6	——	——
Beckenham	8 55	10 13	12 13	3 3	4 42	5 10	5 52	6 58	8 2	9 18	11 3	1
Shortlands	9 0	10 17	12 18	3 8	4 46	5 14	5 56	7 3	——	9 23	11 8	1
BROMLEY	9 3	10 20	12 21	3 11	4 49	5 17	5 59	7 6	8 7	9 26	11 11	1
Bickley arr,	9 8	10 24	12 25	3 15	4 53	5 20	6 8	7 10	8 11	9 30	11 15	1

From Bickley. SUNDAYS. From London Bridge.

9.7 a.m. 7.24 9.13 & 9.54 —— 7.55 a.m. 1.45 6.50 & 8.54

EXTRA TRAINS leave London Bridge for Beckenham 6.45 7.35 7 55 9.5 12.25 3.25
Leave Beckenham for London Bridge at 7.50 5.35 & 8.55 *Week Days.*
Sundays from London Bridge to Beckenham at 9.8 7.53 and 9.20 From Beckenham for London Bridge at 10.0 a.m. 2.20 and 8.25 p.m.

* Up Passengers for Lower Sydenham, Catford Bridge, Ladywell, and Lewisham, are set down at New Beckenham Station, and taken on by the London and Addiscombe Road Trains, in all cases where the train they first enter do not stop at those stations

FOWNES'S KESTON OMNIBUS *No Information.*

Week Days, leaves the "Red Cross," Keston, at 9.5 10 10 a.m., 3.25 and 7.30 p.m., taking to the Trains that leave Bromley Station at 9.39 10.43 a.m. 3.54 and 8.9 p.m., and from the Down Trains that arrive at Bromley Station at 9.3 12.21 5.17 and 8.7. *Sundays* from the "Red Cross," Keston 8.20 10.30 2.0 and 6.50, taking to the Up Trains that leave Bromley Station at 9.11 11.54 2.53 and 7.29 from the Down Trains that arrive at Bromley Station at 8.48 11.9 2.40 and 9.41.

NO INFORMATION.

Beckenham and Norwood and Crystal Palace.

Beckenham.....dep.	9.40	10.55	11.30	12.43	1.25	1.55	2.25	4. 7	.....	5.15	6.10	6.45
Norwood Junction arr.	9.45	.....	11.35	.....	1.30	.....	2.30	4.12	.....	5.20	.....	6.50
Crystal Palace .....arr.	.....	11. 2	.....	12.50	.....	2. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.17	.....
Crystal Palace .....dep.	.....	.....	11.18	.....	1.10	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Norwood Junction dep.	9 20	10.35	.....	11 45	.....	1.40	.....	3 30	4.20	.....	5.35	.....
Beckenham.....arr.	9.25	10 40	11.25	11.50	1.17	1.45	2.17	3.35	4.25	.....	5.40	6.32

New Beckenham and Croydon Branch.

New Beckenham dep.	6.58	7.25	8.23	8.47	9.28	10. 8	12.12	12.55	2.55	3.55	4.48	5.4	5.44	6. 4	7
Elmer's End .....7.	1	7.28	8.26	....	—.	10.11	.....	12.58	....	3.58	4.51	....	....	6. 7	7
Croydon (Addis. Rd.)	7. 5	7.33	8.31	8.55	9 34	10.16	12,18	1. 3	3. 1	4. 3	4.56	5.10	5.50	6.12	7
Croydon (A. R.) dep.	7.46	8.15	8.40	9.10	9.43	10.45	12 25	1.35	3.45	4.20	5.10	5.25	6. 0	6.55	8
Elmer's End	...	8.19	....	....	....	10.49	12.29	1.39	3.49	4 24	5.14	5.29	6. 4	6.59	8
New Beckenham arr.	7.51	8.23	8.46	9.16	9.49	10.53	12.33	1.43	3.53	4.28	5.18	5.33	6. 8	7. 3	8

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BROMLEY COLLEGE REPAIRING FUND.

Further Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
. B.	1	0	0
ylmer, Mrs.	10	0	0
hisholm, Mrs.	1	1	0
radock, Miss	0	10	0
andy, Rev. Geo. ..	0	10	0
lergyman's Widow, J B. ..	0	10	0
luttenden, Rev. C. G. ..	1	0	0
illon, Sir John, Bart. ..	1	0	0
utheles	0	11	0
riend, per Rev. H. C. Adams	3	0	0
olightly, Rev. C. P. ..	5	0	0
obblesom, Chas., Esq. ..	1	0	0
. G. D.	1	0	0
arcourt, Rev. W. Vernon ..	10	0	0
yde, Thomas, Esq. ..	1	1	0
night, Rev. R.	1	1	0
night, Rev. D. T. ..	1	0	0
inton, Rev. H.	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Locock, Rev. W... ..	1	0	0
Lloyd, Rev. and Mrs. ..	1	0	0
Partridge, Miss F. ..	0	10	0
Peers, Rev. J. W. ..	1	1	0
Pitman, Mrs.	0	10	0
Peel, George, Esq. ..	1	1	0
Rolfe, Rev. Geo. C. ..	0	10	6
Sherwood, Mrs.	1	0	0
Stone, Rev. E. D. ..	2	2	0
Townsend, Rev. H. ..	1	0	0
Thursfield, Rev. R. ..	0	10	6
Turner, Rev. P., Collection after Sermon, Cherrington, Shipston-on-Stow	1	4	4
Veysie, Rev. D.	5	0	0
Waldu, Mrs.	1	0	0
White, Rev. Glyd ..	5	0	0

Donations will be received by Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK, & Co., Lombard-street, E.C.; and r the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Joseph M. HOLWORTHY, Widmore-Lane, Bromley.

JOSEPH M. HOLWORTHY, *Hon. Sec.*

MR WILLIAM CHATTELL, M.R.C.V.S.

Veterinary Surgeon,

BROMLEY, KENT,

[N soliciting a continuance of the very liberal and substantial support which has been awarded him by all classes since his location in this neighbourood; begs respectfully to inform his employers and the public generally, that e has removed to MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT, a situation which e hopes will be found much more convenient than his previous residence.

Undertakes the treatment of Disease in all the Domesticated Animals.—ll operations skillfully performed.—Horses examined as to soundness.—Medines for the Domesticated Animals may be had upon application.

KENT DYE WORKS.

J. BROWNING & SON,

FURNITURE DYERS AND CLEANERS,

WIDMORE, and at 165, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.

Damask, Moreen and Chintz Furniture, Druggets, Cleaned and glazed—Shawls, Muslin Dresses, Curtains, Counterpanes, Blankets, Carpets, Hearth Rugs cleaned as new.

N.B.—All Parcels fetched and delivered free.

All Parcels or Orders left at Miss Mumford's, Bromley; Mr. Tovey's, St. Mary Cray; r Mr. J. Browning's, Widmore, will receive immediate attention

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Subscription 10s. per Annum, or 2s. 6d. per Quarter.

IN CONNEXION WITH

Mudie's Library

THE READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY

At the New Town Hall,

are open daily, from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted)

A considerable addition has been made to the permanent Library, & a plentiful supply

Newspapers and Periodicals are provided.

J. NETTLEFOLD, J. COOPER, } Hon. Secs.

18th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Committee have the pleasure to announce the following additio

Donations and Annual Subscriptions.

	Ann. Sub. £	s.	d.	Donations £	s.	d.
Carter, Mrs. Bonham	0	0	0	1	0	0
Charrington, Thomas, Esq	1	1	0	0	0	0
Dudin, J., Esq.	0	0	0	1	1	0
Hebbert, Miss	0	0	0	1	0	0
Latter, R. B., Esq. ...	0	0	0	2		
Richardson, J., Esq. ...	0	0	0	10		
White, J. B., Esq. ...	0	0	0	5		

The Honorary Secretary being about to leave Bromley for some mon Sergeant Ray has kindly consented to receive Subscriptions and Donatio during his absence.

SAML. P. ACTON,
Honorary Secretary and Treasur

Bromley, 28th April, 1865.

E. A. OCLEE,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received duri the past twelve months respectfully informs his customers that he removed to more convenient Premises adjoining Mr. Carpenters, where hopes to merit a continuation of their favours, by moderate charges and care attention to the practical part of the trade.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To the Gentry and public of Bromley and its Vicinity.

MR H. C. VANDERPANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS made arrangements to receive Patients at Mrs. BURGESS'S, LONDON HOUSE, Hig on *Mondays* from 11 till 4 o'clock. Every branch of the Profession, Surgical and Mechan successfully performed. Teeth Extracted by Forceps suited to every form of Tooth, avo that cruel crash on the old system. Artificial Teeth arranged on a plan peculiar to h

References of the highest medical character. Fees strictly moderate.

Established Thirty Years.

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WANTED, by a respectable young person, aged 16, a situation as Under Housemaid General Servant in a small family: good racter. Address C.D. 6, Beechfield Cottages, dmore, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED from June next, a Lady Boarder. The house is detached, airy rooms, and den, pleasantly situated within 10 minutes k of the Railway Station, Bromley. Address J., Printing Office, Bromley.

MESSRS. JOHN FOX & SONS are now wishing to engage a good, steady, and ver Wheeler, who would have constant em- yment at their Brewery. A good character lispensable.

A FRIENDLY HINT is hereby given to the gentleman who in the early part of e month ordered 100 circulars to be printed, under. The printer will be glad if he ll fetch away the remaining 50 and pay for em. Copy of the circular:—

"*To Families and Schools.*—Mr. W. H. OKENHAM, Ph. Dr., gives Instruction to ouths and Adults in those branches which con- itute a sound English Education, and also in the atin and French Languages. For terms, &c., ldress W.H.B.,"

The Landlord of the Inn where he lodged ill also be obliged to him to fetch away the d carpet bag and tooth brush he left there, id liquidate his lodging and liquor account.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY,

From Silk and Son's, Long Acre,

Coach and Harness Maker,

1, PARK ROAD, CHISLEHURST.

arriages Repaired, Painted, and Lined, on the most reasonable terms.

Established 1827.

J. RUSSELL

Keston, Hayes, Bromley, and Bickley Carrier,

To and from all parts of London daily,

Calling at the following Offices:—

The Spotted Dog, Strand	White Lion cellar, Gracechurch street
Ship, Charing Cross	Half Moon, Gracechurch St.
Spread Eagle, Regent circus	Phœnix, King William St. City
Blue Post, Holborn	George Inn, Borough
King of Denmark, Old Bailey	Catherine Wheel, Borough
Spread Eagle, Gracechurch street	George and Dragon, Limekilns, Greenwich.

Orders received at Mr. Leach's, Grocer, Bromley; and Mr. J. Browning's, Grocer, Widmore.

FOR SALE, a BAY COB, 4 years old, 14¾ hands high, quiet in harness.—Apply to R. Haylett, Foot's Cray, Kent.

BLUNDELL'S LIME WORKS,

CHISLEHURST.

Tunnel and Flare Stone Lime.



REGISTRATION INK.

H. MORRELL'S REGISTRATION INK has been chemically tested, and is the Ink specially selected by Government for the Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and is also used in all Government Offices.

Can be obtained at the *Bromley Record* office.

E. STRONG'S

List of prices for cutting Steel Dies, &c.

	s.	d.
Egyptian and Roman Letters, *per doz.* ...	2	0
Old English ... : ... ... „ ...	4	0
Ciphers, plain or reversed, *per letter* ...	2	0
Old English Initials ... ... „	2	0
Monograms ... ... „	2	6
Crest or Coronet	7	0
Garter or Ribbon	3	0

STAMPING.

	Plain		Cameo		Relief	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Note Paper per ream...	1	6	3	0	6	0
Envelopes per 1000 ...	2	6	5	0	10	0

PRINTING FROM PLATES.

100 Cards from Plates 2/6 to 4/6

Black Bordering per 100 2/-

COPPER PLATES ENGRAVED *at 1s. per line for Address or Business Cards. Bill Heads and all other descriptions of engraving equally cheap.*

SEWING MACHINE.—A Thomas' No. 2 Lock-stitch, with table and cover, and every requisite fitting, TO BE SOLD at a great reduction from cost price—the owner having no further use for it.—Apply at the Printing office, Bromley.

TO TRADESMEN. — Circulars, Cards, Bill Heads, Price Lists, and Club Rules printed with dispatch, on the most moderate terms, at the *Record Office*, Bromley.

FOR SALE.—A Tent complete, nearly new, fit for a gentleman's lawn, or scoring tent. Price 5 Guineas. Apply to Mr. Hurlock, Bird-in-hand, Widmore, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED, by a family in the Country, a Good Plain Cook, must understand taking a Dairy. Address C. D., Post Office, Orpington, Kent.

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Accidental Death Insurance Company.

FOUNDED 1849,

Chief Offices, 7, Bank Buildings, London.

Present Rate of Business exceeds **£100,000** *a year. Claims paid* **£260,000**

Agent for Bromley—Mr W. M. WALMISLEY,

2, Grove Villas, Palace Grove, Widmore La

Of whom every information can be obtained, & Policies effected, any evening after 5 p.

Accidents to Life or Limb, In Field, Road, or even at Home, provided for by a policy of the Accidental Death Insurance Company. £2000 in case of death, and £12 per week while laid up by injury, secured by an Annual payment of £6; or 1000 in case of death, and £6 per week while laid up by Injury, secured by an Annual payment of £3. Smaller amounts in proportion.

N.B. Fire and Life business to any amount carried out without loss of time.

J. K. HUNTER,

PRACTICAL COACH BUILDER,

LONDON ROAD, BROMLEY.

Carriages Built and Repaired on the most approved principles.

J. K. H. begs to call attention to his celebrated Cane Pony Carriages admitted by Connoisseurs to be unrivalled.

Pony and Carriages to Let. *An Invalid Hand Chair for Hire.*

Smiths' Work by an experienced Workman.

M. J. POWELL,

COAL AND COKE MERCHANT

The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

M. J. P. begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and vicinity that he has, regularly discharging, Cargoes of first WALLS END COALS, and which he is now delivering (Screened) at low price of 29/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same descrip of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 27/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, and bright burning 27/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 25/- per ton.

BLACKBROOK FARM DAIRY,

Bickley, Bromley, S.E.

R. SAWTELL begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bickley the adjacent localities, that it is his intention to supply this dis with pure new Milk, Cream, Butter, and Eggs, direct from his Farm.

Families waited on twice daily, and all orders given will be highly esteem and R. SAWTELL pledges himself they shall have his best attention, and executed with promptitude and punctuality.

Hay, Corn, and Straw, supplied on the shortest notice.

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T. BLUNDELL
Fishmonger, Poulterer, &c.
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME,
Market Square, Bromley.

Families supplied with Fish, &c., by contract or otherwise.
Wenham Lake and Rough Ice Merchant.

J. PEERLESS,
ARPENTER, BUILDER,
ND UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
BROMLEY, KENT.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,
BROMLEY, KENT.
pen and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,
Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

REDUCTION ON HOUSE LETTING.

½ PER CENT. COMMISSION ON THE FIRST YEAR'S RENT.

MR. I. NETTLEFOLD, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Estate Agent, &c., begs to inform he Public that his charge for Letting Houses ill be 2½ per cent. on the first year's Rent. uilders and others who may wish to Let their wn property, may have the particulars published on his list, and supplied to Applicants or a Registration fee of 5s.

TO BE SOLD.—A Pianoforte, nearly new, full compass, good walnut-wood case; the roperty of a gentleman having left Bromley. rice 18 Guineas. 3, Stanhope Villas, White Hart Field, Bromley.

WILLIAM GRUBB
Carpenter Builder & Undertaker
MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY
Window Blinds of every description made to order.
Estimates given for General repairs.

M. A. & F. NEWMAN,
DRESSMAKERS,
Fairfield Villa,
PALACE ROAD, BROMLEY COMMON.

Mrs. E. DUNN,
Widow of the late Edward Dunn, Sen., Upholsterer and Undertaker, of High Street, Bromley, and forty-six years verger of Bromley Church, begs respectfully to thank the numerous friends and supporters of her late husband, for their kind and liberal patronage to him, and to inform them that the business will for the future be carried on by herself and Son, for the benefit and support of her family, and trusts by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of those favours bestowed on her late husband, E. Dunn, Sen., for so many years.
High Street, Bromley, Kent.
April 26th, 1865.

Established 1843.
W. WOODALL,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

R. FERRIS,
Saddler and Harness Maker,
HIGH ST., BROMLEY.
R. F. begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since commencing Business, and hopes by supplying a first class article at the lowest possible charges, to merit a continuance of the same.
Cart Harness kept in repair by Contract or otherwise at £1 1s. per year, per horse, and find New Collar

RICHARD TALBOYS,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Family Ale and Stout Stores,
"GEORGE & DRAGON," HAYES, KENT.
Large or Small Parties supplied with Dinner or Tea.
GOOD BEDS. GOOD STABLING.
Skettle & Quoit Ground. Broughams Flys, &c.

CHALCROFT & FULLARTON,
Straw Hat & Bonnet Manufacturers and Milliners,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.
N.B.—Bonnets & Hats cleaned, dyed, and altered ot the present fashion. Felt Hats cleaned & dyed.

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with
GENUINE NEW MILK,

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W. W. BAXTER,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society by exam.)

FAMILY CHEMIST,

Opposite the White Hart Hotel,

BROMLEY, KENT.—ESTABLISHED 1818.

And at Beckenham.

AGENT FOR Messrs. SCHWEPPE & Co.'s SODA WATER, POTASS WATER, EFFERVESCING LEMONADE, AND MALVERN SELTZER WATER.

The superiority of their Soda Water requires no comment, having the test of more than half a century, and from its being preferred by the principal Families in the Kingdom.

SODA WATER from any other Manufactures, if required.

JAMAICA GINGER BEER.

Seidlitz, Soda, Lemonade and Ginger Beer Powders in Boxes.

Hooper's Seltzer, Vichy and other Mineral Waters.

This being the season for the extensive use of the above wholesome and refreshing Beverages, W. W. BAXTER begs respectfully to solicit the favours of the Nobility and GENTRY in the Neighbourhood, who may be supplied on the same terms as at the Manufactories.

MESSRS. G. B. & S. BAXTER, AND PAYNE

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS,

Bromley, Kent.

MID-KENT MONTHLY PROPERTY REGISTER,

The only Property Register published in this neigbourhood, and will be found the greatest facility for Parties seeking, or wishing to dispose of Furnished or Unfurnished Residences, Estates, Farms, and Property generally.

Auction Sales, Valuation of Furniture, Farming Stock, and for Probate and Legacy duty. Management of Estates, collection of Rents, &c., undertaken on moderate terms.

WANTED—Landed Estates, Residences with Grounds, both for Purchase and Rent.

The Register can be obtained Free at their Office, Bromley, Kent, or forwarded on receipt of Stamp.

Penge, Surrey.

TO GENTLEMEN, BUILDERS, SPECULATORS, AND OTHERS.

EXCELLENT NEW & WELL SEASONED PARK FENCING, and SAWN OAK TIMBER &c., which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, by Messrs. G. B. & S. BAXTER & PAYNE, on the premises near the Railway Station, Penge, Surrey, on *Friday, May 26th*, at 12 o'clock,—comprising 1000 Oak Posts 5 to 10 ft., 10,000 Cleft Oak Pales, Oak Sawn Rails, Graver Planks, Railway Posts, Sawn Scantling, Gate Splits, Gate Posts, and other useful Timber.

May be viewed three days prior to the Sale; and Catalogues had at the Inns in the neighbourhood, George Inn, Beckenham; William the Fourth, Elmer's Ends; of Mr. FIELD, 9, Chapel Street, Greenwich; and of the Auctioneers, Valuers, and Estate Agents, Sun Fire Office, Bromley, Kent.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD STRONG, BROMLEY, KENT.

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THE

ROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*]

35. JUNE 1st. 1865. Price One Penny.

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY (*Principal Stations*)

Week Days—DOWN.

| | | |

St. Mary Cray Sunday Trains—L. C. and D.

UP TRAINS call at St. Mary Cray at 8.58 9.47 11.43 a.m. 1.27 2.42 4.14 5.57 7.14 9.18 9.44 and 10.30 p.m.
DOWN TRAINS which call at St. Mary Cray, leave Victoria Station at 9.5 9.25 10.30 a.m. 2.0 3.0 4.20 6.0 8.0 9.0 & 10.5 p.m. All the Up Trains from St. Mary Cray call at Bickley about seven minutes later.

SEVENOAKS BRANCH

Sevenoaks J. dep. *Week Days* at 7.40 10.10 11.45 a.m. 12.5 1.10 2.30 3.29 5.45 6.37 7.38 8.30 and 9.40 p.m.
Sevenoaks J. dep. *Sundays* 9 5 10 24 11 40 a.m. 3 5 3 58 5 20 7 10 7 49 10 5 and 11 5 p.m.

Sevenoaks dep. *Week Days* 7 10 8 15 9 0 9 45 11 35 a.m. 12 40 1 55 3 5 4 10 5 35 6 50 8 0 & 9 15 p.m.
Sevenoaks dep. *Sundays* 8 25 9 20 11 0 a.m. 1 0 2 10 3 45 5 30 6 30 8 50 and 9 10 p.m.

Time Table—MID KENT.

WEEK DAYS—UP.

LEAVING												
Bickley dep.	7 20	7 54	8 35	9 35	10 39	12 16	1 25	2 37	4 45	5 55	6 55	8 5
BROMLEY	7 24	7 58	8 39	9 39	10 43	12 20	1 29	2 41	4 49	5 59	6 59	8 9
Shortlands	7 27	8 1	8 42	9 42	10 46	12 23	1 32	2 44	4 52	6 2	7 2	8 12
Beckenham	7 30	8 14	8 48	9 49	10 53	12 31	1 43	3 3	5 12	6 10	7 10	8 20
New Beckenham*	7 55	——	——	9 51	10 55	12 34	1 46	——	5 14	6 12	7 12	8 22
Lower Sydenham	7 59	——	——	9 54	10 58	12 37	1 50	3 6	——	6 15	7 15	8 25
Catford Bridge	8 3	——	8 53	9 57	11 2	12 40	1 53	3 10	5 18	6 18	7 18	8 28
Lady Well	8 8	——	8 56	10 0	11 5	12 43	1 56	3 13	——	6 22	7 22	8 31
Lewisham Junc.	8 13	——	——	10 3	11 8	12 46	2 0	3 16	——	6 25	7 25	8 31
New Cross	8 17	8 25	9 2	10 7	11 11	12 50	2 4	3 20	5 28	6 29	7 29	8 35
London Bridge	8 27	8 35	9 12	10 17	11 22	1 0	2 14	3 30	5 39	6 40	7 40	8 47
Blackfriars	8 33	——	9 15	10 22	11 26	1 5	2 18	3 35	5 43	6 45	7 45	——
Charing Cross arr.	8 37	——	9 20	10 27	11 32	1 10	2 25	3 40	5 47	6 50	7 50	——

WEEK DAYS—DOWN.

LEAVING											
Charing Cross dep.	——	9 30	11 30	2 20	4 35	5 15	6 15	7 20	8 33	10 20	12
Blackfriars	——	9 33	11 33	——	——	——	6 17	7 23	8 34	10 23	12
London Bridge	9 5	9 40	11 40	2 27	4 43	5 23	6 25	7 30	8 40	10 30	12
New Cross	9 13	9 48	11 48	——	——	——	——	7 38	8 48	10 38	12
Lewisham Junction	9 17	9 52	11 52	2 37	——	5 33	6 35	7 42	8 53	10 43	12
Lady Well	9 20	9 55	11 55	2 40	4 53	5 35	6 38	7 45	8 56	10 46	12
Catford Bridge	9 23	9 59	11 58	2 43	4 56	5 39	6 42	7 48	8 59	10 49	12
Lower Sydenham	——	10 3	——	2 47	——	5 42	6 46	7 51	9 3	10 53	
New Beckenham	9 27	10 6	12 2	2 50	5 1	5 45	6 49	7 53	9 6	——	12
Beckenham	9 36	10 13	12 10	3 3	5 10	5 52	6 58	8 2	9 13	11 3	12
Shortlands	9 41	10 17	12 14	3 8	5 14	5 56	——	——	9 23	11 8	12
BROMLEY	9 45	10 20	12 17	3 11	5 17	5 59	7 4	8 7	9 26	11 11	12
Bickley arr,	9 50	10 24	12 20	3 15	5 20	6 3	7 8	8 11	9 30	11 15	12

From Bickley. SUNDAYS. From London Bridge.

9.7 a.m. 7.24 8.30 & 9.54 ——— 9.8 a.m. 1.45 6.50 & 8.54

EXTRA TRAINS leave London Bridge for Beckenham 6.45 7.35 7 55 8.25 12.25 3.35 & 10.0
Leave Beckenham for London Bridge at 9.15 4.0 & 8.55 *Week Days.*
Sundays from London Bridge to Beckenham at 7.55 7.53 and 9.20 From Beckenham for London Bridge at 10.0 a.m. 2.20 and 9.30 p.m.

* Up Passengers for Lower Sydenham, Catford Bridge, Ladywell, and Lewisham, are set down at New Beckenham Station, and taken on by the London and Addiscombe Road Trains, in all cases where the train they first meet do not stop at those stations.

FOWNES'S KESTON OMNIBUS *No Information.*

Week Days, leaves the "Red Cross," Keston, at 9.5 10 10 a.m., 3.15 and 7.30 p.m., taking in the Trains that leave Bromley Station at 9.39 10.43 a.m. 2.41 and 8.9 p.m., and from the Down Trains arrive at Bromley Station at 9.45 12.17 5.17 and 8.7. *Sundays* from the "Red Cross," Keston 8.20 10.30 2.0 and 6.50, taking to the Up Trains that leave Bromley Station at 9.11 11.54 2.51 and 7.29 from the Down Trains that arrive at Bromley Station at 9.53 11.9 2.40 and 9.41.

NO INFORMATION.

Beckenham and Norwood and Crystal Palace.

Beckenham.....dep.	9.40	10.55	11.30	12.43	1.25	1·55	2.25	4. 7	.....	5.15	6.10	6.45
Norwood Junction arr.	9.45	.....	11.35	.....	1.30	.....	2.30	4.12	.....	5.20	.....	6.50
Crystal Palace .....arr.	.....	11. 2	.....	12.50	.....	2. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.17	.....
Crystal Palace .....dep.	.....	.....	11.18	.....	1.10	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.55
Norwood Junction dep.	9.20	10.35	.....	11 45	.....	1.40	.....	3.30	4.20	.....	5.35	.....
Beckenham.....arr.	9.25	10.40	11.25	11.50	1.17	1.45	2.17	3.35	4.25	.....	5.40	6.52

New Beckenham and Croydon Branch.

New Beckenham dep.	6.58	7.25	8.24	9.28	10. 8	12.12	12.55	2.55	3.55	4.48	5.4	5.48
Elmer's End .....7.	1	7.28	8.27	—.	10.11	.....	12.58	....	3.58	4.51	....	....
Croydon (Addis. Rd.)	7. 5	7.33	8.32	9 34	10.16	12,18	1. 3	3· 1	4. 3	4.56	5.10	5.54
Croydon (A. R.) dep.	7.45	8.15	9. 8	9.43	10.45	12 25	1.35	3.45	4.20	5.10	5.35	6.30
Elmer's End	...	8.19	9.12	....	10.49	12.29	1.39	3.49	4 24	5.14	5.39	6.34
New Beckenham arr.	7.51	8.23	9.16	9.49	10.53	12.33	1.43	3.53	4.28	5.18	5.43	6.38

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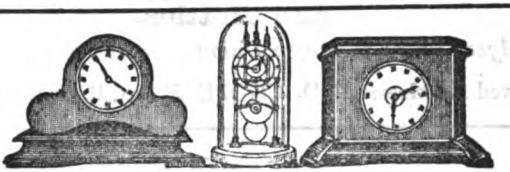
MIDDLETON,

FROM No. 40, LONG ACRE, LONDON,)

COACH BUILDER,

BROMLEY, KENT.

Carriages of all descriptions built to order on the shortest notice, on job, and for exportation.

Established  1797.

HOW, BROTHERS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY.

Turret and House Clocks wound and kept in repair, by the Year.

WEDDING & MOURNING RINGS.

Agent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Fire & Life Office—A large participation in Life profits

W. H. INGLES,

OLD ESTABLISHED

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer

BROMLEY & CHISLEHURST, KENT.

A large assortment of Whips, Spurs, Bits, Brushes, and every article necessary for Stable use, always on hand.

MOWAT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER

(Many years Manager for J. REID, Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guaranteed.

EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

Importer of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c.

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, S.E.

J. A. MOWAT desires particularly to draw attention to his system of fitting, which unites perfect ease with fashionable neatness essentials without which no boot or shoe can possibly give satisfaction

MARKET SQUARE BROMLEY.

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GEORGE PAMPHILON,

(Late S. P. Acton,)

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER MERCHA

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

Bass's Pale Ale and Guinness's Dublin Stout in Ca and Bottles.

Agent to the Norwich Union Fire and Life Office.

Orders received for Messrs IND, COOPE, & Cos, Romford and Burton Al

E. A. OCLEE,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

IN returning his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received d the past twelve months respectfully informs his customers that he removed to more convenient Premises adjoining Mr. Carpenters, wher hopes to merit a continuation of their favours, by moderate charges and c attention to the practical part of the trade.

MRS ELIZABETH BURGESS,

LONDON HOUSE
HIGH S.,
BROMLEY, KENT.



THORPE & SON
CELEBRATED
BOOTS AND SH

(ESTABLISHED 1828.)

Wood Clogs, American Overshoes, Thorpe's Boots, Baulch's Calypian Patent Boo Orders promptly executed. REPAIRS NEATLY DONE.

BROMLEY

Hair Cutting and Shampooing Rooms,

E. H. FILBY AND SON,

From Douglas', New Bond Street,

BEG to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that the above Rooms are now open, and plete with every comfort and convenience for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting, W etc. The strictest attention to cleanliness and punctuality will be observed. Families upon at their own Residences. *Lessons given in Hairdressing.*

A choice selection of Perfumes, Fancy Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, C and all Toilet requisites, best quality and moderate prices.

OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE, HIGH ST., BROMLEY,

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FOX AND SON'S DRAYS

ARE APPOINTED TO START FOR:—

Bickley, and Widmore	every	*Saturday*
Bromley New Town, and Market Place	,,	*Wednesday*
Bromley	,,	*Thursday*
Bromley Common	,,	*Friday*
Chelsfield and Shoreham	,,	*Monday*
Chislehurst	,,	*Friday*
Farnboro' and Keston	,,	*Wednesday*
Hayes and Mason's Hill	,,	*Thursday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	,,	*Saturday*
Perry Street and Orpington	,,	*Friday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	,,	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	,,	*Wednesday*
St. Mary Cray and St. Paul's Cray	,,	*Saturday*
Bexley, Bexley Heath, and North Cray	every other	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	,,	*Wednesday*
Crockenhill and Kevington	,,	*Monday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	,,	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	,,	*Friday*
Downe and Keston	,,	*Tuesday*
Eltham and Old Charlton	,,	*Tuesday*
Forest Hill	,,	*Tuesday*
Halstead	,,	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	,,	*Friday*
Lee and Blackheath	,,	*Tuesday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead	,,	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	,,	*Wednesday*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

FARNBOROUGH BREWERY, BY BROMLEY, KENT, S.E

C. W. GORDON,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Working Jeweller, Silversmith, Engraver, Hair Worker, Optician, &c.,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

Established 1854.

	FROM
Gold Links.....	10/-
Plated do.	4/-
Hair Guards ...	5/-
Plated Lockets	1/6
Gold Brooches...	7/-
Silver do.....	2/-
Plated do.	3/-
Silver Pins	1/6
Plated Earrings	2/-
Silk Guards.....	-/9
Silver Thimbles	1/-



	FROM
Gold Watches...	70/-
Silver do.....	40/-
Clocks	6/-
Gold Chains...	30/-
Silver do.....	9/-
Gold Earrings...	3/6
Gold Lockets ...	3/6
Gold Pins	2/6
Wedding Rings	7/6
Gold Keepers ...	5/-
Gold Pencil Cases	3/6

Gold, Steel, and Shell Spectacles and Eyeglasses to suit all sights, at low prices. Best Brazilian Pebbles 12/- per pair. A large assortment of Jet Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, &c. Orders punctually attended to.

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W. T. KELSEY

MILLER,

CORN, COAL, AND SEED MERCHANT,

High Street, Bromley, and Southend Mills.

Depots at Bromley and Beckenham Stations.

BEST COALS ONLY.

Double Screened Walls End Coal, and Gas Coke, at the lowest market prices, delivered in large or small quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers.

DEALER IN HAY, STRAW, MALT, & HOPS. AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN SEEDS OF THE BEST QUALITY. [*Terms Cash Monthly,*

JAMES MOWAT

Tailor, Hatter, and Woollen Draper,

(Regimental Tailor to the Queen's Own W.K.Y.C.)

INVITES inspection of his Stock of first class SCOTCH and West of ENGLAND ANGOLA TWEEDS for Summer wear, which for economy and comfort cannot be surpassed; made in the first style at prices from 7½ to 10 per cent. below London charges. A choice selection of BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, &c., for Evening Dress. Tastefully made, and fit guaranteed.

SCHOOL OUTFITS,
YOUTHS'
AND
BOYS'
CLOTHING.

A large assortment of Materials elegant and durable for Young Gentlemen's wear, and the prices exceedingly moderate.

SERVANTS'
LIVERIES

of the best and most durable Cloths at moderate prices.

LIVERY HATS
AND
LACES.

Agent to the Briton Medical and General Life Assurance Association.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT. ESTABLISHED 1796

MOWAT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER

(Many years Manager for J. Reid, Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guaranteed.

EVERY Description of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

Importer of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c.

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, S.E.

J. A. MOWAT desires particularly to draw attention to his system of fitting, which unites perfect ease with fashionable neatness. essentials without which no boot or shoe can possibly give satisfaction

MARKET SQUARE BROMLEY.

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Horse Shoeing upon Common Sense Principles.

WILLIAM F. CHATTELL,

MEMBER of the ROYAL COLLEGE of VETERINARY SURGEONS,

BROMLEY, KENT.

Undertakes the treatment of Disease in all the Domesticated Animals. Operations skilfully performed. Medicines may be had on application.

HORSES EXAMINED AS TO SOUNDNESS.

SHOEING FORGES AT

MASON'S HILL, and HIGH ST., BROMLEY, KENT.

Contracts for both Medical Attendance and Shoeing, if preferred.

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BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Subscription 10s. per Annum, or 2s. 6d. per Quarter.

IN CONNEXION WITH

Mudie's Library

THE READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY

At the New Town Hall,

are open daily, from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted)

A considerable addition has been made to the permanent Library, & a plentiful supply of

Newspapers and Periodicals are provided.

J. NETTLEFOLD, } Hon. Secs.
J. COOPER, }

Catalogues, Price 6d, can be had of E. Strong, Printer.

BAXTER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH MEDICINE,

A safe and efficacious Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary affections generally, will in most cases give immediate relief, or cure the most violent Cough after long standing, provided there is no physical disorganisation.

The above can be obtained from

W. W. BAXTER,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society by exam.)

FAMILY CHEMIST,

Opposite the White Hart Hotel,

BROMLEY, KENT.—Established 1818.

And at Beckenham.

N.B. The purest Chemicals with the finest Drugs the markets afford, are alone used in this establishment, and no exertion is spared to ensure accuracy, punctuality and dispatch in preparing Physicians' Prescriptions, which are dispensed only by Competent Assistants, with the personal superintendance of the Proprietor.

W. W. BAXTER having premises adjoining the Drug Establishment, supplies every description of **Fish** and other **Sauces, Pickles, &c.,** of the best quality, from Messrs. Burgess and Sons' Italian Warehouse, Strand.

Finest Salad Oil in Flasks, Quarts and Pints, bottled from Lucca Oil of the First Quality.

Best Wax, Spermaceti, and Margarine Candles, from Messrs. FIELD, Wax Chandlers to Her Majesty.

Price's Patent Belmont Wax and Sperm and Composite Candles, with every other description of Patent Candles as they are invented.

Palmer's Metallic Wick Candles of all sizes.

Child's, Albert, Price's New and all other kinds of Night Lights

Pure Sperm and other Oils for every description of Lamps.

Finest Colza Oil for the French Moderator Lamps.

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ELKINGTON & CO'S':

Celebrated Electro Silver Plate,

Can now be obtained upon the same terms as at any of their Establishments, of

G. WEEKS, Furnishing Ironmonger,

(Near the White Hart Hotel,)

BROMLEY, KENT.

G.W. respectfully solicits an inspection of his NEW SHOW ROOM, wherein will be found some of the Choicest Goods from the above celebrated Establishment, also Papier-maché Tea Trays, Coal Vases, Fire Guards, &c. New patterns this season.

Old Goods Replated by Elkington's patent process.

NOTICE.

I. URIDGE, MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY,

Begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity, that he has REMOVED THE CHINA AND GLASS BUSINESS

to larger and more convenient Premises,

Nos. 15 & 16, Market Square.

Bromley Hair Cutting & Shampooing Rooms.

C. FILBY & SON,

(From Douglas, New Bond Street)

BEG to call attention to the above rooms for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's, HAIR CUTTING, WASHING, etc.

A choice and varied selection of Hair Brushes, Combs Toilet Soaps, British and Foreign Perfumes, and all Toilet requisites.

Agents for the Sale of Douglas' celebrated preparations for the Hair.

HIGH STREET,

OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

Steam Brewery, Bromley Common,

KENT.

W. PAWLEY, Jun.

Begs to call attention to his superior PALE and BITTER ALES, STOUT and PORTER, brewed expressly for Private Families.

Orders Addressed to the above Brewery, will receive prompt attention.

W. P. would impress upon his customers the importance of filling their Cellars with the October Brewing for the Autumn consumption.

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BROMLEY LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Subscription 10s. per Annum, or 2s. 6d. per Quarter.

IN CONNEXION WITH

Mudie's Library

THE READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY

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J. NETTLEFOLD, J. COOPER, } Hon. Secs.

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And at Beckenham.

N.B. The purest Chemicals with the finest Drugs the markets afford, are alone used in this establishment, and no exertion is spared to ensure accuracy, punctuality and dispatch in preparing Physicians' Prescriptions, which are dispensed only by Competent Assistants, with the personal superintendance of the Proprietor.

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Finest Salad Oil in Flasks, Quarts and Pints, bottled from Lucca Oil of the First Quality.

Best Wax, Spermaceti, and Margarine Candles, from Messrs. FIELD, Wax Chandlers to Her Majesty.

Price's Patent Belmont Wax and Sperm and Composite Candles, with every other description of Patent Candles as they are invented,

Palmer's Metallic Wick Candles of all sizes.

CHILD'S, ALBERT, PRICE'S NEW AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF NIGHT LIGHTS

Pure Sperm and other Oils for every description of Lamps.

Finest Colza Oil for the French Moderator Lamps.

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BROMLEY DIRECTORY.

New Residents in Bromley, Bickley, Beckenham, Chislehurst, Down, Farnborough, Hayes, Keston, and West Wickham, are desired to forward their names and addresses early, to the *Bromley Record* office, in order that they may appear in the Directory, which will shortly appear.

South Eastern INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A PUBLIC MEETING in support of the above project, will be held at the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, on Monday, September 4th, 1865. John Leatherdale, Esq., will Preside.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES. Mrs. and Miss BRAY, 1, Laurel Villa, Mason's Hill, Bromley.

A. HARE,
GENERAL DRAPER,
White Gate Cottage,
BROMLEY COMMON, KENT.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

LUCY DUNN & SON,
Successors to E. Dunn Sen.
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS,
Cabinet Makers, Undertakers, &c.,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.
Blinds of all description made to order.
Goods Valued and Purchased on Commission.

WOOD, BAKER, FARWIC,
Supplies Families at Widmore, Bickley, and Bromley Common, daily, with
Genuine Home Made Bread.
Orders punctually attended to.

Established 1843.

W. WOODALL,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game,
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

RICHARD TALBOYS,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Family Ale and Stout Stores,
"GEORGE & DRAGON," HAYES, KENT.

Large or Small Parties supplied with Dinner or Tea.

GOOD BEDS. GOOD STABLING.
Skittle & Quoit Ground.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, PLAISTOW.

QUARTERLY PUPILS taken, who receive all the advantages of a Middle Class School. An experienced and Practical Teacher has been appointed as Master. Terms, no Extras, 10*s* 6*d* and 7*s* 6*d* Per Quarter.

The Course of Instruction, which is intended to fit youths for a commercial career, embraces English Grammar, and Composition. History, and Geography, Mathematics, including Book-keeping &c. &c.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
POSTING, LIVERY, AND BAIT YARD,
BROMLEY, KENT.
Open and Close Carriages, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Omnibuses, and Spring Vans,
Hearses and Mourning Coaches.
W. LOWNDS, Proprietor.

T. BLUNDELL
Fishmonger, Poulterer, &c.
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME,
Market Square, Bromley.
Families supplied with Fish, &c., by contract or otherwise.
Wenham Lake and Rough Ice Merchant.

J. PEERLESS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER,
AND UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
BROMLEY, KENT.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY,
From Silk and Son's, Long Acre,
Coach and Harness Maker,
1, PARK ROAD, CHISLEHURST.
Carriages Repaired, Painted, and Lined, on the most reasonable terms.
Second hand Carriages taken in and Sold on Commission. New Carriages Built on the shortest notice. A fair price allowed for old ones.
Two Bath Chairs for Hire.

WILLIAM GRUBB
Carpenter Builder & Undertaker
MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY
Window Blinds of every description made to order. Estimates given for General repairs.

BATH CHAIR FOR HIRE. Apply to Mr. Verrall, Stationer, High Street, Bromley.

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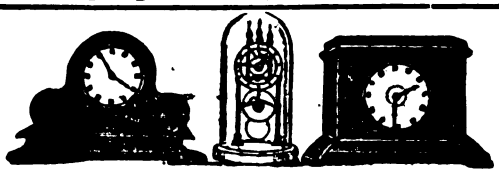
J. K. HUNTER,
PRACTICAL COACH BUILDER,
LONDON ROAD, BROMLEY.

Carriages Built and Repaired on the most approved principles.

J. K. H. begs to call attention to his celebrated Cane Pony Carriages admitted by Connoisseurs to be unrivalled.

Pony and Carriages to Let. *An Invalid Hand Chair for Hire.*

Old Carriages purchased, or taken in exchange.

Established  **1797.**

HOW, BROTHERS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Jewellers and Silversmiths,

2, WIDMORE ROAD, BROMLEY.

(*LATE MARKET PLACE.*)

Turret and House Clocks wound up and kept in repair, by the Year.

WEDDING & MOURNING RINGS.

Agent to the Royal Exchange Assurance Fire & Life Offices—A large participation in Life profits

---

W. H. INGLES,
OLD ESTABLISHED
Saddle & Harness Manufacturer
BROMLEY & CHISLEHURST, KENT.

A large assortment of Whips, Spurs, Bits, Brushes, and every article necessary for Stable use, always on hand.

Accidental Death Insurance Company.
FOUNDED 1849,

CHIEF OFFICES, 7, BANK BUILDINGS, LONDON.

Present Rate of Business exceeds **£100,000** *a year.* *Claims paid* **£260,000**

Agent for Bromley—Mr W. M. WALMISLEY,

2, Grove Villas, Palace Grove, Widmore Lane

Of whom every information can be obtained, & Policies effected, any evening after 5 p.m.

Accidents to Life or Limb, In Field, Road, or even at Home, provided for by a policy of the Accidental Death Insurance Company. £2000 in case of death, and £12 per week while laid up by injury, secured by an Annual payment of £6; or 1000 in case of death, and £6 per week while laid up by Injury, secured by an Annual payment of £3. Smaller amounts in proportion.

N B. Fire and Life business to any amount carried out without loss of time.

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GEORGE PAMPHILON,

(Late S. P. Acton,)

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER MERCHANT,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

Bass's Pale Ale and Guinness's Dublin Stout in Casks and Bottles.

Agent to the Norwich Union Fire and Life Office.

Orders received for Messrs IND, COOPE, & Co's, Romford and Burton Ales

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

SELLING OFF !!

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

For a Short time only! Previous to Business Alterations,

The Extensive Stock-in-Trade of

C. CORDON,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

Comprising the following:

Gold Watches	Gold Lockets	Gold Links	Plated Brooches
Silver do.	Gold Pins	Plated do.	Silver Pins
Clocks	Wedding Rings	Hair Guards	Plated Earrings
Gold Chains	Gold Keepers	Plated Lockets	Silk Guards
Silver do,	Gold Pencil Cases	Gold Brooches	Silver Thimbles
Gold Earrings	&c., &c.	&c., &c.	&c. &c.

Which will be offered at Cost Price, commencing on the First of November.

All Goods guaranteed both as to Quality and Workmanship.

C. G. finding his present business premises too small, has secured the Lease of the adjoining house together with the house he at present occupies, and in order to commence with an entirely new stock, he now offers his stock on hand at considerably reduced prices.

The Bickley Park Stables,

CHISLEHURST STATION.

THESE Stables will be opened on the 6th inst., for the reception of Bait Horses, or to stand at Livery.

Good loose Boxes, &c.

W. PAWLEY, PROPRIETOR.

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LONDON AND CHISLEHURST LINE.

DOWN.—WEEK DAYS.

																		SUNDAYS.			
Charing Cross ...	6 30	8 20	.....	10 0	10 50	11 40	1 30	3 35	4 28	5 12	6 5	7 35	9 20	9 5	1 0	4
Blackfriars	6 32	8 23	.....	——	10 53	11 43	1 32	3 37	——	5 14	——	7 37	9 32	9 7	1 2	4
London Bridge	6 39	8 30	9 16	10 6	11 0	11 50	1 40	3 44	4 35	5 20	6 12	7 45	9 40	9 15	1 10	4
New Cross	6 47	8 38	9 23	10 14	11 8	11 58	1 48	3 53	4 43	5 28	6 20	6 53	9 48	9 23	1 19	4
Chislehurst	7 0	8 53	9 37	10 27	11 23	12 13	2 2	4 4	4 57	5 40	6 33	8 6	10 1	9 37	1 33	5

UP.—WEEK DAYS.

														SUNDAYS.		
Chislehurst 7 26	8 18	9 18	9 58	10 40	11 35	1 33	2 40	4 12	5 20	5 50	6 49	8 40	9 55	1 50	5
New Cross 7 47	8 30	9 30	10 9	10 53	11 47	1 45	2 53	4 24	5 33	6 2	7 0	8 53	10 7	2 3	6
London Bridge 7 57	8 40	9 40	10 18	11 2	11 57	1 55	3 2	4 34	5 43	6 12	7 10	9 2	10 17	2 13	6
Blackfriars 8 2	.....	9 45	10 23	11 5	12 0	2 0	3 5	4 39	5 47	6 17	7 15	9 7	10 23	2 17	6
Charing Cross ...8 5	.....	9 50	10 27	11 10	12 5	2 5	3 10	4 44	5 53	6 23	7 20	9 13	10 27	2 22	6

South Eastern Industrial Exhibition.

BROMLEY SUBSCRIPTION LIST, up to October 28th.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
John Leatherdale, Esq.	1	1	0	T. G. Rance, Esq.	0	10	0
R. Soames, Esq.	1	1	0	H. Deane, Jun., Esq.	0	10	0
J. Richardson, Esq.	1	1	0	Capt. Satterthwaite	1	1	0
H. Constable. Esq.	1	1	0	G. W. Norman, Esq.	2	2	0
Jas. Batten, Esq.	1	1	0	H. Norman, Esq.	1	1	0
I. Batten, Esq, ...	1	1	0	C. Barry, Esq.	1	1	0
J. B. Browne, Esq.	1	1	0	T. Nickalls, Esq.	1	1	0
H. Chaplins, Esq.	0	10	6	C. F. Devas, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Telford	1	1	0	Mr. H. C. Lukey	0	10	0
J. Garle, Esq.	1	1	0	Mr. G. Weeks	0	5	0
G. Fenning, Esq.	1	1	0	Mr. W. W. Baxter	0	5	0
E. Bilke, Esq.	1	1	0	J. Wilkinson, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Clarke	1	1	0	Mr. J. S. Carpenter	0	5	0
J. White, Esq.	2	0	0	Mr. E. Dunn	0	5	0
S. P. Acton, Esq.	1	1	0				
					£37	1	6

Fancy Drapery, Baby Linen,

Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment,

COLLEGE PLACE, BROMLEY.

E. YOUNG respectfully invites inspection to the following goods for the Winter Season:

Aberdeen Winseys and French Merinoes, White and Fancy Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves and Woollen Goods.

THE SHOW ROOM IS NOW OPEN WITH A CHOICE STOCK OF MILLINERY AND JACKETS.

Apprentices Wanted to the Dressmaking.

WEST WICKHAM, KENT.

About 23 Acres of Valuable Underwood.

MESSRS. G. B. & S. BAXTER & PAYNE have been favoured with instructions from Co'. Lennox To Sell by Auction, at the Swan Inn, West Wickham, Kent, on *Friday, November* 10th, 18 at 3 for 4 o'clock, about 5 acres of excellent Underwood, called Well wood, on the Wickham Co Estate; about 8 acres of ditto, called James' wood, on ditto; about 10 acres of ditto, called Leafy Gr on ditto; which will be sold in suitable lots.

May be viewed three days preceding the Sale, and Catalogues had of Mr. Durling, near Ha Farm, West Wickham, who will show the lots; also at the Place of Sale; and of the Auction Valuers, and Land Agents, *TOWN HALL, BROMLEY, KENT*

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Cacket's Farm, Cudham, Kent.

LIVE AND DEAD FARMING STOCK,

110 Loads of Meadow and Clover Hay,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION by Messrs. G. B. & S. BAXTER & PAYNE, by Order of Mr. Veal, who is quitting the Farm, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1865, at Twelve for One o'clock, on the premises as above, 5 young powerful and active draught horses, 3 fine cart colts, a nag mare quiet to ride and drive, a bay pony, 10 fine store pigs, &c., &c., good road waggon iron arms and ladders, 3 dung carts, calf cart, turnrise and other ploughs, ox and seed harrows, horse hoe, nearly new hay-making machine by Ashby and Co., ditto horse rake by Howard, Cleaning Machine, seed barrow, a 4-horse Gear for thrashing machine, scarifier, stack poles, ropes and pulleys, sheep troughs, cow cribs, large iron pot, a copper, iron manger, long wood ditto, barn sieves, barley omelar, old wheels, hurdles, stakes, harness, &c., &c., 110 loads of excellent and well got meadow, clover and sanfoin hay.

May be viewed the day preceding the Sale, and Catalogues had at the Black Horse Inn, Sidcup; Black Boy, St. Mary Cray; New Inn, Farnborough; Queen's Head, Down; Swan Inn, West Wickham; Black Horse Inn, Rushey Green; Bull Inn, Chislehurst; Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneers, Valuers, and Estate Agents, Sun Fire Office,

TOWN HALL, BROMLEY, KENT.

BROMLEY, KENT.

A LONG LEASEHOLD ESTATE.

MESSRS. G. B. & S. BAXTER & PAYNE have received instructions to Sell by Auction, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change Alley, Cornhill, London, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1865, at 12 for 1 o'clock, Three substantial brick-built and slated Dwelling Houses with Shops, in a business position, together with Two Cottages, each containing 2 bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, and yard, situate at Park Road, New Bromley, Kent, and let to excellent tenants, producing the rent of £101 14s. per annum.

May be viewed preceding the Sale, and Printed Particulars had of Messrs. HORSLEY & SON, Solicitors, 8, Bank Chambers, Lothbury, London; of Mr. Field, 9, Chapel Street, Woolwich; and of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents.

TOWN HALL, BROMLEY, KENT.

LEE, KENT.

FREEHOLD HOUSES

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION by Messrs. G. B. & S. BAXTER & PAYNE, on *Tuesday, November* 24th, 1865, at Twelve for One o'clock, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change Alley, Cornhill, London. Three Substantial Brick-built Dwelling Houses, well adapted for Shops, in a thickly populated neighbourhood, at Dacre Street, Lee, Kent, and now let to old Tenants at the low Rent, amounting to £35 per annum, and will be Sold in One Lot.

May be viewed Seven days preceding the Sale, and Printed Particulars had of Messrs. NASH, FIELD, and LAYTON, Solicitors, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, London; at the Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneers, Valuers, Estate Agents, Sun Fire Office,

TOWN HALL, BROMLEY, KENT.

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BROMLEY COMMON, KENT.

MESSRS. G. B. & S. BAXTER & PAYNE have been favoured with instructions from H. Hebbert, Esq., to Sell by Auction, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change Alley, Cornhill, London, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1865, at 12 for 1 o'clock

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE

With Capital Family Mansion,

Conservatory, greenhouse, good stabling, coach-house, cow-house, poultry-house, Farm yard and Gardener's cottage, plentiful supply of fine water, prettily laid out lawn and pleasure grounds, excellent kitchen Garden well stocked with wall and other fruit trees, together with the beautifully timbered PARK-LIKE MEADOW LAND, the whole being about Twenty Acres, with a frontage to the high road from London to Sevenoaks of about 850 feet, making the property extremely eligible either for occupation, investment, or for building purposes. Situate in the parish of Bromley with fine views of the country around, this part being much sought for, and only about 10 minutes' walk of the Railway Station, half-an-hour's ride to the City or West End, and about 5 minutes' walk of the Church: having been occupied by the late owner is now in hand, and possession can be had upon completion of purchase.

May be viewed 14 days preceding the Sale by order only, to be had of the Auctioneers, and Printed Particulars had of JOHN MARTIN, Esq., Solicitor, 2, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London; at the Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneers and Valuers, Sun Fire Office, TOWN HALL, BROMLEY, KENT.

BROMLEY COMMON, KENT.

Useful Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. G. B. & S. BAXTER & PAYNE have received instructions from H. Hebbert, Esq., to Sell by Auction, on the premises, on *Tuesday, November* 14th, 1865, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock, comprising 4-post bedsteads, good feather beds, wool mattress, blankets, mahogany and painted chests of drawers, mahogany and painted wardrobes, wash stands and fittings, dressing tables and glasses, chairs, tapestry horses, carpets, and sundry useful chamber articles, 2 sets of capital mahogany dining tables, dining room chairs, fender and fire irons, curtains, carpets, the usual kitchen requisites, china, glass, and earthenware, 3 of Palmer's candle lamps, &c., &c., a pair of very handsome grey CARRIAGE HORSES, grey brougham horse, fine short-horn cow, poultry, &c., iron garden roller, water tub on wheels, mowing machine, two 2-light frames and lights, one 1-light ditto, oat crusher, a good stack cloth, poles and ropes, iron and wood garden seats, garden tools, about 200 iron hurdles, cow cribs, iron pig troughs, corn bin, a good 2-horse iron land roller, 300 greenhouse plants, about 12 loads of fine old Meadow Hay, a set of pair-horse plated harness, &c.

May be viewed the day preceding the sale, and Catalogues had at the New Inn, Farnborough; Black Horse Inn, Sidcup; Bull Inn, Chislehurst; Queen's Head, Down; Black Boy, St. Mary Cray; Swan Inn, West Wickham; George Inn, Beckenham; Black Horse Inn, Rushey Green; of Mr. Field, 9, Chapel Street, Woolwich; Place of Sale; and of the Auctioneers, Valuers, &c., Sun Fire Office,

TOWN HALL, BROMLEY, KENT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD STRONG, BROMLEY, KENT.

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THE

BROMLEY RECORD

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

[Registered for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 90. DECEMBER 1st, 1865. Price One Penny.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

UP—Week Days.

| | | |



W. J. ARDERN, DAIRYMAN,

PLAISTOW, NEAR BROMLEY, KENT,

Waits upon Families twice daily, in Bromley Town, New Town, Rochester Place, Widmore, Bickley Freelands Road, Plaistow, Farwig, and London Road, at times to suit their convenience, with GENUINE NEW MILK, &c.

W. NASH,

Begs respectfully to thank the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity for the liberal support they have conferred upon him, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED DAILY.

Hot Dinners from 12 to 2, and Tea and Coffee from 5 a.m.,

Can be obtained at the BROMLEY COFFEE and EATING HOUSE, near the Market Square.

W. KNIGHT,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

"Chequers Inn,"

SOUTHBORO', BROMLEY, KENT.

Licensed to Let Horses and Carriages for Hire.

Wedding Parties accommodated.

Flys to and from Chislehurst, always in attendance at the Bickley Station.

Colts Broken in to hands. Brakes for Pleasure Parties. Saddle Horses. Pony Chaise, &c.

Dealer in Pimps, Bavins, Pea Sticks, Hurdles, Stakes, and all kinds of Fire Wood.

F. HAYNES,

BRASTED CHART, NEAR SEVENOAKS,

KENT.

Good Fibrous Peat for Sale in any quantity at per Ton, sent by Rail to any part.

☞ As small a quantity as one cwt. supplied.

ORDERS BY POST PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

W. PAWLEY, JUN.

Ale & Porter Brewer,

BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.,

1, LAUREL VILLA, MASON'S HILL,

BROMLEY.

MRS. & MISS BRAY.— Begs to annou to the inhabitants of the above loca that they are prepared to receive Daily Pu at the above address.

TERMS, PER QUARTER.

English	1	Guinea
French	1	"
Music	1	"
Drawing	1	"
Singing	1	"

Private Lessons, on equally moderate term

E. FOWNES,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT

New Crown,

BROMLEY COMMON.

Good accommodation for large or sma Parties. Large Tea Gardens.

Flys, Cabs, and Omnibuses for private parties

E. UNSTEAD,

GROCER, CHEESEMONGER, &c

Oil and Italian Warehouseman,

PERSEVERANCE HOUSE,

MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT

A choice assortment of the very best Tea.

All description of Brushes at London Prices

Families waited on daily.

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HAYES, KENT,

Offers his best thanks for the extensive patron age conferred on him by the gentry and inhabi tants of the neighbourhood during the last 1 years, and begs to inform his friends, that h supplies the best variety of Bedding Plants a the lowest prices.

Blooming Plants in season through the year.

LUTHER OLIVE,

MILLER

Hay, Corn, and Straw Dealer

KESTON WIND AND STEAM MILLS

Orders punctually attended to.

TERMS, CASH MONTHLY.

M. A. & F. NEWMAN,

DRESSMAKERS,

Fairfield Villa,

PALACE ROAD, BROMLEY COMMON

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Horse Shoeing upon Common Sense Principles.

WILLIAM F. CHATTELL,

MEMBER of the ROYAL COLLEGE of VETERINARY SURGEONS,

(Cattle Plague Inspector for the Bromley Petty Sessional Division)

BROMLEY, KENT,

Undertakes the treatment of Disease in all the Domesticated Animals. Operations skilfully performed. Medicines may be had on application.

HORSES EXAMINED AS TO SOUNDNESS.

SHOEING FORGES AT

MASON'S HILL, and HIGH ST., BROMLEY, KENT.

Contracts for both Medical Attendance and Shoeing, if preferred.

c. 4, 1865.] THE BROMLEY RECORD.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

To the Gentry and public of Bromley and its Vicinity.

Mr. H. C. VANDERPANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS made arrangements to receive Patients at Mrs. BURGESS'S, London House, High St. on *Mondays* from 11 till 4 o'clock. Every branch of the Profession, Surgical and Mechanical successfully performed. Teeth Extracted by Forceps suited to every form of Tooth, avoiding that cruel crash on the old system. Artificial Teeth arranged on a plan peculiar to himself. References of the highest medical character. Fees strictly moderate.

Established Thirty Years.



IMPORTANT.

If you are troubled with

A SMOKY CHIMNEY

Employ a practical and experienced man to **cure it,** *viz:*—

W. S. WOOD,

Ramoneur & Manufacturer of all kinds of Metal Chimney Tops

Established 1780 CAMDEN COTTAGE, CHISLEHURST, KENT.

M. J. POWELL,

COAL AND COKE MERCHANT

The Depot:—BROMLEY RAILWAY STATION.

M. J. P. begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that he has regularly discharging, Cargoes of first rate WALLS END COALS, and which he is now delivering (Screened) at the low price of 30/- per ton Cash, free of any other charge. The same description of Coal delivered into Carts at the Depôt, 27/- per ton. CLAY CROSS, large and bright burning 28/- delivered. Into purchaser's carts 26/- per ton.

N.B. The present time is the most favourable for laying in a stock for the coming winter.

POST OFFICE, BROMLEY.

J. B. SHILLCOCK,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Post Master.

Established 1830.

Seasonable Remedies fully confirmed in Public favour.

Tooth Ache Powders, Glycerine Lotion, Pectoral Toffee, and Anti-Cholera Specific, 13½d. each.

May be had of any Chemist in the United Kingdom, through the Wholesale Agents, Barclay & Sons, and Newbery & Sons, London.

General Depot for Patent Medicines and Genuine Drugs and Chemicals. Special personal attention is given to dispensing Prescriptions with medicines from Apothecaries Hall and other approved Establishments. A constant supply of healthy Leeches on hand.

DENTISTRY!!

J.B.S. has concluded an engagement with a Gentleman who has had many years experience with the late Mr. Robinson, of Gower St., by which the full benifits of a resident Dentist will be realized,—first class work and fit warranted.—Teeth supplied from 5s. each, Stopping from 1s., Scaling from 2s. 6d.: and Teeth extracted Gratis from 8 to 9 o'clock daily.

P.S. Agent by appointment for Headland & Co's. Homœopathic Medicine.

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FOX AND SON'S DRAYS

ARE APPOINTED TO START FOR:—

Bickley, and Widmore	every	*Saturday*
Bromley New Town, and Market Place	„	*Wednesday*
Bromley	„	*Thursday*
Bromley Common	„	*Friday*
Chelsfield and Shoreham	„	*Monday*
Chislehurst	„	*Friday*
Farnboro' and Keston	„	*Wednesday*
Hayes and Mason's Hill	„	*Thursday*
Lewisham and Greenwich	„	*Saturday*
Perry Street and Orpington	„	*Friday*
Sidcup and Foot's Cray	„	*Monday*
Sevenoaks and Riverhead	„	*Wednesday*
St. Mary Cray and St. Paul's Cray	„	*Saturday*
Bexley, Bexley Heath, and North Cray	every other	*Wednesday*
Beckenham and Penge	„	*Wednesday*
Crockenhill and Kevington	„	*Monday*
Crofton and Locksbottom	„	*Monday*
Croydon and West Wickham	„	*Friday*
Downe and Keston	„	*Tuesday*
Eltham and Old Charlton	„	*Tuesday*
Forest Hill	„	*Tuesday*
Halstead	„	*Tuesday*
Knockholt and Cudham	„	*Friday*
Lee and Blackheath	„	*Tuesday*
Sundridge, Chevening, and Chipstead	„	*Tuesday*
Sydenham and Forest Hill	„	*Wednesday*

N.B.—The Drays leave before the morning Post arrives.

FARNBOROUGH BREWERY, BY BROMLEY. KENT, S.E

E. A. OCLEE,

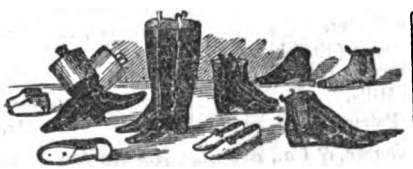
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Musical Chime, and plain Clocks, wound up and kept in repair by the Year.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

MRS ELIZABETH BURGESS,

LONDON HOUSE
HIGH ST.,
BROMLEY, KENT.



THORPE & SONS
CELEBRATED
BOOTS AND SHOES

(ESTABLISHED 1828.)

Wood Clogs, American Overshoes, Thorpe's Boots, Baulch's Calypian Patent Boots.—Orders promptly executed. REPAIRS NEATLY DONE.

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Bromley Hair Cutting & Shampooing Rooms.

C. FILBY & SON,

(From Douglas, New Bond Street)

BEG to call attention to the above rooms for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's HAIR CUTTING, WASHING, etc.

A choice and varied selection of Hair Brushes, Combs, Toilet Soaps, British and Foreign Perfumes, and all Toilet requisites.

Agents for the Sale of Douglas' celebrated preparations for the Hair.

HIGH STREET,

OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

LONDON HOUSE, BROMLEY.

Drapery, Millinery, and Dressmaking Establishment.

W. H. COOPER begs to inform his customers, and the public, he has a very nice assortment of Xmas Tree Ornaments, Fancy Boxes—and various articles suitable for Xmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

NOTICE.—On and after December 1st, 1865, the charge for Admission to View the National Poultry Company's Farm, at Bromley, in Kent, will be Five Shillings for each Visitor (Shareholders only will be admitted free.)

GEORGE KENNEDY GEYELIN, C.E.,
SUPERINTENDING MANAGER.

ABEL FAIRALL,

Stanhope Nursery, Westerham Hill, Kent,

(*About* 8 *Miles from Bromley*)

RESPECTFULLY announces he has now ON SALE Young Nursery Stock, very hardy grown on the Hills, large specimens of Portugal Laurels, Common Laurels, good Bushy Plants well rooted and move well, from 2 to 6 feet high, and other Shrubs, Trees, &c.

Steam Brewery, Bromley Common,

KENT.

W. PAWLEY, Jun.

Begs to call attention to his superior PALE and BITTER ALES, STOUT and PORTER, brewed expressly for Private Families.

Orders Addressed to the above Brewery, will receive prompt attention.

W. P. would impress upon his customers the importance of filling their Cellars with the October Brewing for the Autumn consumption.

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W. T. KELSEY

MILLER,

ORN, COAL, AND SEED MERCHANT,

High Street, Bromley, and Southend Mills.

Depots at Bromley and Beckenham Stations.

BEST COALS ONLY.

uble Screened Walls End Coal, and Gas Coke, at the lowest market prices, delivered in large or small quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers.

EALER IN HAY, STRAW, MALT, & HOPS. AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN SEEDS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

erms—**Net Cash Monthly.** or **5 per Cent.** per month will be charged from date of Invoice.

JAMES MOWAT

Tailor, Hatter, and Woollen Draper,

(Regimental Tailor to the Queen's Own W.K.Y.C.)

NVITES inspection of his Stock of first class SCOTCH and West of ENGLAND MILL'D ANGOLA TWEEDS for Winter wear, which for economy and comfort annot be surpassed; made in the first style at prices from 7½ to 10 per cent. below ondon charges. A choice selection of BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, &c., for vening Dress. Tastefully made, and fit guaranteed. Satisfactory qualities only, dmitted into Stock. Inferior Goods *being dear* at any price.

SCHOOL OUTFITS,
YOUTHS'
AND
BOYS'
CLOTHING.
A large assortment of Materials elegant and durable for Young Gentlemen's wear, and the prices exceedingly moderate.

SERVANTS'
LIVERIES
of the best and most durable Cloths at moderate prices.
LIVERY HATS
AND
LACES.

Agent to the Briton Medical and General Life Assurance Association.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT. **ESTABLISHED 1796**

MOWAT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER

(Many years Manager for J. REID, Regent-street, London)

Lasts made to the Feet, and a good fit guaranteed.

EVERY Description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES of the first quality.

Particular care taken in fitting Youths and Children so as to preserve the Foot in its natural and delicate proportions.

Importer of French Boots, Satin Shoes, Morocco Slippers, &c.

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY, S.E.

J. A. MOWAT desires particularly to draw attention to his system of fitting, which unites perfect ease with fashionable neatness, essentials without which no boot or shoe can possibly give satisfaction

MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY.

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Subscription 10s. per Annum, or 2s. 6d. per Quarter.

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THE READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY

At the New Town Hall,

are open daily, from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted)

A considerable addition has been made to the permanent Library, & a plentiful supply of

Newspapers and Periodicals are provided.

J. NETTLEFOLD, J. COOPER, } HON. SECS.

Catalogues, Price 6d., can be had of E. Strong, Printer.

BAXTER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH MEDICINE.

A safe and efficacious Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary affections generally will in most cases give immediate relief, or cure the most violent Cough after long standing, provided there is no physical disorganisation.

The above can be obtained from

W. W. BAXTER,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society by exam.)

FAMILY CHEMIST,

Opposite the White Hart Hotel,

BROMLEY, KENT.—ESTABLISHED 1818.

And at Beckenham.

N.B. The purest Chemicals with the finest Drugs the markets afford, are alone used in this establishment, and no exertion is spared to ensure accuracy punctuality and dispatch in preparing Physicians' Prescriptions, which are dispensed only by Competent Assistants, with the personal superintendance of the Proprietor.

W. W. BAXTER having premises adjoining the Drug Establishment, supplies every description of **Fish** and other **Sauces, Pickles, &c.,** of the best quality from Messrs. BURGESS and SONS' Italian Warehouse, Strand.

Finest Salad Oil in Flasks, Quarts and Pints, bottled from Lucca Oil of the First Quality.

Best Wax, Spermaceti, and Margarine Candles, from Messrs. **FIELD,** Wax Chandlers to Her Majesty.

Price's Patent Belmont Wax and Sperm and Composite Candles, with every other description of Patent Candles as they are invented.

Palmer's Metallic Wick Candles of all sizes.

CHILD'S, ALBERT, PRICE'S NEW, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF NIGHT LIGHTS

Pure Sperm and other Oils for every description of Lamps.

Finest Colza Oil for the French Moderator Lamps.

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W. N. CARRECK,

STUFFER & PRESERVER

OF

Foreign & English Birds, Animals, Reptiles &c.

FARWIG, BROMLEY, KENT,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the kind patronage which has been bestowed upon him, and hopes by constant attention and moderate prices to ensure a continuance of their favours.

W. SIMMONS,

Tailor, &c.

HENRY ST., FREELANDS ROAD, BROMLEY.

Clothes cleaned on an improved principle.
Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

A. HARE,

GENERAL DRAPER,

White Gate Cottage,

BROMLEY COMMON, KENT.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

LUCY DUNN & SON,

Successors to E. Dunn, Sen.

UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS,

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers, &c.,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY.

Blinds of all description made to order.

Goods Valued and Purchased on Commission.

WOOD, BAKER, FARWIG,

Supplies Families at Widmore, Bickley, and Bromley Common, daily, with

Genuine Home Made Bread.

Orders punctually attended to.

Established 1843.

W. WOODALL,

FISHMONGER, POULTERER

Licensed Dealer in Game,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

RICHARD TALBOYS,

Wine and Spirit Merchant,

Family Ale and Stout Stores,

"GEORGE & DRAGON," HAYES, KENT.

Large or Small Parties supplied with Dinner or Tea.

GOOD BEDS. GOOD STABLING.

Skittle & Quoit Ground.

T. BLUNDELL

Fishmonger, Poulterer, &c.

LICENSED DEALER IN GAME,

Market Square, Bromley.

Families supplied with Fish, &c., by contract or otherwise.

Wenham Lake and Rough Ice Merchant.



REGISTRATION INK.

H. MORRELL'S REGISTRATION INK has been chemically tested, and is the Ink specially selected by Government for the Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and is also used in all Government Offices.

Can be obtained at the *Bromley Record* office.

WILLIAM CARTER,

Plumber, Painter, & Glazier,

PARK ROAD,

BROMLEY, KENT.

[A Card]

MR. W. J. K. COX,

Architect & Surveyor,

Foot's Cray, Kent, S.E.

LUTHER OLIVE,

MILLER

Hay, Corn, and Straw Dealer,

KESTON WIND AND STEAM MILLS.

Orders punctually attended to.

WILLIAM GRUBB,

Carpenter Builder & Undertaker

MARKET PLACE, BROMLEY

Window Blinds of every description made to order.
Estimates given for General repairs.

T. MITCHELL & Co.,

Tiger's Head, Chislehurst,

BEG most respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public at large, that having purchased the business of Mr. Knight, they will be most happy to accommodate with Broughams, open Carriages, Saddle Horses, and Pony Chaise, on the shortest notice. Capital Livery and Bait Stables, and lock-up Coach-houses. Only a short distance from Chislehurst and Bickley Station.

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W. J. ARDERN, DAIRYMAN,

PLAISTOW, NEAR BROMLEY, KENT,

Waits upon Families twice daily, in Bromley Town, New Town, Rochester Place, Widmore, Bickley, Freelands Road, Plaistow, Farwig, and London Road, at times to suit their convenience, with GENUINE NEW MILK, &c.

H. J. YELDOM,

BIRD-STUFFER,

Birds, Animals, &c., English and Foreign, Preserved, Stuffed, and Mounted on the lowest terms. Strict attention paid to attitude and colour. 1, College Place, High Street, Bromley, Kent.

MRS. SANGER,

Dressmaker and Milliner,

MARKET SQUARE,

BROMLEY, KENT.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES. Mrs. and Miss BRAY, 1, Laurel Villa, Mason's Hill, Bromley, corner of Palace Road.

GEORGE EDWARDS,

Tailor,

No. 14, *New Bromley, Kent,*

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood that all orders with which he may be favoured with, will receive prompt attention. Gentlemen's and children's clothes cleaned and repaired. Good workmanship and fit guaranteed.

W. KNIGHT,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

"Chequers Inn,"

SOUTHBORO', BROMLEY, KENT.

Licensed to Let Horses and Carriages for Hire. Wedding Parties accommodated.

Flys to and from Chislehurst, always in attendance at the Bickley Station.

Colts Broken in to hands. Brakes for Pleasure Parties. Saddle Horses. Pony Chaise, &c.

Dealer in Pimps, Bavins, Pea Sticks, Hurdles, Stakes, and all kinds of Fire Wood.

Established 1827.

J. RUSSELL

Keston, Hayes, Bromley, and Bickley Carrier,

To and from all parts of London daily.

Calling at the following Offices :—

The Spotted Dog, Strand	White Lion cellar, Gracechurch street
Ship, Charing Cross	Half Moon, Gracechurch St.
Spread Eagle, Regent circus	Phœnix, King William St. City
Blue Post, Holborn	George Inn, Borough
King of Denmark, Old Bailey	Catherine Wheel, Borough
Spread Eagle, Gracechurch street	George and Dragon, Limekilns, Greenwich.

Orders received at Mr. Leach's, Grocer, Bromley; and Mr. J. Browning's, Grocer, Widmore.

J.R. having recently purchased the Good-will of Mr. Grigg's Carrying business, and taken the premises lately occupied by him in Widmore Road, respectfully solicits the favours of the inhabitants of Bromley and neighbourhood, which will continue to receive his best care and attention.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Hall's Farm, Sundridge Hall,

BROMLEY, KENT,

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Bromley, Bickley, and Shortlands, that he has commenced to serve the above places twice daily, with Genuine New Milk, Cream, Fresh Butter, and New Laid Eggs.

All orders addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

W. WINGHAM,

BUILDER,

BROMLEY, KENT, S.E.

Contracts for Repairs and Alterations. Depôt for Drain Pipes, Chimney Tops, Garden Edgings, Vases &c. &c. Encaustic and other Pavings from 5/- per yard, a great variety of Patterns may be seen upon application. Orders by Post punctually attended to.

NEW MILK.—Mr. SKILLETER, Farmer, Bickley, waits upon families in the neighbourhood twice daily, at times to suit their convenience, with

GENUINE NEW MILK.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,

1, COLLEGE PLACE, HIGH STREET,

BROMLEY, KENT,

Conducted by Mrs. Wheatley.

Music by Mr. W. LATTER, from the Royal Academy of Music.

Terms moderate.

Young Gentlemen admitted under 10 years of age.

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WANTED—A Nurse Girl, about 14 years of age; one from the country preferred. Apply at the Record Office, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED—A good Cook, good character required: smoking, chewing, or taking snuff objected to. Address T. K. D., Post Office, Hayes, Kent. o

WANTED by a respectable young person in Bromley or its neighbourhood, a situation as Housemaid, where a parlour-maid or footman is kept. Address A.B., Mrs. Burgess, London House, High-street, Bromley, Kent, S.E. o

WANTED, a few miles from London, a good Cook, who can manage a small dairy and bake bread. A thoroughly good character indispensable. Assistance given in the kitchen. State age and wages required. Address C. C., Post-office, Barnet, Herts, N.

WANTED, in a Laundry, a young person who has been used to Washing and Ironing. Apply H. Dale, Shortland Cottages, Hayes Lane, Bromley, Kent. o

FOR SALE—200,000 Stock Bricks. Enquire of Mr. Skilleter, Southborough Brickfield, Bromley, Kent.

FOR SALE—A quantity of choice Fruit Trees standard and framed; also gooseberry and currant ditto. Apply to Mr. J. Brister, High-street, Bromley Kent.

FOR SALE, Several Tons of Good Potatoes, at four and five shillings per cwt. Also a Horse, suitable for a Tradesman's cart. Apply to J. GRIFFIN, near Locksbottom. o

A LADY, residing a mile and a half from Bromley Church, is desirous of engaging a Teacher or Teachers to instruct her two daughters in French and Music. Apply by letter, stating terms, &c., A. Z., Printing Office, Bromley, o

A YOUNG LADY having a morning engagement, would devote part of her afternoon to give Lessons in Music, or General Instruction. Neighbourhood of Beckenham preferred. Good references. Address H., "Bromley Record" Office, Kent. o

DAILY GOVERNESS.—WANTED by a Young Lady, accustomed to tuition, a situation as Morning or Daily Governess in Bromley or the immediate neighbourhood. Address F. T., Post-office, Bromley. o

TEN CARTE DE VISITES 2s. 6d., twelve 3s., twenty-four 5s., fifty 10s., send carte with stamps, when very superior copies beautifully mounted, with the original, will be returned post free within fourteen days. T. HERBERT WILLIAMS, West Kent Photographic Studio, 2, Marion Villas, North Road, Forest Hill, S.E. o

G. WEEKS, Ironmonger, has a vacancy for a respectable Youth, in the Workshops.

TO BE LET.—Park Road, Bromley, Two semi-detached Villas, each containing four Bedrooms, W.C., Drawing-room, Parlour, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry, and Garden. Apply to Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess, London House, High-street, Bromley. Register Office for Servants. o

AS GARDENER, Married, aged 26. Can wait well at table. Direct A. Z., Post-office, Farnhorough, Kent. o

AN ALTO SINGER wishes an engagement in a Church Choir, in or near Bromley; also private engagements. Address A. Z., 24, Mooreland Road, Bromley Hill, Bromley, S.E. o

JAMES JOHNSON,

Pork Butcher & Poulterer,

NEW ROAD, WIDMORE,

AND AT

HAYES, KENT.

J. J. begs to acknowledge the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business in this neighbourhood, and to inform his numerous patrons that he has Opened a Shop at Widmore, and trusts, by assiduous attention to all orders, to merit a continuance of their favours. o

BROMLEY POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Despatch of Mails and Delivery of Letters at and from the above Post Office.

ARRIVALS.—5.20 a.m., Cross Post from Croydon; 9.1 a.m., 2.6 7.6 & 9.11 p.m. from London

DESPATCHES.—9.0 a.m., 12.0 3.45 & 8.45 p.m. to London; and 7.5 p.m. Cross Post to Croydon

DELIVERIES.—Town District, 7.0 & 9.30 a.m. 1.30 & 7.30 p.m.

SUNDAYS.—Arrival, 5.20 a.m., Cross Post.—Despatch, Cross Post to London, 7.0 p.m.—Deliveries 7.0 a.m.

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Bromley Railway Station.
W. LOWNDS

Having made arrangements with the London, Chatham & Dover Railway Company, to collect and deliver Luggage in connection with the above-named Station, respectfully requests that all instructions as to Luggage, Cabs, or other conveyances, be sent to him, directed White Hart Hotel, Bromley, or to the Station Master, Bromley Station.

All Orders forwarded as above will be punctually attended to.

W. NASH

Begs respectfully to thank the inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity for the liberal support they have conferred upon him, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED DAILY.

Hot Dinners from 12 to 2, and Tea and Coffee from 5 a.m.,

Can be obtained at the BROMLEY COFFEE and EATING HOUSE, near the Market Square.

MRS. G. HARRIS,

Straw Hat and Bonnet

MANUFACTURER,

IN returning thanks for the liberal support she has received during the past ten years, most respectfully informs her customers that she has removed from High Street, to Rose Cottage, New Town, Bromley, where she trusts by strict attention to merit a continuation of the favours hitherto conferred on her.

N.B. Bonnets cleaned, dyed, and altered to the present fashion.

ISAAC LASLETT,

LIME MANUFACTURER

DOWN, KENT.

Begs to inform Builders and others, that he has best hard Chalk-stone Lime always on hand at the Works, near the Keston Church.

Good Roads. Men always in attendance.

Orders by Post Punctually attended to.

H. VINCENT,

Fly Proprietor,

NORTH END, DOWN, KENT.

Licensed to Let Close or Open Carriages.

Light work carefully done by Cart or Van.

Orders by post punctually attended to.

E. FOWNES,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT

New Crown,

BROMLEY COMMON.

Good accommodation for large or small Parties. Large Tea Gardens.

Flys, Cabs, and Omnibuses for private parties.

E. UNSTEAD,

GROCER, CHEESEMONGER, &c.

Oil and Italian Warehouseman,

PERSEVERANCE HOUSE.

MASON'S HILL, BROMLEY, KENT.

A choice assortment of the very best Teas.

All description of Brushes at London Prices.

Families waited on daily.

2, Denmark Villas, Widmore Lane, Bromley.

MRS. COWLAN desires to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity that she has established at the above address a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Terms for day pupils:—General English Education, One Guinea; Music, One Guinea; French, 10s. 6d.

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.—A Large Room to Let, Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without Attendance. For particulars, apply to Miss MUMFORD.

F. HAYNES,

BRASTED CHART, NEAR SEVENOAKS, KENT.

Good Fibrous Peat for Sale in any quantity at per Ton, sent by Rail to any part.

☞ As small a quantity as one ton supplied.

ORDERS BY POST PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN VARLEY,

SHEFFIELD CUTLER,

NEW TOWN, BROMLEY,

RETURNS his best thanks to the Gentry and Tradesmen of Bromley and its vicinity for the liberal patronage he has received for the last 14 years, and informs them that Cutlery in all its branches is done at his Shop in New Bromley.

New Blades put to table, carving, dessert, pen, pocket, pruning, and budding knives.—New handles put to razor blades.—Razors ground and set.—Clipping scissors and tailor's shears ground.—Springs to carving forks.—Umbrellas, parasols repaired and made to order.

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GEORGE PAMPHILON,

(Late S. P. Acton,)

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER MERCHANT,

HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT.

Bass's Pale Ale and Guinness's Dublin Stout in Casks and Bottles.

Agent to the Norwich Union Fire and Life Office.

Orders received for Messrs IND, COOPE, & Co.'s, Romford and Burton Ales

Bromley Literary Institute.

ON TUESDAY, 12th inst., the SECOND PENNY READING in connection with the Institute will be given, and on WEDNESDAY, 27th *December*, 1865, the 8th ANNUAL CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT, "*In aid of the Funds of the Society*," will take place in the Town Hall, which will be thus inaugurated for Evening purposes. Particulars of both of the above will be duly announced in the bills.

NOTICE.

I. URIDGE, MARKET SQUARE, BROMLEY,

Begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Bromley and its vicinity, that he has REMOVED THE CHINA AND GLASS BUSINESS to larger and more convenient Premises,

Nos. 15 & 16, Market Square.

Establishment for Young Ladies,

KESTON HOUSE, KESTON, KENT.

A few vacancies, English and Accomplishments, attended to by the Principals and Professors.

THE MISSES GREEN respectfully solicit an early inspection of their entirely new and extensive assortment of Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas Presents.

Bagatelle Boards. Parlour Croquet, Flemish Billiards, and Superior Magic Lanthorns Let on Hire.

NEW ROAD AND MARKET SQUARE,

BROMLEY.

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IMPORTANT SALE.

COLLEGE PLACE, HIGH ST., BROMLEY.

E. YOUNG respectfully informs the Ladies of Bromley and the neighbourhood that being obliged to leave the Town through Family Illness, he intends

SELLING OFF the ENTIRE STOCK,

CONSISTING OF

MILLINERY, BABY LINEN, UNDER CLOTHING,

Mantles, Jackets, Aberdeen Winseys, Family Dresses, Prints, and General Drapery, at such prices as must ensure a speedy clearance.

The Stock will be re-marked, and Sale commence on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3rd.

P.S. The Dressmaking continued as usual.

HOMŒOPATHY.

BROMLEY HOMŒOPATIC DISPENSARY

(Will shortly be opened)

HIGH ST., ADJOINING THE WHITE HART HOTEL.

Physican—

ALFRED ORLANDO JONES, M.D., M.C., M.R.C.S.E., L.M.R.C.S.

Patients will be seen on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 9 to 10 a.m.

Chemist and Dispenser—

MR. GOULD.

EDWARD GOULD, HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST, 10 years Dispenser, &c., to the London Homœopathic Hospital, begs leave to inform the Residents, Gentry, and others of Bromley and its neighbourhood that he has taken suitable premises in High-street, Bromley, adjoining the White Hart Hotel—part of which will be devoted to the Bromley Homœopathic Dispensary, referred to in the foregoing advertisement, the remaining part he will reserve for the Pharmacy.

It will be opened as soon as the necessary alterations and fittings are completed.

A detailed prospectus will shortly be issued. In the meantime, orders for Medicine Chests, Books, &c., &c., will be received and promptly executed at the principal Establishment, 32, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

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NO INFORMATION.

LONDON AND CHISLEHURST LINE.

DOWN.—WEEK DAYS.

																		SUNDAYS.			
Charing Cross...	6 30	8 20	.....	10 0	10 50	11 40	1 30	3 35	4 28	5 12	6 6	7 35	9 30	9 5	1 0	4 30
Blackfriars	6 33	8 23	.....	——	10 53	11 43	1 33	3 37	——	5 14	——	7 37	9 32	9 7	1 3	4 32
London Bridge	6 39	8 30	9 15	10 6	11 0	11 50	1 40	3 44	4 35	5 20	6 13	7 45	9 40	9 15	1 10	4 40
New Cross	6 47	8 38	9 23	10 14	11 8	11 58	1 48	3 52	4 43	5 28	6 20	6 53	9 48	9 23	1 18	4 49
Chislehurst	7 0	8 53	9 37	10 27	11 23	12 13	2 3	4 4	4 57	5 40	6 33	8 6	10 1	9 37	1 33	5 1

UP.—WEEK DAYS.

															SUNDAYS.			
Chislehurst 7 35	8 19	9 18	9 58	10 40	11 35	1 38	2 40	4 12	5 20	5 50	6 48	8 40	9 55	1 50	5 50
New Cross 7 47	8 30	9 30	10 9	10 53	11 47	1 45	2 53	4 24	5 33	6 2	7 0	8 53	10 7	2 2	6 2
London Bridge 7 57	8 40	9 40	10 18	11 2	11 57	1 55	3 2	4 34	5 43	6 13	7 10	9 2	10 17	2 12	6 12
Blackfriars 8 2	.....	9 45	10 23	11 5	12 0	2 0	3 5	4 39	5 47	6 17	7 15	9 7	10 22	2 17	6 17
Charing Cross ...8 5	.....	9 50	10 27	11 10	12 5	2 5	3 10	4 44	5 53	6 23	7 20	9 13	10 27	2 22	6 22

Try J. MOWAT'S

Scotch Mill'd Angola & Cheviot Tweed

TROWSERING,

At 16*s.* per pair, to measure, warranted shrunk, and not to be equalled at the price in or out of London. *Terms Cash.*

THESE GOODS ARE NOT TO BE BOOKED.

KENT DYE WORKS.

J. BROWNING & SON,

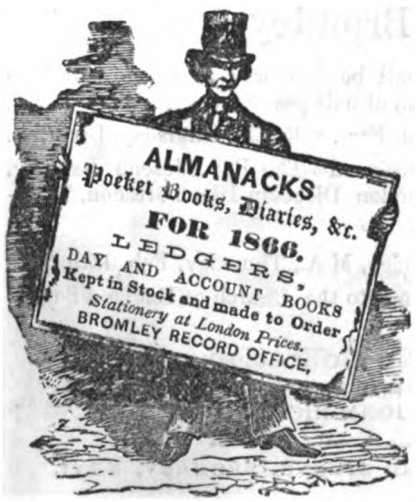
FURNITURE DYERS AND CLEANERS,

WIDMORE, and at 165, *OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.*

Damask, Moreen and Chintz Furniture, Druggets Cleaned and glazed—Shawls, Muslin Dresses, Curtains, Counterpanes, Blankets, Carpets, Hearth Rugs cleaned as new.

N.B.—All Parcels fetched and delivered free.

All Parcels or Orders left at Miss Mumford's, Bromley; Mr. Tovey's, St. Mary Cray; or Mr. J. Browning's, Widmore, will receive immediate attention.





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MESSRS. G. B. & S. BAXTER, AND PAYNE,

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS,

Town Hall, Bromley, Kent.

MID-KENT MONTHLY PROPERTY REGISTER,

Will be found the greatest facility for Parties seeking, or wishing to dispose of Furnished or Unfurnished Residences, Estates, Farms, and Property generally.

Sales by Auction, Valuations for Railway Compensation, also of Furniture, and for Probate and Legacy duty, Assessments of Delapidations, and the Management of Estates, Collection of Rents, &c., undertaken on moderate terms.

WANTED—Landed Estates, Furnished and Unfurnished Residences with Grounds, both to Purchase and Rent.

The Register can be obtained Free at their Office, Bromley, Kent, or forwarded on receipt of Stamp.

1865—TWELFTH SEASON—1865.

ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 30th, 1865, and will consist of about 250 Picture Prizes; 200 Parian Statuettes, Groups, &c., 300 Engravings, in handsome Gilt Frames, and 300 Volumes and sets of Photographs—making altogether upwards of One Thousand Prizes.

TICKETS—Price One Shilling,—each ticket entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from W. W. Baxter, Hon. Sec., Bromley, or at the Printing Office, Market Square, Bromley.

POPULAR PAROCHIAL LECTURES.

Iron Room, Bromley.

IT is intended that the following Lectures shall be delivered as above. Chair to be taken by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, M.A., at half-past Seven.

EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY—G. F. Chambers, Esq., F.R.A.S., Thursday, Dec. 21st.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE: Illustrated—The Rev. Joseph Bardsley, M.A., Superintendent and Secretary of the London Diocesan Home Mission, Thursday, Jan. 11th.

ENGLAND IN THE 14th CENTURY—Sydney Gedge, M.A., Thursday, Feb. 15th.

ONLY A PENNY—H. G. Heald, Esq., Secretary to the Church of England Sunday School Institute, Thursday, Mar. 15th.

Admission Free. No Collection.

EDWARD GEDGE,
JOHN RICHARDSON, } SECRETARIES.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD STRONG, BROMLEY, KENT.

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